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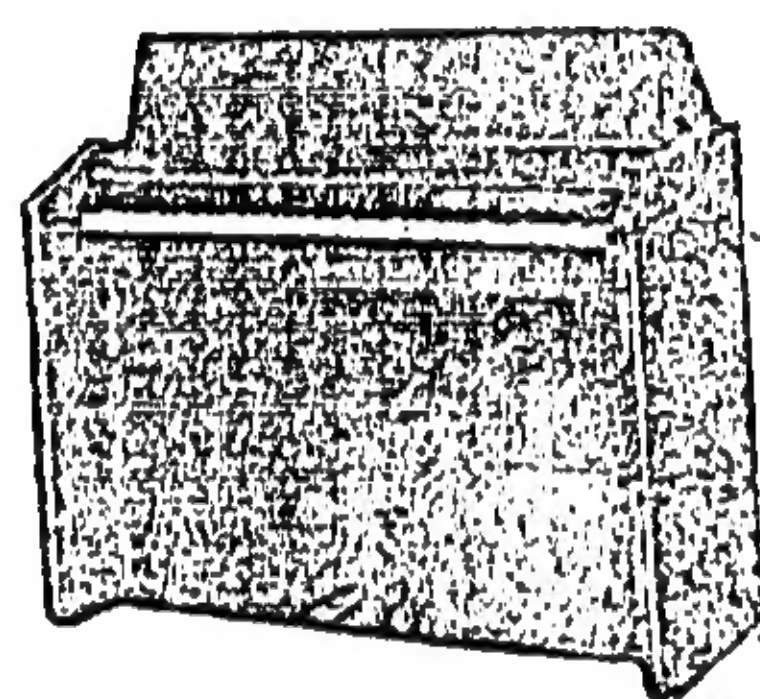
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October 12, 1939

The War Goes On

WHEN THE German armies violated Belgium in 1914 their leaders counted on a short war. The unfortunate German people have been told by their controlled press that, with the conquest of Poland, Britain and France will be eager to accept peace terms, and the remarkable "armistice" celebrations throughout Germany on Tuesday are indicative of this desire of the Germans to believe that their leaders are right.

The Nazi boast has been given a withering answer in M. Daladier's broadcast yesterday and, doubtless, Mr. Neville Chamberlain will be equally emphatic in his rejection of the so-called Nazi peace terms when he addresses the House of Commons this evening.

Whatever successes Hitler's peridy and desperate haste have won in Poland, all the world now knows that the conquest of that unhappy victim of Nazi aggression is only the beginning of the struggle to which Nazism has challenged civilisation and into which Britain is throwing all her strength.

The Fuehrer in his frenzy may be blind to the lessons of the long effort from 1914 to 1918, but they have been well and truly learned in England.

Kitchener's doctrine that to wage a major war the nation must prepare for years of fighting was startling in 1914. We then wasted many lives, much time and much treasure before our leaders organised Britain's man power for military service and her industries for the supply of munitions. Now, the machinery to marshal the Empire's utmost strength in arms, made ready before the outbreak of war, is at work.

The certainty that, however long the task may take, it will be accomplished, will hardly be kept by the worst brutality of the Gestapo from the knowledge of the German people.

Whatever Hitler's monomaniac faith in his star, his people are clearly uncomfortable, as the joyous celebrations throughout the country at the hoax armistice reports bear witness.

It must be depressing to the German man-in-the-street, however dulled by propaganda, when he learns that, though Poland be crushed, he will for an indefinite period be short of meat, short of clothes, without any soap, and that is the best which the regime can promise him.

It is clear that the Allied challenge is disturbing. Hitler's "peace" terms shows that the Fuehrer has been thinking over it. The "armistice" celebrations show that the German people have also been thinking over it. They, the people, will think dangerously.

Someone in Germany is going to remember that "the last battle Britain always wins."

LEST WE FORGET—

—THE NATION THAT DID NOT DESERVE TO DIE AGAIN...

THE name of Poland once annually 10,000,000 tons of merchandise.

Now consider the man who is the backbone of Poland—the peasant.

Going east from Germany in War-saw the Nord Express used to rush through endless miles of plain, every inch of which was cultivated. From the train windows you saw the wheat fields stretching out from the railway track to the horizon, golden and breast high under the summer sun.

A beautiful scene this, but on closer examination what struck the observer most was the poverty of the peasant. He was very poor.

For not only have its men, women, and children died under the hail of German steel, but years of hard work have been wiped out, years in which a race transformed itself into a nation.

The first time I went to Poland I imagined that Warsaw would be a Ministry, I discovered that only in drab, backward Slav city, dirty, tumble-down, lacking in elegance.

Instead, I saw Warsaw as a clean city of fine buildings, with a magnificent opera house, skyscrapers, up-to-date newspaper offices, and the best-dressed men and women I had met since leaving London and travelling across Northern Europe.

"You see," said a friend, on the terrace of the Hotel Europejski, "we are not Balkanised or backward as so many of you western Europeans seem to think, though, I admit, 20 years ago it was not like this."

Homesteads And Farms Burned

FROM him I heard what Poland looked like just after the 1914 war. The factories were closed because of a shortage of raw materials. The fields of the peasants were waste lands, their stock had been slaughtered, their homesteads and farms burned.

"The Germans and the Russians fought back and forth here like giant ploughs," my friend added, "turning upside down everything in their path."

Vast districts were on the edge of famine, communications were completely disorganised. The currency was chaotic, with German, Russian, and Austrian coinage in circulation.

Lest we forget, then, this is the background of the new Poland which Germany has again laid waste. Out of this morass the Poles built a country, not faultless, but having within it plenty to admire.

Now look briefly at their achievements.

Fishing Village Into Big Port

FIRST, Gdynia, built to give them their own port on the Baltic.

Sixteen years ago Gdynia was a village of a couple of hundred fishermen, who lived with their families in thatched houses along the sandy shore.

Now those same fishermen are (or rather were) living in villas in nearby Zoppot, the Monte Carlo of the Baltic. For on the sites of their thatched houses stand blocks of flats, rows of shops. The land on which they dried their fishing nets is worth £1 a square yard.

Lest we forget Hitler's real smash and grab aim, please note that you could see as many as 40 or 50 ships in the 700 acres of Gdynia's harbour basins, protected by breakwaters two miles and a half long, equipped with automatic radio beacons and submarine oscillators.

From here went regular passenger services to North and South America. In and out moved 40,000 passengers a year. To make this artificial port out of the scrub and sand cost the Poles £12,000,000, but it will always stand as a symbol of Poland's economic dynamism, though the name of Poland may vanish from the map and the name of Gdynia be changed into some German form.

In a few years, then, this new port built up a trade in which it handled

700,000 Small Holdings

BACK in Warsaw I tried to find out whether this could not be remedied, and there, at the Ministry, I discovered that only in Poland and Czechoslovakia was any attempt being made to solve the peasant problem in Central Europe.

"First of all, please understand that Poland is land hungry," said the expert, "and that's due to over-population in the rural areas."

Now this is what happened. As early as 1919 the Sejm (Parliament) of the Polish Republic passed a resolution dividing the principles of land reform. Chief of these was to break up the big estates and parcel them out into small lots.

So during the last 20 years 700,000 small holdings have been created or enabled to achieve independent status. These have been giving work and a livelihood to 3,500,000 peasants.

Then year by year the Poles increased the area of arable land by turning barren land to account, and they have, in fact, increased the area of arable land by more than 3,000,000 acres to give the peasant a better deal.

Lest we forget, these independent small farmers now become Hitler's seeds until they are once more liberated.

Then, for obvious reasons and to absorb the surplus rural population, the Poles concentrated on industry.

What they have done in industrial production can best be seen by the index figure. In 1922 it stood at 75.5, but last year it had risen to 119.5.

Though the Germans destroyed or stole 80,000 electrical machines and about 7,000,000 yards of cable, Poland's electro-technical industry increased its production fourfold.

The chemical industry tells the same story: the output of soda rose by 145 per cent; calcium products were doubled; artificial silk production increased fivefold.

Her locomotive builders made Poland self-sufficient in rolling stock; her papermakers increased their output four times; the cellulose mills accounted for a sixfold increase in production.

She Wanted Ten More Years

LEST we forget what the Polish worker has now lost, note that Poland was one of the first countries to introduce the eight-hour day (seven in the mines and six for workers in temperatures over 82 degrees). In Germany, and presumably under the Germans, 10 hours is the working day.

The Poles, however, do not believe that man lives by work alone.

After the 1914-18 war, the Poles began with a shocking percentage of illiterates, due to the deliberate policy of the partitioning Powers, who wanted to keep their victims not only in servitude but also in spiritual darkness.

But in the last few years the Poles have built 10,000 elementary schools, so no wonder the percentage of children in school soared from 50 in 1921 to the latest figure of 93. It would have been 100 per cent, but Hitler stepped in.

Then, with her limited resources, Poland created social services that may now disappear—community centres, summer camps for children, supplementary feeding in the schools. For the moment the prospect is dark.

"We needed another 10 years of peace to complete the creation of the new Poland," said an attaché at the Polish Embassy to me.

Lest we forget, Poland's 20 years show that she deserved that peace.

Emrys Jones

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"I tell you, Chief, we got the year's biggest horror story here—three bridge players stranded on an uninhabited island!"

To-day is Hongkong Budget Day

GILBERT FRANKAU has thoughts on

MONEY

NEVER having been out of debt between the years 1906 and 1939, I claim to know as much about money troubles as any treasury in the British Empire.

Yet my very rich friends—I am always delighted to observe—spend far more time worrying about their financial futures than I do mine.

My father was like that. Though his worry was never personal. The thought that he might not leave my mother and his four children properly provided for used to drive him nearly frantic.

I still think of him as the least selfish man who ever lived. He grudged himself everything—at times even a hansom cab home after a late night at the office. He grudged nothing.

With what result? He died, as I told you last week, at an early age, leaving quite a large capital—which my mother and I between us blew inside 10 years.

Blowed, maybe, is not exactly the right word. Most of the money went into a business—and never came out of it. Nevertheless, the money went.

The Way to Treat It

MY mother died without knowing the worst. Afterwards I used to dream—having inherited an exaggerated sense of personal responsibility—that I could restore their share of the family fortune to my surviving brother and sister.

But I never have. And that they would have been any the happier for it I refuse to admit.

Both, like myself, lead busy lives. My brother Ronald's success is well known. My sister's, though less spectacular, seems to me even more satisfactory. She has devoted herself, in the intervals of bringing up a large family, to pure scholarship.

Nor, as I like to imagine, were his efforts, and my mother's entirely wasted, if—as the poet tells us—to live in hearts we leave behind is not to die.

That the last sentence is perilously near "sob-stuff," I admit. Let us admit, further, that great financiers treat money as it should be treated—objectively, unemotionally, and unemotionally. But how many of us can afford to do that?

Accordingly, there is no need for my father to turn in his grave.

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Channel. It is a pity, therefore, that the average Briton should be taught so little about money when he or she is young.

As a nation we still suffer from the "money is the root of all evil" complex. Most of us, from the richest to the poorest, prefer that our children should learn the hard lesson of £ s. d., as I myself had to learn it, by bitter personal experience.

We would far rather see the little darlings studying French for their school certificates than the price of bread, meat, fish, and vegetables. While as for teaching them the difference between Preference and Ordinary shares, or even between a freehold and a leasehold, how much more satisfactory that they should have started algebra.

Financial Ignorance

ALGEBRA, forsooth. When the boys don't know how much their own boots cost, and the girls, at any rate of our so-called upper and middle classes, can't even be trusted to buy a cauliflower.

Oh, the financial ignorance—the sheer, crass, hopeless, terrifying and completely avoidable financial ignorance—of the average middle-class bride and bridegroom.

The enduring miracle is that their domestic budgets ever balance. Yet most of them eventually do.

Eventually most of us learn the value of money. But half the knocks we take on the way to knowledge could be avoided if either our parents or our school teachers would be less ennobled and more practical.

The making of money, the spending of money, or the investing of money, however much we may resent the fact, plays a considerable part in almost every human being's existence.

Children brought up in complete ignorance—as so many upper and middle-class children are—of money matters represent a constant danger to the community. They are apt to become (as in my own case) spend-thrifts; or what is even worse, misers.

Such children are equally the prey, in later years, of the bucket-shop keeper and fraudulent political economist like Karl Marx.

You Must Be Master

FOR the real secret about money is that if you don't master it—and the sooner you are taught to do this the better—it will end by mastering you.

Hence, more often than not, your unhappy over-rich man who is afraid of losing his possessions. Hence, and hence only, your debtor who is always so certain that he'll be able to "let you have it back by Monday"—and never does.

Both such are money-slaves, though neither of them, in my opinion, is worth much pity.

Such pity as I have for money-slaves is reserved for the vast majority who won't find it too easy to pay that extra twopenny on tea or that extra penny on petrol.

All the same, they'll do it, and without too much grumbling. Nor should the better off strudge that extra income tax.

Because even those—and, believe it or not, they are still legion—who have never been taught the difference between a Preference share and an Ordinary know one meaning of the word "Security."

It's always worth while paying out money—down to your very last shilling—for that.

OVERNIGHT NEWS PAGE

U. S. Destroyer In Trouble

SHANGHAI, Oct. 11 (UP).—The U.S.S. Augusta is scheduled to leave early tomorrow morning in response to a call for assistance from the minesweeper Bittern in South China waters. It is reported that the Bittern is in distress off Formosa after losing her mine tracks during the typhoon. The vessel is at present seeking the tracks and requests assistance from the Augusta. It is stated that the Bittern is not seriously damaged.

Protection Of British Shipping

London, Oct. 11. British officials say that very good progress continues to be made in the protection of British shipping and the losses from enemy action have again further decreased in the last three days. This steady decrease in shipping losses indicated that the German U-boats are becoming more and more reluctant to operate in British waters.

German patrol vessels and submarines, however, still show a certain amount of activity in the English Channel and the North Sea, as is shown by the recent capture and sinking of two neutral Scandinavian vessels.

Two British ships were recently damaged by explosions, probably caused by mines. They were the Manwari and Lehigh. Both vessels, however, were successfully beached.

Although recently there have been a number of exaggerated reports regarding British shipping losses, the fact remains that the tonnage up to the present has been very well and only 1.5 per cent. of the total British tonnage afloat on the outbreak of war failed to reach their destination at British ports.

Up to October 8, noon, 21 neutral ships with a total tonnage of 56,700, have been sunk through the hazards of war. Of these, 12 ships totalling 24,130 tons have been sunk by German U-boats, seven totalling 25,160 tons by mines, and two from other causes. One ship was sunk in Singapore through striking a mine as a result of the master disregarding British instructions.

It is interesting to relate that in the past three days no less than 61 ships have been brought into combined control zones. In spite of bad weather, a number of ships discharged cargo daily in a satisfactory manner and there were no unreasonable delays.

Two minesweepers were attacked by bombers off the East Coast recently but no losses were sustained on either side.—United Press.

Tokyo Dissension

Wholesale Resignations Threatened

Tokyo, Oct. 10. The Committee of the Foreign Office dissenters yesterday afternoon having rejected the compromise offered by Admiral Nomura, Foreign Minister, and the latter having notified the Committee that he declined to submit his plan to the Cabinet, the dissenters met this morning to discuss the question of tendering individual resignations instead of taking mass action.

The Hoch Shimbun states that 30 senior Secretaries, 68 junior Secretaries and some 30 lesser officials have decided to tender their resignations, while a number of diplomats threaten to take similar action, but the Hoch Shimbun forecasts that the Government would retain the resignations and then return them when the situation eases though it is expected that 20 senior dissenters with strong views will be purged.—Reuter.

Emperor's Influence

Shanghai, Oct. 11. The Japanese army is losing its hold on the Cabinet, while men close to the throne are wielding the bulk of the influence in the new government, according to the Kokumin Shimbun.—International.

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"IF HITLER WANTS PEACE, HE MUST SHOW IT BY DEEDS"

British Labour Party Wants Peace, Not An Armed Truce in Europe

Echoing the sentiments of Mr. Chamberlain, the French Premier has repudiated Hitler's peace terms, enjoining the necessity of continuing to fight at the side of Britain while German domination is being forced on Europe.

Almost simultaneously, the German Chancellor made a speech calling on his people to follow their "eternal destiny." Whatever happened, Germany would not capitulate.

The northern countries are seriously disturbed by the forthcoming Soviet-Finnish negotiations which are regarded as pursuant of Russia's determination to dominate the Baltic Sea. Finland is evacuating coastal towns and taking defensive precautions.

Reds In Baltic

Apprehension Felt In Finland

Helsinki, Oct. 11. All eyes are turned anxiously towards Moscow where M. Pansikivi is due to arrive to-day to hear what the Soviet is asking of Finland.

Meantime the Minister for Home Affairs has warned the people to be prepared for all eventualities. He said the dangers of modern warfare necessitated precautionary measures and voluntary evacuation of Helsinki, Viipuri, Turku, Tampere and the frontier districts with the utmost speed.

Extra trains were running yesterday to enable evacuees to leave, and extra buses will be used to-day. Students are going to Stockholm overcrowded and queues are waiting outside the savings banks.

The people everywhere are showing calmness and fortitude. Air raid experts have been appointed for every block of flats in Finland and tenants have been advised of the procedure to adopt in the event of an air raid.—Reuter.

To Return Vilna

Moscow, Oct. 11. The Soviet campaign of bloodless conquest in the Baltic region reached its climax to-day with the conclusion of the Lithuanian Pact in the early hours of the morning. The Soviet securing complete domination of the Baltic coast from Leningrad to Memel.

The accord followed a midnight session at the Kremlin between M. Stalin, M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, and M. Urbysys, Lithuanian Foreign Minister.

Enter troops are reported to be entering Estonia and Lithuania.

Lithuania lacks good harbours and the Soviet Union acquires only land bases and air bases.

The Soviet will arm to defend Lithuania against attacks by any European Power—Germany included, although not specified.

The terms of the accord are, first, transfer of Vilna and region to Lithuania, the boundary to be specified later; second, each country undertakes to render every assistance, including military, in the event of aggression; third, the U.S.S.R. will aid Lithuania with arms and military equipment; four, the U.S.S.R. is granted the right to maintain, at its own expense, strictly limited military forces, the exact location and strength and jurisdiction to be regulated by special agreements; five, in the event of aggression Lithuania or the U.S.S.R. will both immediately take measures to secure the inviolability of their territories; six, they agree not to participate in alliances against each other; seven, the treaty will not affect the sovereign rights of the contracting states; they will organise their economic, social system and military measures on the general principles of non-intervention in each others internal affairs.

Russian land and air bases are to remain part of Lithuania. Finally the mutual assistance pact is valid for 15 years, and unless one party announces one year prior to its expiration, the treaty will automatically continue for another 10 years.—United Press.

Reforming Government

Tallinn, Oct. 11. It is expected that a new Cabinet will be formed immediately in order to conform to the changed political conditions. Opposition parties will probably take most of the places.

It is believed that Speaker Uluots will be Premier and Foreign Minister. There are persistent rumours that President Paets will resign, but strong forces of Parliament do not desire a change.—United Press.

Political Murder

Tallinn, Oct. 11. The brutal murder of young Linar Toemilason, son of the former President, has caused much nervousness among the population as it is feared

London, Oct. 11. "If Hitler wants peace, he must show it by deeds," declared Mr. C. R. Attlee, Leader of the Opposition, in a broadcast to the nation.

"A return to the conditions of the last eight years would not be to attain peace but an armed truce. We are fighting to get security for the ordinary people of all countries, including Germany. The Labour Party considers it essential that lawless aggression should be stopped, and therefore it is taking full part in the fighting against Hitlerism. The Labour Party was not fighting for domination or imperial interests, but for a peaceful world in which all nations can develop without harming others and live like good neighbours.

"Hitler's proposals which were made immediately following the act of aggression made demands but gave nothing in return but vague promises for the future. The British people ask for some action which will prove his sincerity and his abandonment of the method of aggression is the first requisite for peace. No lasting peace can be established without closer unity among European peoples, economic co-operation, disarmament, and collective security.

"Our strength is in our freedom. We must keep freedom at home and extend it to the Empire and when peace comes we must ensure that it is a peace of justice."—Reuter.

Fuehrer Defiant

Berlin, Oct. 10. Herr Hitler opened the winter relief campaign at the Sports Palace to-day, and said:

"One thing is sure: no Power in this world will be able to defeat this Germany, militarily or morally. 'Whatever happens, you will not see German capitulation. What the world chooses, it will receive. 'I have gone a long way to raise Germany from the destruction of Versailles, but the path ahead cannot be harder than it has been up to now.

"A new and stronger community will arise. This is the only way to the stupidity abroad which thinks to undermine our will and claim to that part of the world's wealth to which we are entitled.

"If others choose war, they will have a life and death struggle. Nothing will stop us from realising our eternal destiny."—Reuter.

Favourable Comment

Berlin, Oct. 11. Responsible quarters continue to emphasise that there is nothing in M. Daladier's speech which contradicts Hitler's Reichstag declarations.

One source, taking cognisance of M. Daladier's recantation of France's desire for peace and security, declared that Germany wants the same thing, but again warned that Germany's will to peace should not be mistaken for weakness. "Just as ready as we are for peace, so we are ready for war if it is forced upon us."

It is stated that much of M. Daladier's speech is intended for French internal consumption and it is necessary now to see what Mr. Chamberlain has to say before a clear picture can be drawn.—United Press.

A Blunt Rejection

New York, Oct. 11. Declaring that M. Daladier's address must be regarded as a joint reply to Hitler's peace terms by Britain and France, the New York Times says that the speech is more than a rejection of those terms. It is a flat rejection that no terms of any kind coming from the present German Government will be acceptable. Hitler may let loose without further warning the blitzkrieg he threatened in the West, but he may choose instead to mark time for the present with his armies and attempt a new diplomatic manoeuvre designed to split France and Britain or bring about the intervention of neutral countries.—Reuter.

there will be further reprisals.—United Press.

Sovietising Ukraine

Moscow, Oct. 11. A National Assembly for Polish Ukraine has been established and polling for members will begin soon. The constitution of the Assembly will include incorporation of territory into the U.S.S.R.; approval for the confiscation of lands and property from landowners and their distribution among the peasants; and nationalisation of banks and industries.—Reuter Bulletin.

LOCAL FRENCHMEN CALLED UP

Frenchmen of military age in Hongkong are leaving very shortly for Indo-China under military orders. Yesterday all those between the ages of 18 and 41 years, believed to number about 70, were informed of the need for them to hold themselves in readiness for departure, and though some exceptions are to be made, a number are leaving aboard a French steamer before the end of next week.

The maximum time extension allowed for the conclusion of business is believed to be three months, this allowance being made to the majority of the officials of the French Bank, among others. The order is believed to be general throughout the Far East, though last night confirmation had not arrived from other ports.

Peace Appeal

Japan Makes No Claim As A Conqueror

Tokyo, Oct. 11. Unequivocal assurances that Japan will abjure all claims attributable to a conqueror in the interest of lasting peace with China, were given by Japanese leaders including Prince Konoye, President of the Privy Council, and the then Premier, Baron Hirokuma, when they received Wang Ching-wei, leader of the peace movement last June in Tokyo.

This revolution is made by Prince Konoye, in the Meijiichi Shimbun. Prince Konoye points out that many Japanese might have expected that territorial cessions and an indemnity would be demanded of China as part of the peace terms. Even Prince Konoye himself feared that serious repercussions would be aroused in Japan by his statement of December 22 which waived all claims for territorial cession or indemnity by China. He was agreeably surprised to hear not a single voice of dissent.

Prince Konoye also reveals that when Wang Ching-wei called on the then Premier, Baron Hirokuma, the latter assured Wang that Japan had decided to share all pleasure and pain with China and secure lasting peace in East Asia.—Dated.

Chinese In America

New York, Oct. 5. Local Chinese took over the Fair Grounds to celebrate the "Double Tenth" day.

The Ambassador, Dr. Hu Shih was at the head of an elaborate programme featuring radio television broadcasts of China's picturesque cities.

Kitty Carlisle, Broadway radio personality, opened the ceremonies by singing the American and Chinese National Anthems. Tens of thousands of Chinese jammed the Court for the special ceremonies.

Hundreds of Chinese school children staged a "marching of the colours" during the celebrations.

The Reverend McConnell gave an address from the Temple of Religion, taking as his text "The World's Debt to China."

His address was followed by a speech by Mrs. Geraldine T. Fitch, wife of the Y.M.C.A. Secretary in Chungking, who spoke on "Unconquered China."

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, in a trans-continental telephone conversation with the San Francisco Editor Mr. Paul C. Smith, performed the formal opening of a nationwide series of Rict Bowl parties which will continue October 30 in hundreds of communities.

"Bombing Berlin"

G. B. S. GIVES ADVICE

Manchester, Oct. 11. Mr. George Bernard Shaw in a letter to the Manchester Guardian says that Mr. Chamberlain's alternatives are either to bomb Berlin or peacefully settle differences.

He argues that the British pledge to Poland meant that we should bomb Berlin, as we could not in either case. But Mr. Chamberlain recoiled, knowing that it meant a series of retaliations on British cities.

Mussolini likewise backed out, knowing what French and British aviation could do to Italian cities. When the French and British attacked on the Western Front, Hitler's raid London, but likewise he recoiled.

"What Mr. Chamberlain has to declare now," says Mr. Shaw, "is whether he is going to bomb Berlin or not. He does the consequences will go far beyond our maddest intentions and be quite different from anything we or Herr Hitler contemplated. If not, the sooner we stop the war and arrange for talking our respective grievances and those of little States we have destroyed, the better."—United Press.

The Chinese Ambassador made a radio broadcast at the Fair. He said the whole world has not placed sufficient emphasis on the importance of the Chinese Revolution which had a two-fold significance.

"The racial or nationalistic revolution threw off the alien yoke 270 years ago," he said, "but it took a political revolution of first magnitude to overthrow the monarchical form of government on the Asiatic continent."

He said revolution had also furnished "conditions for intellectual freedom, and social and political changes."

"These blessings of freedom will be better appreciated if we cast a critical glance at the social and political life of our closest neighbour, so called modern Japan. When we realise how little freedom is allowed their scholars, then we will fully understand the great liberation brought about by the China Revolution." Doctor Hu Shih said.—United Press.

STEAMER NEARING COMPLETION

Built mainly of Australian steel and incorporating several new devices in the history of Australian coastal shipping, No. 810, a vessel being built at Kowloon Dockyard for the Newcastle and Hunter River Steamship Company Ltd., is nearing her launching date.

The ship's measurements will be 230 feet length, by 39 feet breadth, by 24 feet depth to the upper deck, and she will have an approximately tonnage of 1,300. Her mission is the daily freight service conducted by the company on the 74-mile run between Sydney and Newcastle, her passenger accommodation being limited to 12.

In a country where labour rates per hour are higher than Chinese rates per day, cargo handling is naturally one of the heaviest shipping costs. No. 810 is being specially fitted to speed up handling and reduce these labour costs. Between her two large hatches, amidships and forward, will be located a Rowson, Drew, and Clydesdale elevator, which will be able to handle packages up to 140 lb. in weight with a rate of discharge of 800 packages an hour. She will be the first coastal trader so fitted.

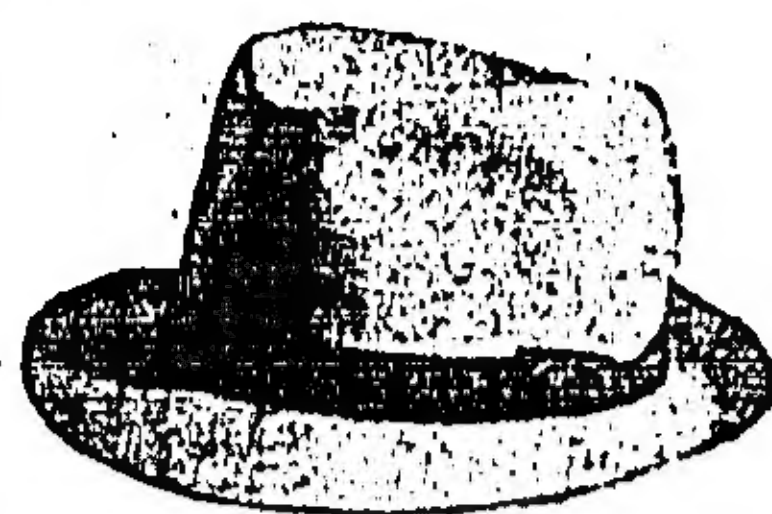
The ship is also to have the first built-in underdeck type mechanical stoker to be fitted in Hongkong. The Newcastle Company's enterprise in this respect is in keeping with its pioneering record, for, 32 years ago, it was the first company to equip an Australian ship with a Babcock boiler, and its Mulumba (original name for Newcastle), which is already in service, was the first Australian ship to be fitted with a mechanical stoker similar to that being built into No. 810.

Consumption Economy

The design of the underdeck stoker permits the fullest use to be made of the light, volatile carbon gases which are given off before the coal reaches burning point, for these pass through the bed of the furnace fire and are burnt. One result of this is a decrease in smoke. The underdeck stoker also assures consumption economy, and it is estimated that No. 810 will give a horsepower of 1,200 and a speed of about 11½ knots for a daily coal consumption of 10 to 17 tons.

No. 810, too, is to be the first Australian ship fitted with an Aga Cooker, a handsome galley piece with a maximum coke consumption of seven tons a year.

Interest attaches to the building of No. 810 with Australian steel in view of the fact that Australian steel is being more and more used in Hongkong shipbuilding. Before the war it was found that Australia could provide steel plates at a much lower landed cost than steel from England, and a still greater divergence can be expected, now that the war has broken out.



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"Lovely smell of cooking in the club this morning. Scrambled eggs, cutlets, and that excellent curd, the secretary introduced from Penang. Makes a fellow's mouth water. I've half a mind to go through the lot."

"Can't you talk of anything except food? I doubt if I shall ever eat again."

"Fairly dripping with sweetness and light this morning, aren't you? Advanced case of hangover, I'll bet a couple of chips. Some of you young fellows haven't enough sense to come in out of the rain."

"That's right. Moralize, you hypocrite. I suppose you never wake up with a head or a tongue like a strip of ancient gummy bag."

"On the contrary, I have in the past cultivated some of the finest hangovers of all time. But that was back in the bad old days before I'd heard of Rose's Lime Juice."

"What on earth has Rose's got to do with hangovers?"

"Everything, my dear Watson. It wipes them out. If you stick a Gimlet or have a good stiff swig before going to bed, you'll have no regrets in the morning."

"Rose's Lime Juice you said?"

"Yes, Rose's."

"Lend me a pencil, and I'll write it down."

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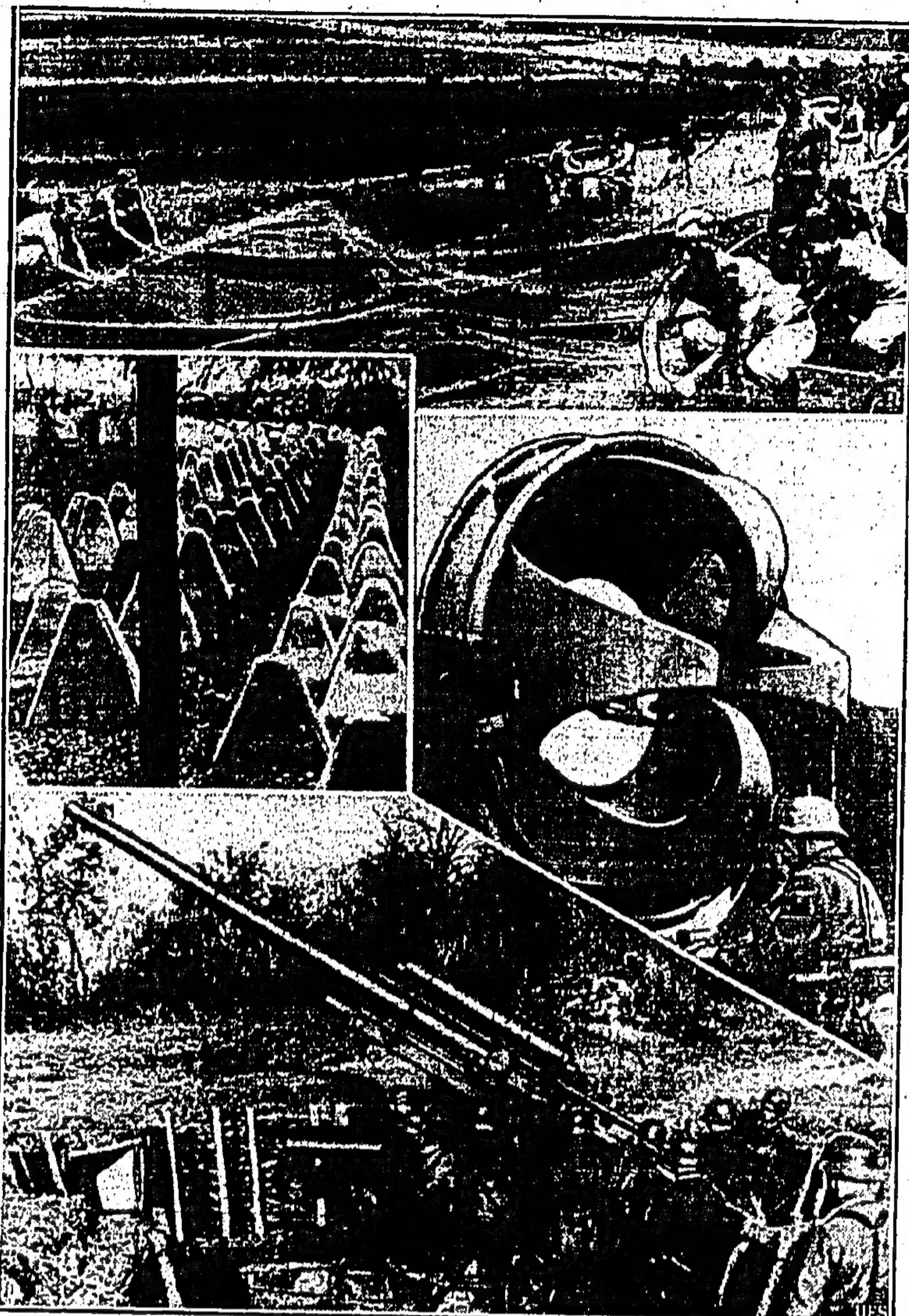
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NEWS OF THE DAY IN PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR

Hongkong Telegraph PHOTONEWS

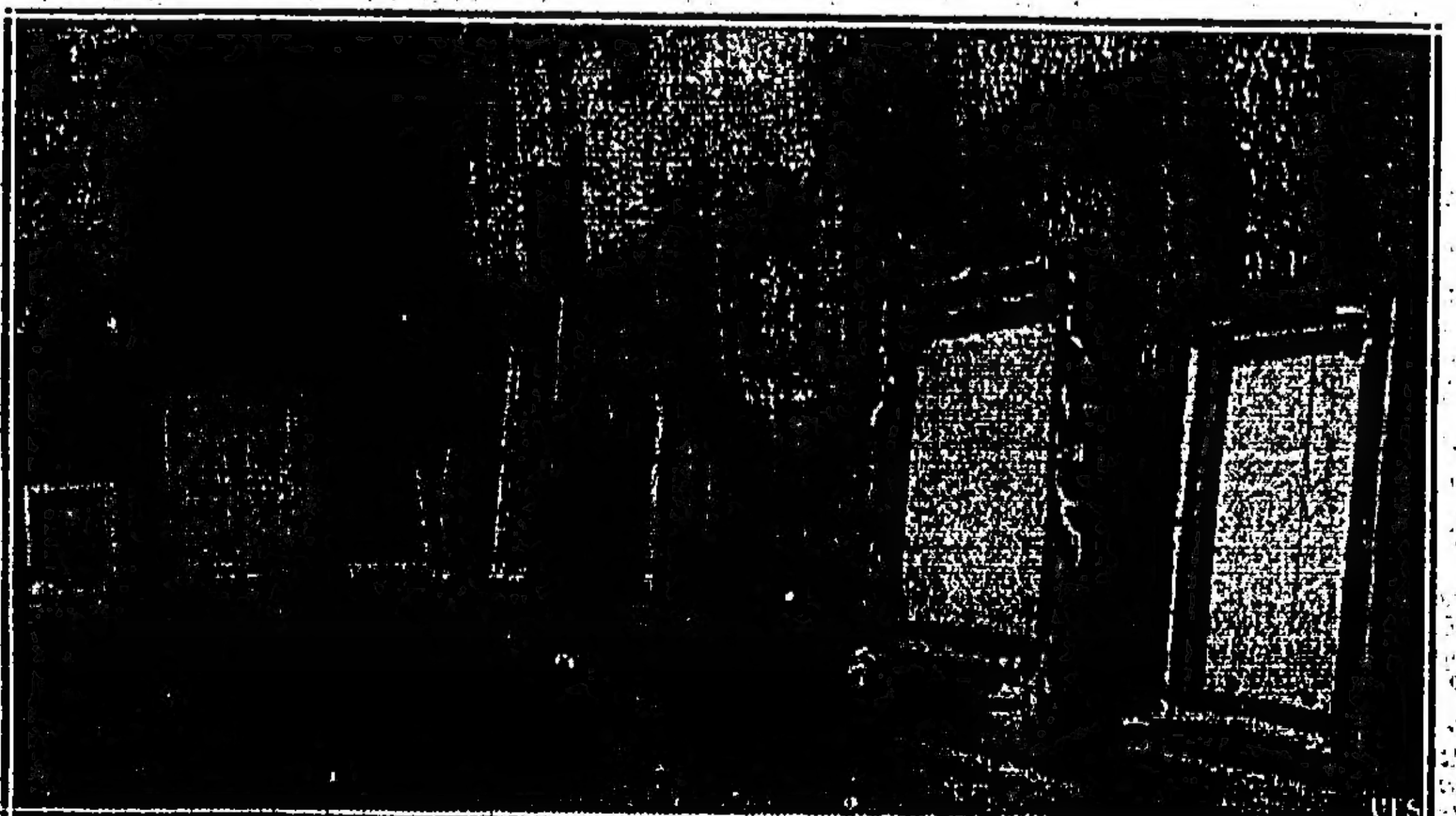
HAPPENINGS AS SEEN BY THE CAMERA'S EYE



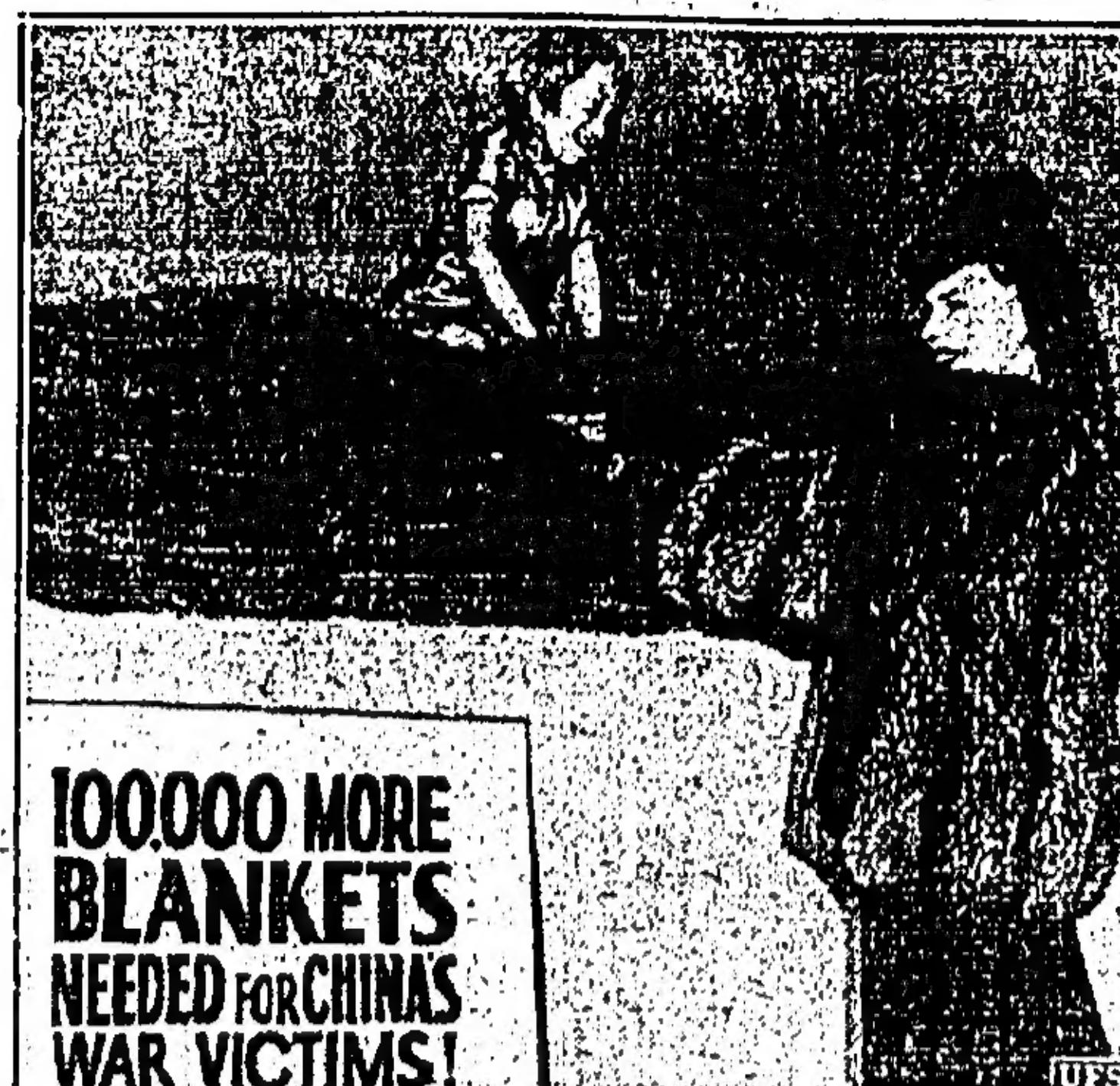
Western Front operations in the Second World War centre around the two chains of fortifications on the Franco-German frontier. Scenes above are in connection with the Nazi "Westwall," officially named the Siegfried Line by Fuehrer Hitler and often called the Siegfried Line. The wall, stretching for 400 miles and facing the French Maginot Line, is 30 miles deep in places. Top panel, gun crew spreads wire netting over dug-out. Wire will be covered with grass. Left centre, not grave-stones, but concrete barricades against tanks. Right centre, huge sound detector, to warn of approaching enemy air-craft. Bottom, anti-aircraft gun occupying a strategic point in the wall.



A family of German refugees cross the border into Buckow, Germany, after a hurried flight from Poland to reach their homeland before war broke out in Europe. The guard lets them through the toll-gate at the frontier. Hundreds of others did likewise.



Empty frames on the floor of London's National Gallery testify to England's fear of air raids. The frames contained priceless master-pieces, removed to basement for safekeeping.



100000 MORE
BLANKETS
NEEDED FOR CHINA'S
WAR VICTIMS!

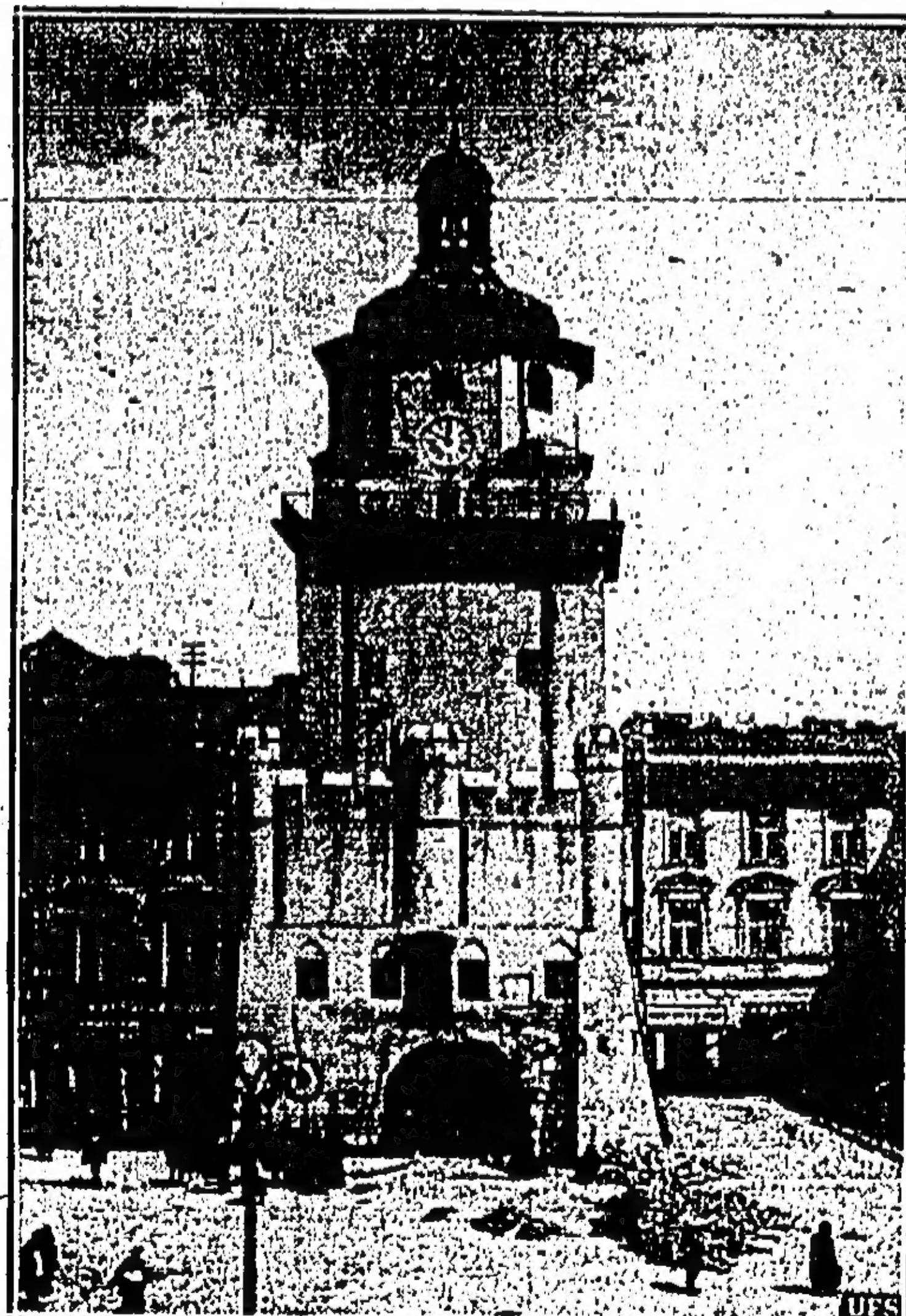
Mrs. Hal Kemp, former Martha Stephenson, and little Ju-Ju Wang recall there's also a war in China and that refugees need blankets. They're shown at New York office of Medical Aid to China bureau.



The Marquess of Lothian, newly appointed British Ambassador to United States, succeeding Sir Ronald Lindsay, shown on his arrival in New York aboard the Aquitania.



With others who hurried back to America from Europe aboard the French liner Champlain, was Madeleine Carroll, movie star, arriving in New York. She turned over French chateau to Sisters of Poor.



When the Germans were driving toward Warsaw, the Polish government moved to Lublin, 100 miles south-east. Above is Cracow Gato in Lublin. Foreign legations and embassies followed the government.



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Heart Trouble Caused by High Blood Pressure

If you have pains around the heart, palpitation, dizziness, headaches at top and back of head, and above eyes, shortness of breath, feel nervous, or suffer from poor sleep, you are probably suffering from high blood pressure. This is a mysterious disease that causes more deaths than cancer, because the symptoms are so common and usually mistaken for some simple ailment. If you suffer from any of these symptoms, your life may be endangered by heart trouble or a paralytic stroke, and you should start treatment at once. The very first dose of H.P. Blood Pressure and make a new H.P. Blood Pressure in a few days. Get H.P. from your chemist today. It is guaranteed to make you feel well and strong or money back on return of empty package.

SESSIONS CALENDAR

Two Murder Cases to Come Up Next Week

The following are the cases to be tried at the Criminal Sessions commencing on October 11:

Pang Yiu-wai, woman, charged with the murder of Wan Hing-chung, concubine;
Man Shiu, charged with the murder of Chun Shek-lan at Stanley Prison;
Sham Yau-chung and Chan Yuen, possession of plates for making Bank of China banknotes;

Wah Tung-lun, assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm;

Kwok Hung, armed highway robbery;

Tang Ping and Wong Tim, possession of dangerous drugs;

Lam Yau, robbery by two or more;

Shum Kwong-chung and Young Tin-chung, bribery;

The Chuen-lan, wounding with intent;

Leung Wah-shum, possession of coinage tools and counterfeit coins;

Shik Tzei and Chan Sui, breach of the Deportation Ordinance.

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LONDON, MARSEILLES, NAPLES via Suez.

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NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

Ideal Speech Daladier Broadcast Impresses

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—M. Daladier's response to Hitler's so-called peace proposals, leaves nothing to be desired in point of emphasis, writes the "Daily Telegraph."

This paper adds that it is entirely in tune with his broadcast to the French people on the day war was declared, and nothing has occurred since to invalidate its force.

No self-respecting nation could give Hitler any other answer than that which M. Daladier gave yesterday.

Days when the robbery of territories brought advantage to the robber must end. It is for that high purpose that the two western democracies have now taken the field in alliance, and insidious attempts to divide them and to frustrate the pursuit of that purpose, will be no more successful in England than it has been in France, concludes the newspaper.

Warmly Welcomed
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
PARIS, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—M. Daladier's firm reply to Hitler is warmly welcomed in all sections of the press.

"Matin" says, "It took Hitler an hour and a half to say, amid innumerable commonplaces, how he wanted to direct his latest conquests. It took M. Daladier 20 minutes to oppose to the German spirit of domination the French spirit of a just peace, which gives to the peoples the joy of living."

"We certainly want peace, but not peace at any price, and above all, not with participants whose signature is valueless."

The "Oeuvre", referring to Hitler's string of broken promises, says: "If

Nazi Party Officials Discontented Resent Alliance With Russia

PARIS, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Rumours of discontent among the Nazi party officials and prominent Army men, some of whom participated in the formation of a "Freikorps" in the Baltic countries, are referred to in an Amsterdam dispatch to a journal.

They feel that the abandonment by Germany of the position once held in countries owing civilisation to Germany constitutes an incomprehensible sacrifice and is open to much criticism.

Following the alliance with the Bolsheviks, the evacuation of German men from the Baltic countries is arousing lively discontent among the higher ranks in the party.

Nazi Police Chief In Italy

ROME, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Herr Himmler, Chief of the Nazi Secret Police, arrived in Italy to-day. He was met at Milan by the Italian prefects of Romano and Fiume.

He will have talks in a town on Lake Como which are expected to last two days.

ACTION AND DRAMA IN "Dawn Patrol"

"Dawn Patrol" coming to the King's to-morrow, deals with a section of R.A.F. men and their work during the last war. It is an excellent show and is much superior to many flying films recently shown on local screens.

The period is the middle years of the last war and every morning a squadron of fighter planes set out from behind the Allied lines to patrol the German lines and observe or destroy. The few airmen who have had time to acquire the art of war in the air have some chance of returning, but the replacements of young men who come out almost every day from England after a few flying hours at home are inevitably and uselessly destroyed. The General Staff seem to be continually planning new and yet more impossible expeditions, and the officer commanding the patrol has to obey their orders and wait every day for the return of the patrol with its number inevitably diminished, a strain which during the progress of this film three men in turn find unbearable.

The film has many remarkable scenes of individual combat in the air and culminates in an appalling scene of the bombing of factories, communication works and railways behind the German lines.

There was an earlier silent version of this film, starring Neil Hamilton and Richard Barthelmess, but there is a new generation of picture-goers to whom the pilot will not be known. Much of the success of the film depends on the cast—Basil Rathbone as the major, sensitive, bitter and nerve-wracked; Errol Flynn as the man who takes his place wearing his stiff upper lip with dash and distinction, and David Niven, as the man who sees his brother die in a burning plane. It is hard to distinguish, but it is probably this last portrait, debonair, flipping and keeping an exquisite balance between comedy and pathos, that most people will remember.

RAPID MOVEMENT OF TROOPS

London, Oct. 11.
Within five weeks of the outbreak of war, Britain has transported to France 150,000 men.

This was among the interesting revelations made by Mr. L. Horé Bellsha, the War Minister, in the House of Commons this afternoon when he told for the first time of the part now being played by the British Army in the war.

The War Secretary said, "We have fulfilled—and more than fulfilled—our undertaking to that country in the event of war a British Expeditionary Force of a specified dimension within a specified time. Nor are the contingents at present across the Channel the last that will arrive."

"Within six weeks of the outbreak of war in 1914 we had transported to France 140,000 men. Within five weeks of the outbreak of this war we have transported 150,000."

Flow of Supplies
"During this period we have also created our base and lines of communication and our organisation so as to ensure a regular flow of supplies and munitions of every kind, and to receive further contingents as, and when, we may decide to send them."

"The major operation is thus over. Night by night at the War Office we have waited for the tidings of the arrival of the convoys. These have averaged three per night. There is no need for further silence and a body of war correspondents has just arrived in France with the object of keeping us all informed of the day to day impressions and happenings."

"A small body of specially selected officers in the War Office secretly worked out the details of this plan for moving the Army and the R.A.F. to France. The Expeditionary Force has been transported to France intact without a casualty to any of its personnel."

Mr. Horé Bellsha compared the task of to-day with that of 1914 and said, "In those days there were only 500 mechanised vehicles in all, and it was a rare load that exceeded a couple of tons."

Mechanised Force
"We have already on this occasion transported to France more than 25,000 vehicles, including tanks, some of them of enormous dimensions and weighing fifteen tons apiece or more."

Explaining the transport arrangements, Mr. Horé Bellsha said, "Arrangements for the reunion for the troops and their material on the other side made an additional complication. Similarly, and for other reasons also, more remote landing places had to be selected in France, thus making the voyages much longer. Internally and as a precaution against air attack, more devious internal routes were taken than in 1914."

"Vehicles and men were dispersed in small groups, halted in concealed areas by day, and moved onwards by night. As with the transport so with the maintenance problem which has become greater than it was a generation ago."

"There are in France 50 types of vehicles, most of them requiring a different grade of fuel and lubricants. Great reserves have had to be conveyed and stored."—Reuter.

Empire Plan To Train More Airmen Canada As Centre Of New Scheme

CANBERRA, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The Australian Premier, Mr. R. G. Menzies declared to-day that the empire air training plan would make the Commonwealth a great air power, and would substantially contribute to the successful conclusion of the war.

Under the training scheme missions were going to Canada from Britain, Australia and New Zealand, and it was planned that Canada should become the chief training centre.

Mr. Menzies announced that the Minister for civil aviation and assistant defence Minister, Mr. V. Fairbairn would represent Australia in Canada.

The Premier concluded by saying that it was a striking example of the manner in which they were employing the full weight of the resources of the empire in a common cause.

British Mission Personnel
LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Sir Kingsley Wood, the Air Minister, announced the composition of the British Air Mission to Canada in the House of Commons to-day.

The leader, Lord Riverdale, is a northern industrialist and the deputy leader is Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, former Governor of Kenya.

Mr. F. P. Earle, managing director of one of our largest aircraft manufacturing companies, will be a member of the Mission, which will also comprise technical and other officers. As Air Chief Marshal Brooke-Popham is now on service abroad, his place will be taken temporarily by Air Vice-Marshal Sir Christopher Courtney.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Air Ministry, Captain H. H. Balfour, will also go to Canada to help in arrangements which Canada will have to make for consultations with the Mission from Australia and New Zealand.

Burma Starts Her Preparations

RANGOON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—A Defence Committee has been formed with the Governor, Sir Archibald Cochrane as chairman.

The Defence Commissioner is deputy chairman and one of the members is the Burmese Premier, who has offered the support of his Ministry.

Pains in Back Gone in 3 Hours

If you suffer terrible, sharp pains or dull aching down the back or sides, you can't get rid of these with ordinary medicine because you must kill the germs in your kidneys. Other symptoms of kidney and bladder disorders are dizziness, frequent and painful passages, cutting up nights, leg pains, lumbago, nervousness, headache, dizziness, circles under eyes and rheumatism, poor appetite and energy, swollen ankles, etc. Cystex ends these troubles by removing the cause—and starts benefits in 24 hours and completely stops trouble in 3 days. Get Cystex from any Chemist on Guarantee to get you right or money back. Ask Now! In 14 hours you will feel better and be completely well in one week. The Cystex Project for Kidney, Bladder, Stomach, etc.

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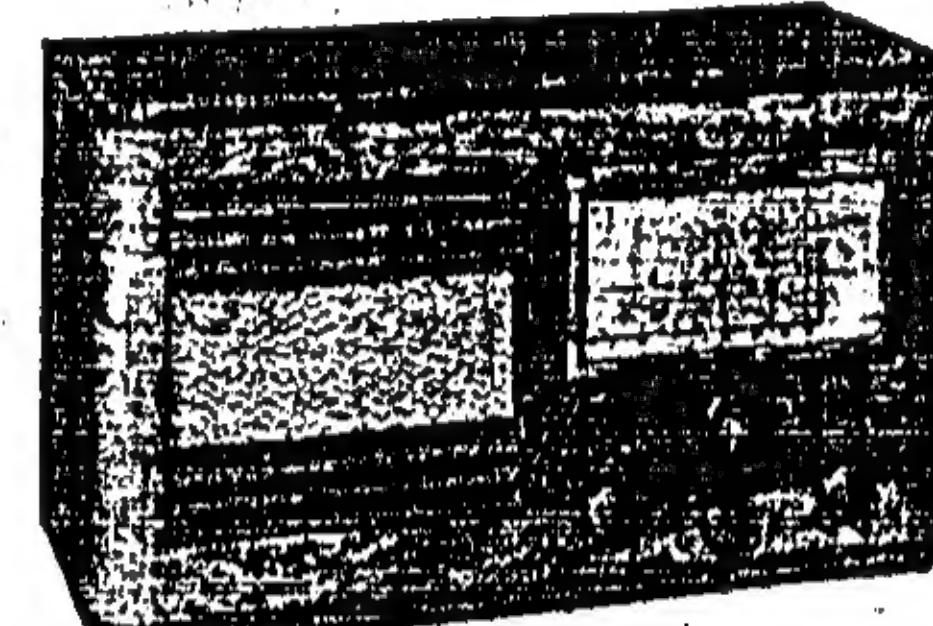
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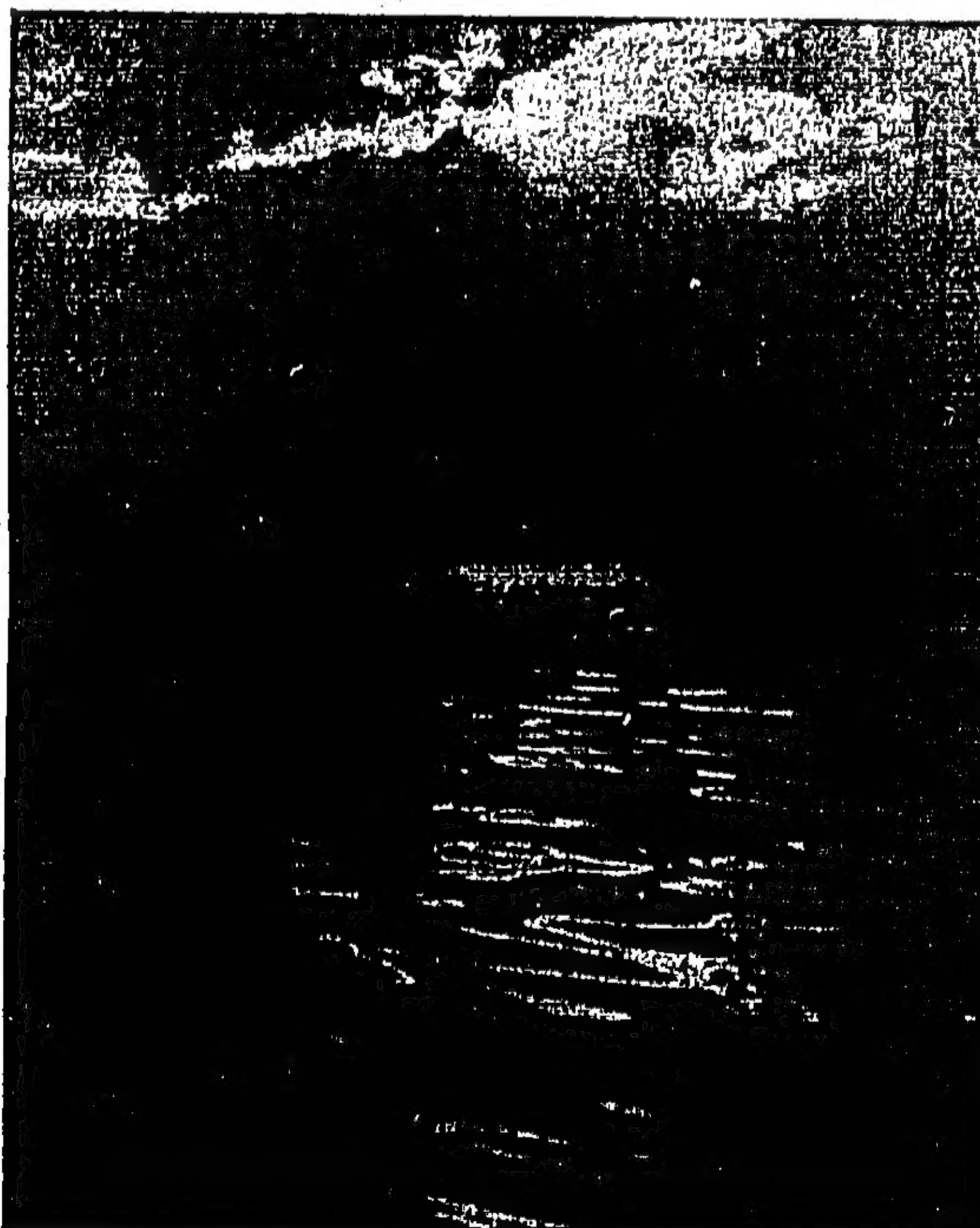
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G.  R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 16th day of October, 1939, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Mong Kok, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit, with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Area in sq. feet	Upset Price
1	No. 5653	Lot No. 5653, North of Inland Lot No. 5422, Blue Pool Road, Mong Kok, New Kowloon.	N. 100 ft. S. 100 ft. E. 100 ft. W. 100 ft.	40,000	40,000	\$20,000
As per sale plan.						

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PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Area in sq. feet	Upset Price
2	No. 4188	Eastern Inland Lot No. 4188, Junction of Mong Kok Road and Tong Xi Road, Mong Kok.	N. 100 ft. S. 100 ft. E. 100 ft. W. 100 ft.	40,000	40,000	\$20,000
As per sale plan.						

Embittered By Baltic Events

Lesson To German Minority In Belgium

BRUSSELS, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Some indication of the bitter attitude of the German minority in Belgium to events in the Baltic can be seen in an editorial in a leading newspaper in Eupen district, which was censored by Belgium by Germany after the Great War.

The newspaper says the Baltic events were a lesson for the German-speaking Belgians.

"Most of the German-speaking people in the Baltic made the mistake of identifying their Germanism with Nazi ideology and with support of 'Drang Nach Osten' (Thrust to East).

Bitterly Regret Error

"They must bitterly regret their error to-day.

"We believe the shocking events in the Baltic have opened the eyes of our fellow-citizens, and that soon all of them will realise their good fortune in being equal citizens of this Christian and democratic State, which far from trying to suppress their German character, protects it."

G.  R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 16th day of October, 1939, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Mong Kok, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

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PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Area in sq. feet	Upset Price
3	No. 4189	Eastern Inland Lot No. 4189, Junction of Mong Kok Road and Tong Xi Road, Mong Kok.	N. 100 ft. S. 100 ft. E. 100 ft. W. 100 ft.	40,000	40,000	\$20,000
As per sale plan.						

Exchange At A Glance

SELLING	BUYING
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T.T. Shanghai 1/24 1/4	4 m/s D/P do. 1/3 1/4
T.T. Singapore 1/24 1/4	4 m/s L/C U.S.A. 25 1/4
T.T. Japan 1/24 1/4	4 m/s France 8 1/4
T.T. India 1/24 1/4	30 d/s India 4.02
T.T. U.S.A. 1/24 1/4	U.S. Cross rate in N.Y. 4.03 1/2
T.T. Manila 1/24 1/4	
T.T. Batavia 1/24 1/4	
T.T. Bangkok 1/24 1/4	
T.T. Saigon 1/24 1/4	
T.T. France 1/24 1/4	
T.T. Germany 1/24 1/4	
T.T. Switzerland 1/24 1/4	
T.T. Australia 1/24 1/4	

Club Rugger

(Continued from Page 6.)

Judging from the splendid condition of the turf it will be a popular rugby field. Once water has been laid on to take out the "bone", the pitch should rank second to none.

The Police scored a well-merited victory in a very close game. Taylor, playing on the left wing outside Wilson, gave the Force a three-point lead at half time. He failed to convert his own try from a position within his ability. Wilson broke through in the second half to add a further three points. Fay, who is making a name for himself in local cricket circles, made an abortive attempt to convert.

The Police forwards were ragged in comparison to the military eight and were guilty of hindering the passage of the ball after it had been hooked.

Police took advantage of the friendly game to test and experiment with their players after the interval. Taylor was tried at forward, a position in which he played until three years ago. His value to the Police as a bustling three will probably result in his being played among the backs on the season's home. Certainly his combination with Wilson in the first half was the most effective on the field. MacKenzie and Morrison, the right wing, were inclined to hesitate until too late before making for a gap. Wall was very steady at full-back.

The military XV had the better of things at forward, though outweighed. Berry and Lt. Hewitt did good work. Behind the scrum they lacked initiative, but defended stoutly against superior weight.

THE "TELEGRAPH" will send a Staff Photographer to all events of public interest. Requests should be addressed to the Pictorial Editor.

MILLION MEN ARE READY TO FIGHT

(Continued from Page 1.)

"How do we intend to proceed?" "In the first place, we have a method of calling up classes. With each batch we are taking a quota of volunteers."

"Since the beginning of the war we have taken into or are in the process of taking into the Army nearly 50,000 volunteers."

"In September, it happened that we took in twice as many volunteers as in any previous month. There has been a military age, and this should dispose of the supposition that we are confining entry into the Army to young men of the first age group."

"There is no dearth of talent in the ranks. The look-out for talent is continuous. In this Army the star is within every private soldier's reach. None, however, humble or excited, his birth, need be afraid that his military virtues will remain unrecognized."

More Women Enrolling

The War Minister then revealed that in the last six weeks he had taken 2,000 officers from the Reserves. He announced that women of the Auxiliary Territorial Service, already 20,000 strong, were about to augment their number and extend their invaluable service in the placement of their brothers in arms.

Mr. Hore-Belisha outlined the two new openings for older men. "We propose to form Home Defence battalions. Each one will be a battalion of its county regiment and will be composed of officers and other ranks not serving in the National Defence Companies; officers and other ranks found permanently or temporarily unfit for service overseas and officers and other ranks awaiting drafting and young soldiers not available by age for service in the theatre of operations."

"It will be possible for some of the older ex-officers and men to be absorbed by these battalions."

"We are also in the process of forming an auxiliary Military Pioneer Corps, to be organised in battalions which will take over military pioneer work both overseas and here."

"It is not to be composed of men of early military age and all will be volunteers."

Output Of Munitions

The War Minister paid tribute to the industries engaged in the output for munitions, adding "It is the output of the factories, the output of the munitions for the field which is the ultimate measure of our effort."

The Army itself was training men as technicians and the Ministry of Labour had plans in mind for enabling one of his training establishments to assist in providing the Army requirements of skilled tradesmen."

Twice In Generation

Concluding Mr. Hore-Belisha said: "While the world was reading of German advance into Poland, British soldiers, rescued to reality, this wrong were passing silently and in unceasing sequence across the Channel into France."

"How strange it is that, twice in a generation, men should take this journey and some should be treading again upon soil made sacred by their fathers. We may rest assured that they will acquit themselves with the same tenacity, courage and endurance."

"However long the struggle and however great the ordeal, they will, as our soldiers did before, take our arms and our cause of freedom to victory."

Under French Command

Replying to a brief debate, Mr. Hore-Belisha said, "I have been asked if unity of command is assured. The answer is 'Yes, it is. The British Army is under French command.'"

"The British Commander-in-Chief has the right of appeal to his own Cabinet which I don't imagine will be normally necessary to exercise because the understanding is so complete and wholehearted in every particular. But unity of command is assured in that way and it is even possible that French troops may be under the British C-in-C."

Mr. Hore-Belisha also announced that General J. C. Dill is commanding the First Corps, General Brook the Second Corps, while Viscount Gort's Chief of Staff is Major General Pownall.

RED TROOPS MOVE UP TO FRONTIER

PLEASE Turn To Page 2.

turn is given concessions in Karelin. Karelin is an autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.

Naked Aggression

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The "New York Times" in an editorial says:

"Russia's actions in the Baltic are a record in naked aggression."

"Their significance can be classed under two headings."

"Firstly, they are a new phase in Russia's swift advance to the west."

"Secondly, they measure the extent of Hitler's surrender of German trade interests in the east."

"One can only conclude," says this newspaper, "that peace means precisely the same to Stalin as it does to Hitler."

"In other words, demands of a strong country must be granted without resistance by a weaker neighbour."

Calm And Determined

HELSINKI, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The Finnish Commander-in-Chief to-day expressed pleasure at the reaction of Scandinavian countries to the Russian menace.

It was evidence, he said, of the solidarity of the Scandinavian bloc, and he realised its significance.

He concluded "We are calm and determined."

Neutrality Bill Will Restrict Shipping To Hongkong

Shanghai, Oct. 11.

The American community is worried over the restrictions on American shipping provided in the Pittman bill, fearing that in its present form the bill will eventually result in restriction of United States vessels from Shanghai.

A move is under way to forestall the possibility of restriction by forming contact with Senators and Congressmen in Washington in an effort to obtain relaxation of the restrictions on American shipping.

Several local firms have already formed their hand offices in the United States of the definite need for provision in the Pittman bill which would eliminate the possibility of Shanghai being restricted.

Alarm is felt after reports that Hongkong is eliminated by the bill. It is felt that with Hongkong closed, American shipping to Shanghai might be the next, and it is feared that Japan might be declared an aggressor nation, thus closing Shanghai to United States vessels.

The American Chamber of Commerce has cabled to Washington that it is greatly concerned at the adverse effects to American Far Eastern trade which would follow passage of Senator Pittman's shipping amendment to the Neutrality Act.

Labour Support

San Francisco, Oct. 10.

Mr. John L. Lewis, head of the Congress of Industrial Organisation, addressed the C.I.O. Convention and urged support of President Roosevelt's neutrality programme.

Mechanised Forces

White Sulphur Springs, U.S.A., Oct. 10.

The Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Louis Johnson, said that the swift conquest of Poland by mechanised forces emphasised the necessity of immediately increasing the manpower of the United States Army to 600,000 troops.

The present "minute man" force of 300,000 regular soldiers and National Guardsmen would "find themselves short of combat cars, tanks, machine-guns, gas masks, fire control instruments and other necessities."

Protecting Panama

Washington, Oct. 11.

The first complete black-out of the Panama Canal Zone was carried out last night.

Flights by foreign planes over the Zone will be strictly regulated. All wishing to fly over the territory will have to obtain permission from the Secretary of State, to whom information regarding the ownership of plane and duration and purpose of the flight must be furnished.

TYPHOON VICTIM ARRIVES

(Continued from Page 1.)

of hemp, rice, and sugar open to damage. No. 5 hatch was stove-in and barrels of oil packed below were broken and squashed like matchboxes; water and oil mixed and damaged the other cargo.

Every steel door on the after deck house was stove in and the room housing the steering gear was flooded, putting it out of order. The motors had to be turned off and four hours on Monday afternoon shifts of four men manned the hand steering gear, reportedly swamped by great seas, to keep the ship head-on. By 5 p.m. repairs to the steering gear were effected.

Put Back To Hongkong

When the typhoon at last passed on it was decided to put about for Hongkong to determine the extent of the damage and, as one oil fuel tank was known to be leaking, to effect necessary repairs. After her cargo is discharged she will go into dry-dock.

The crew's belongings suffered most. They are now piled on the deck and, besides and boots, sodden with sea water lying amid a jumble of splintered woodwork and twisted iron, in their cabins below ward-ropes have even been wrenched from the walls by the ship's contortions.

Britain Accepts New President

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced that the British Government recognised the assumption of the functions of the President of the Polish Republic.

Sir Howard Kennard, British Ambassador to Warsaw, would present to France in a few days to resume his duties as His Majesty's Ambassador at the seat of the Polish Government, said Mr. Butler.

ULSTER'S WAR CONTRIBUTION

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BELFAST, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The Ulster Emergency Budget brings taxation into line with Britain, and provides for a contribution of £2,000,000 to the United Kingdom Exchequer during the first year of the war.

VILNA RETURNS TO LITHUANIA

Guaranteed By New Military Alliance

MOSCOW, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The Soviet-Lithuanian treaty is described here as a "military alliance," and it is expected that Russia will fortify Lithuania's frontier with Germany.

The treaty will last for 15 years. Public demonstrations were arranged at Kaunas, the Lithuanian capital, to celebrate the return of Vilna, under the treaty, to Lithuania.

It was at Vilna that Lithuania proclaimed her republic in 1918, and it has always been considered the capital of the country.

Demonstration Of Joy

KAUNAS, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Demonstrating their joy at the return of Vilna, thousands of people gathered and cheered outside the Soviet Legation to-day.

It is reliably reported that garrisons of Soviet troops may be stationed for "mutual security" at various points in Lithuanian territory, but excluding Kaunas and other large industrial towns.

As soon as the Lithuanian Government moves to Vilna, the Soviet garrison there will be withdrawn.

ULSTER FLOCKS TO COLOURS

BELFAST, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Lord Craigavon, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, declared to-day that the response of Ulstermen to the call for service was wholly satisfactory.

"I am proud," he said, "at what has been done and is being done to help the mother country."

Lord Craigavon added that he would make a weekly statement to Parliament, which would in future meet two days a week instead of three.

British Legion's Big Effort

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The British Legion Fund collected last year amounted to the record total of £370,000. The fund total since the fund was inaugurated in 1921 has now reached more than £7,500,000.

All schemes previously adopted were devoted to the assistance of participants in the last war, but now it is announced that the schemes will be for those in any war, including the present.

ALL MEMBERS OF HONGKONG DEFENCE FORCES

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MEMBERS OF HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS

MEMBERS OF HONGKONG POLICE FORCE HOSPITAL, A.R.P. WORKERS

AND THEIR FAMILIES

ARE ALLOWED A REDUCTION OF

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ON ALL

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AS DONE NOW IN FRANCE

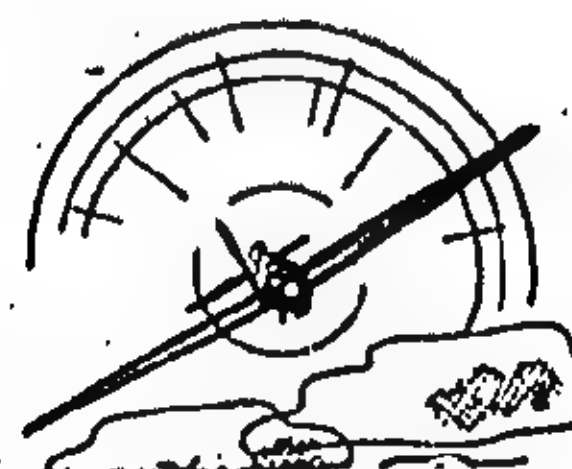
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KAI TAK AIRPORT, HONG KONG.

POST OFFICE

Owing to the uncertainty of Sea transport, the public are requested to post Christmas Parcels early.

OUTWARD MAIL TIMES
Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 10 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 8 p.m. on the previous day. When mails are advertised to close after 5 p.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m.

INWARD MAILS

Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—London date, 4th October.
Air Mail by "Air France Direct Service"—Paris date, 4th October.

Amoy	Oct. 12
Huiphong	Oct. 12
Huiphong, Pakhoi, Hoihow and Fort	Oct. 12
Bayard	Oct. 12
Japan and Shanghai	Oct. 12
Manila	Oct. 12
Straits	Oct. 12
Canton	Oct. 12
Shanghai	Oct. 12
Shanghai	Oct. 12
Calcutta and Straits	Oct. 14
Japan	Oct. 14
Japan and Shanghai	Oct. 14
Japan and Manila	Oct. 14
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—London date 7th October.	Oct. 15
Calcutta and Straits	Oct. 15
Canton	Oct. 15
Japan and Shanghai	Oct. 15
Manila	Oct. 15
Shanghai and Amoy	Oct. 15
Shanghai	Oct. 15
Huiphong	Oct. 17
Japan and Shanghai	Oct. 17
Japan and Shanghai	Oct. 17
Straits	Oct. 17
Straits	Oct. 17
Shanghai	Oct. 17
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 12th October	Oct. 18
Japan and Manila	Oct. 18
Straits	Oct. 18
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (San Francisco date 26th September)	Oct. 18
Australia and Manila	Oct. 18
Huiphong and Pakhoi	Oct. 19

OUTWARD MAILS

Thursday
Air Mail for Indo-China, Iran and France (Paris date) by the "Air France Airways Direct Service"—due Paris, 15th October.
K.P.O.

Reg. Oct. 12, 5 p.m.
Ord. Oct. 12, 5.30 p.m.

Reg. Oct. 12, 5 p.m.
Ord. Oct. 12, 7 p.m.

Huiphong 1 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America via Vancouver B.C. (Parcels only for Canada)—due Vancouver B.C. 30th October.
G.F.O. and K.P.O.

Parcels Oct. 12, 5 p.m.

Reg. Oct. 12, 5.15 a.m.

Ord. Oct. 13, 10 a.m.

Friday

Tourane 8.30 a.m.

Parcels only for Shanghai 8.30 a.m.

Shanghai 3.30 p.m.

Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles 16th November.

G.F.O. and K.P.O.

Parcels Oct. 13, 5 p.m.

Reg. Oct. 14, 9.45 a.m.

Ord. Oct. 14, 10.30 a.m.

Saturday

Amoy 8.30 a.m.

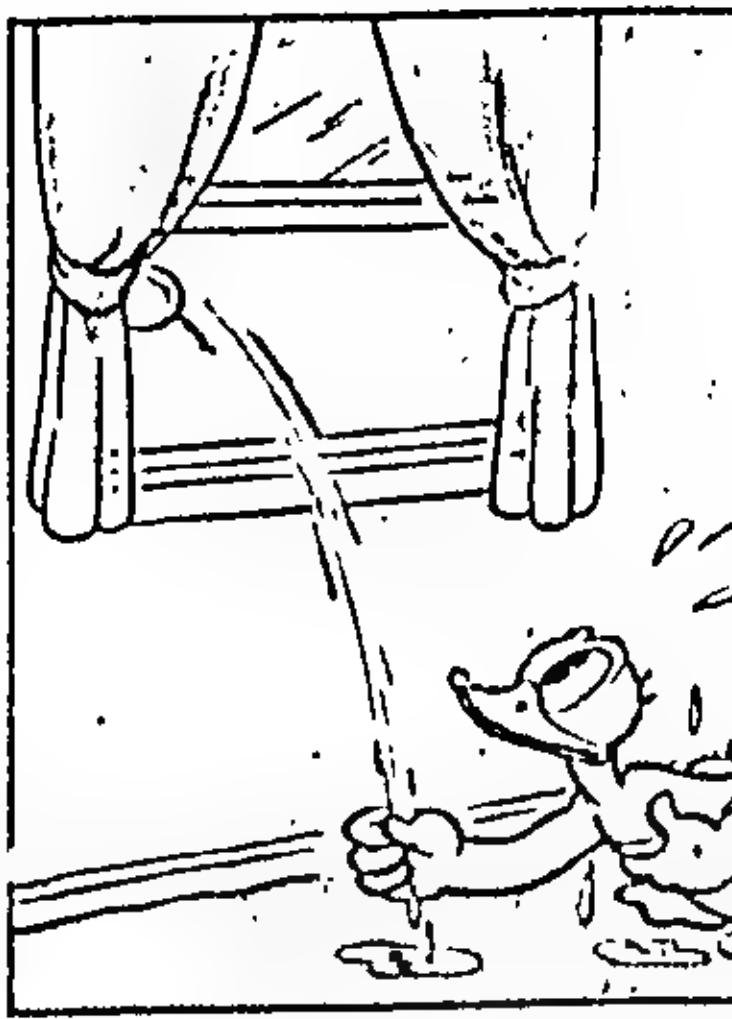
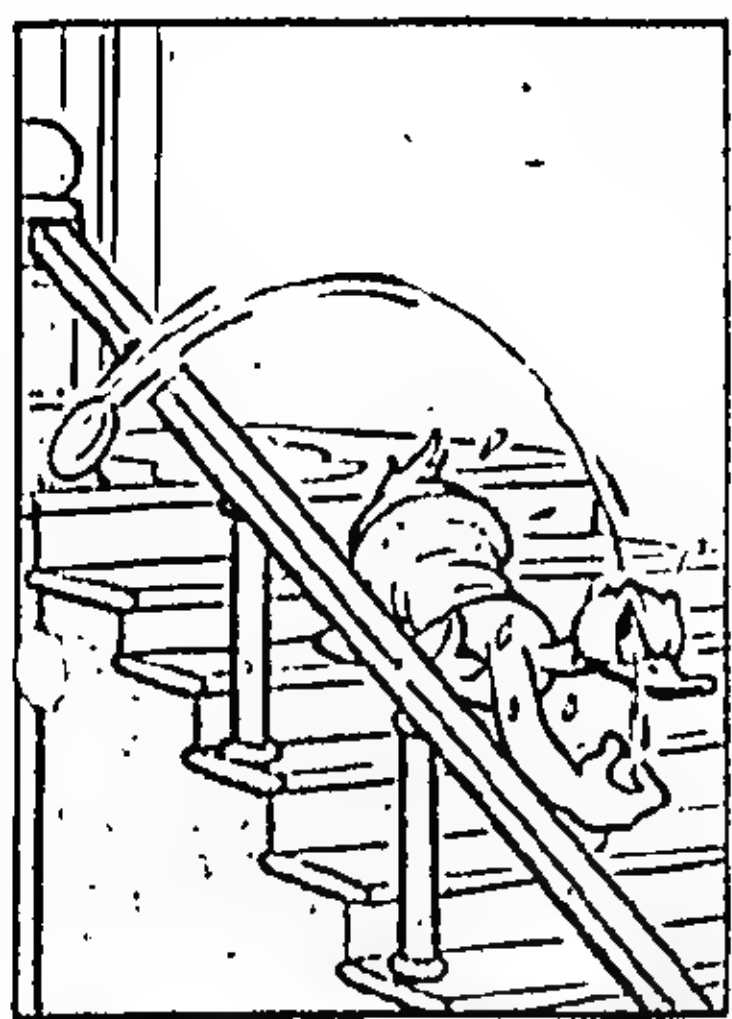
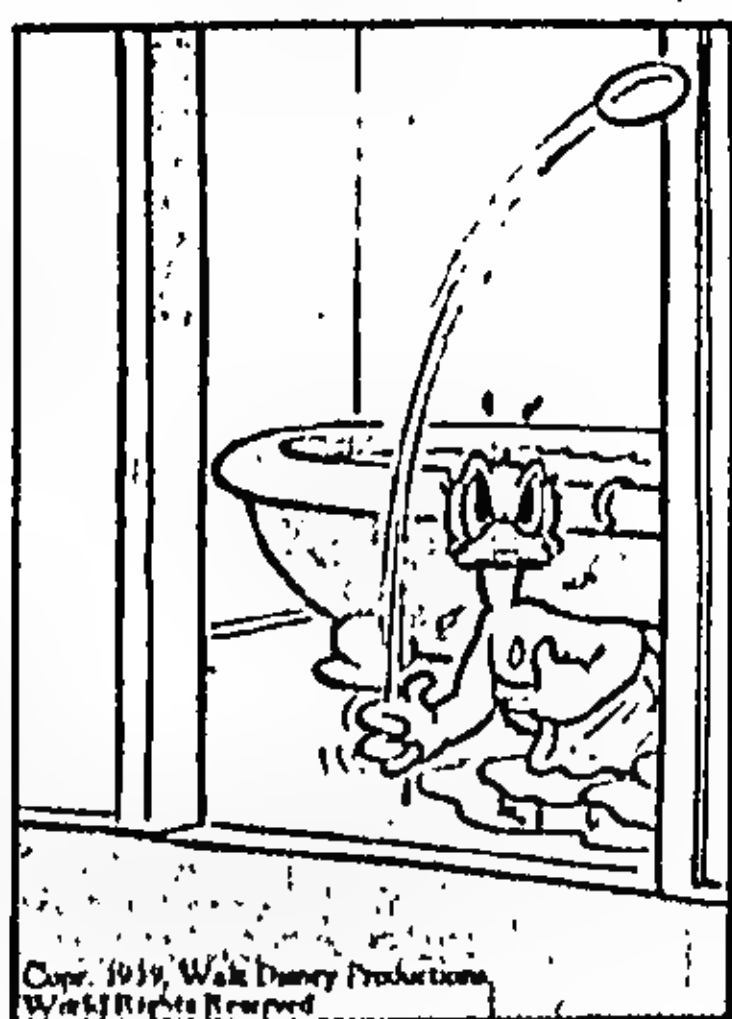
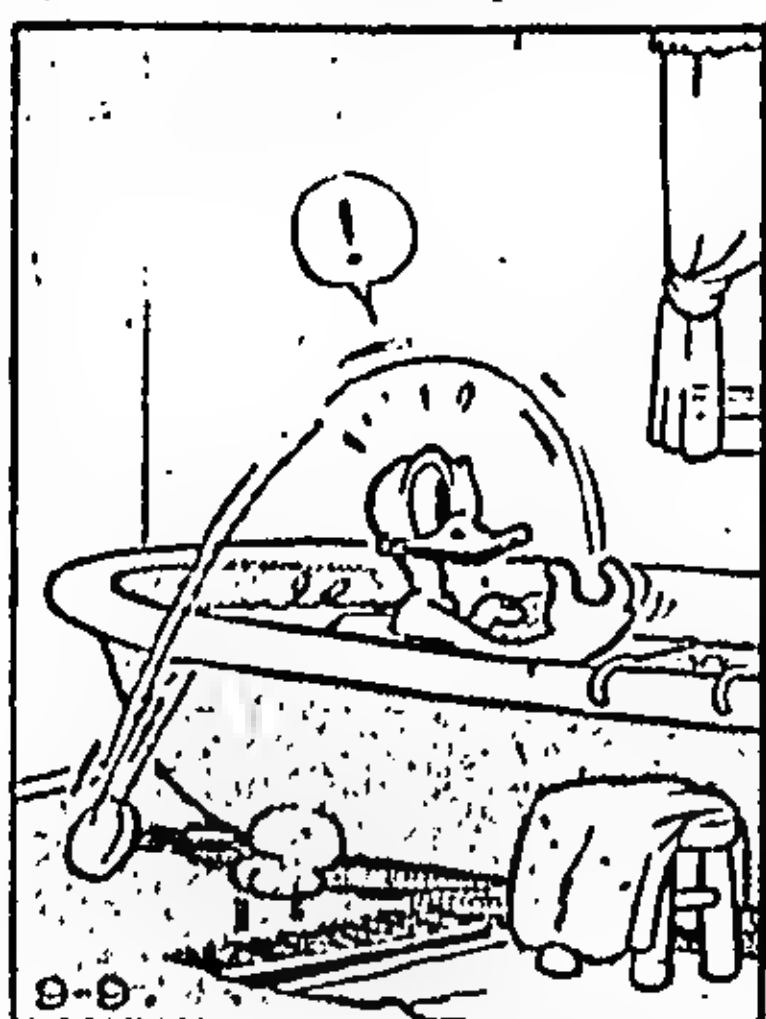
Singapore 8.30 a.m.

Shanghai 10.30 a.m.

Amoy and Shanghai 2.30 p.m.

Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London, 22th October.

DONALD DUCK



By Walt Disney

NEW ZEALAND CHEDDAR CHEESE

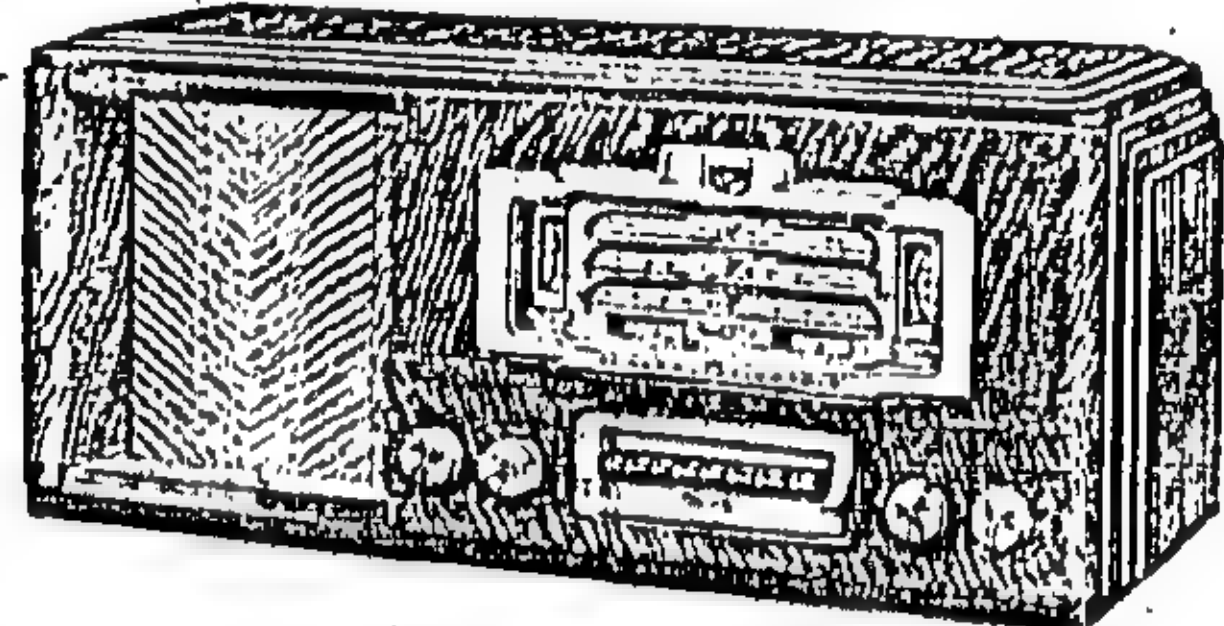
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FLAG DAY

IN AID OF THE HONGKONG INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL RELIEF COMMITTEE SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14

Please give generously

Donations will be thankfully received by the Honorary Treasurer, Lady MacGregor, Flag Day Sub-Committee, P.O. Box 493, Hongkong.



PHOTOGRAPHS of the children become increasingly precious with the passing years. They, too, in later years, will appreciate the record of their childhood.

MAKE AN APPOINTMENT TO-DAY

MEE CHEUNG PHOTOGRAPHERS.

15, 23, Ice House Street. Tel. 26379.

A Look Through The "Telegraph"

50 YEARS AGO

"Reuter" actually takes the trouble to wire out specially that "the Emperor of Germany greeted the British Channel Squadron at Kiel". If this most expensive telegraphic service cost not find anything more interesting than this twaddle to send out from home, it would be much better to send nothing at all. Why didn't the enterprising telegraphist tell us in what particular fashion the German Emperor condescended to "greet" the Channel Squadron? We are all yearning to get full details of this historical ceremonial—like the Kaiser had breakfast before he went out to do homage to the naval might of Britannia. (Fifty years ago cable cost \$5.00 a word and newspapers rarely obtained more than one message a day.—Ed.)

In France milk is now transported in a frozen state, and shipment is made that it may be kept sweet for days and weeks in this condition.

Says a religious contemporary: "There was not a Protestant convert in China fifty years ago. Now there are 30,000 Chinese in full church membership and 15,000 children in Christian schools." And there is likewise one of the champion liars of the world—the artist who wrote the foregoing paragraph.

The official grief at the death of Dr. Stewart (the Colonial Secretary) was a good deal modified by aspirations among the older hands of the civil service with its comfortable salary of \$7,200 a year. It did seem rational that the Home Government would give a local man the bulk of such a salary. At least one competent official who deserves promotion. But no—the claims of Messrs. Deane, Lister, Ackroyd, have been overlooked, and a man is to be sent from somewhere about 40,000 miles away.

25 YEARS AGO

The newspapers in Antwerp state that an official telegram from Berlin announces that Antwerp has fallen. The British War Office announces that the Belgian forces evacuated Antwerp yesterday.

Lord Lansdowne addressed two great recruiting meetings at Newcastle-on-Tyne. He stated that he wished to say "emphatically" it was fortunate that the war had come when we were surrounded with three Powers. We should have been in a difficult position if we had been attacked alone. The terms of peace must be such that the German nation, should be crushed and broken, and future generations freed from that terror.

There has been a thrilling interlude in Samoa, which is running smoothly under the Union Jack. The German warships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau entered Apia (capital of the island of Upolu) and the New Zealand gunboats, the cruisers, expecting a bombardment, but the warships departed. A German steamer appeared and was charged that the Union Jack was still flying.

Countries at War—Germany against Britain, Russia, France and Belgium; Austria against Serbia, Russia, and France.

10 YEARS AGO

Criticism of the management of the Hongkong Cricket Club in regard to the preparation of the tennis courts, and facilities provided for tennis playing members, were made at the annual meeting, held at the club pavilion yesterday evening. Mr. H. B. Hancock, President, was in the chair, and was supported by members of the committee.

5 YEARS AGO

London, Oct. 12, 1934. British officialdom is in a quandary as to what flag to fly when Princess Marina of Greece comes to stay in England.

The Princess is shortly paying an official visit to the King and Queen, the parents of her husband-to-be, Prince George. But Princess Marina has no country, and therefore no flag. It would not be tactful to fly the old Imperial blue and white Greek flag, because Britain has friendly relations with the Greek republic.

Neither would the Russian eagle, or even the Hammer and Sickle of the Soviets do, although they might be seen to represent Marina's Russian ancestry.

She has connections with the Danish royal house, and this is the flag that may be flown. It might, however, be decided to anticipate her nationality, and fly the Union Jack. Meanwhile, and fly the Union Jack. Meanwhile, and fly the Union Jack. Meanwhile, and fly the Union Jack.

A 5,000 ton ship built by Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co. at their Birkenhead yard was launched to-day. She was the s.s. Clement, the first of two 5,000 ton vessels being constructed for the British Line, Liverpool. (The Clement was sunk by a German pocket battleship off S. America last week.—Ed.)

RADIO

ZBW, 355 metres (845 k.c.) and 31.49 metres (9,520 kilo-cycles)

Peter Gracey's Talk On Great Composers AN HOUR FOR CHILDREN

Radio programme broadcast by Z. B. W. to-day, on a frequency of 845 k.c., and on Short Wave from 2-15 p.m. and 8-11 p.m. on 9.52 M.c.s. per second.

12.15 p.m. A Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 Beethoven—Sonata in D Major Op. 28, played by Arthur Schnabel (Piano).

12.52 Two Songs by Sophie Braslau (Contralto), Die Junge Nonne; Die Frohe (Schubert).

1.0 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 Carroll Gibbons and His Boy Friends. Film Selections.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 Musical Comedy Selections.

5.45 p.m. Studio—Children's Hour.

6.45 London Relay—Supplementary News.

7.02 Maritana—Vocal Gems, sung by Clara Serena, Francis Russell, Dennis Noble, and Chorus.

7.11 The Tattoo—Aldershot—1938.

7.30 B.B.C. Recording—"The Old Contemptibles"—Part 2.

The record of the British Expeditionary Force from Mons to Ypres, between August and November, 1914.

4.0 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 Schubert—Ballet Music from "Rosamunde," Berlin State Opera Orchestra.

8.15 Studio—Short Biographical Studies of Great Composers, by Peter Gracey—No. 6—Schubert.

8.45 Studio—Talk on "English Ideals in Education" by Gerald A. Goodman, M.A.

9.15 London Relay—The News.

9.30 B.B.C. Recording—Fifteen Minute Sketch, "Poor Polly."

9.45 Eric Coates—"The Three Men Suite": 1, The Man from the County; 2, The Man about Town; 3, The Man from the Sea.

Light Symphony Orchestra, cond. by Hubert Elsdell (Tenor). Come Sing to Me (Thompson). Fill a Glass With Golden Wine.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary issued yesterday says: Considering the short session the turnover was again encouraging. Docks, were reported in 4% Government Loan, Banks, Wharves, Docks, Cements, and China Lights.

Buyers

Canton Ins. \$200
I.K. Fires \$170
Docks \$175
Providents \$4.10
I.K. & S. Hotels \$4.4
Lands \$2.15
Realities \$4.15
Tramways \$15.05
China Lights (Old) \$7.85
Electricity \$49.4
Telephones (Old) \$20
Cements \$14.10
Ropes \$4.3
Dairy Farms (Old) \$20.4
Watsons \$7.80

Sales

I.K. Banks \$1.235
Wharves \$100/101
Docks \$18
Providents \$4.30
China Lights (Old) \$7.05
Cements \$14.4
Dairy Farms (New) \$10
I.K. Govt. 4% Loan \$100

Sellers

Providents \$4.30
MANILA GOLD SHARES
Atoks Ps. 14 b
Antamoks Ps. 12 1/2 s
Bakulo Gold Ps. 12 b
Batung Duhay Ps. 0085 b
Benguet Consolidated Ps. 9.50 b
Big Wedge Ps. 10 1/2 b
Coco Grove Ps. 13 s
Consolidated Mines Ps. 0040 s
Demonstration Ps. 00 1/2 b
I. X. L. Ps. 38 b
Ipo Gold Ps. 11 b
Igon Mining Ps. 10 1/2 s
Masbate Consolidated Ps. 00 1/2 s
Mindanao Motherlode Ps. 00 1/2 b
Mine Operating Ps. 08 1/2 s
North Camarines Ps. 13 b
Paracale Gummas Ps. 15 1/2 s
San Mauricio Ps. 07 s
Surigao Consolidated Ps. 15 1/2 b
Suyoc Consolidated Ps. 10 1/2 s
United Paracale Ps. 25 1/2 s

(Quilter): Goodnight (Shelly and Davis).

10.00 Len Filla & His Orchestra.

10.30 p.m. Dance Music.

11.00 Close—Down.

Baby, Baby—bless him!

how shall mother dress him?

—by coming to WHITEAWAY'S and selecting from their fine range of baby robes, bonnets, nightgowns, booties, etc.



Christening Robes

with slip included. Beautiful and dainty

\$14.50 set

Lace Trimmed Day Gowns from \$3.50

Night Gowns Priced from \$2.50



Night Gowns Priced from \$2.50

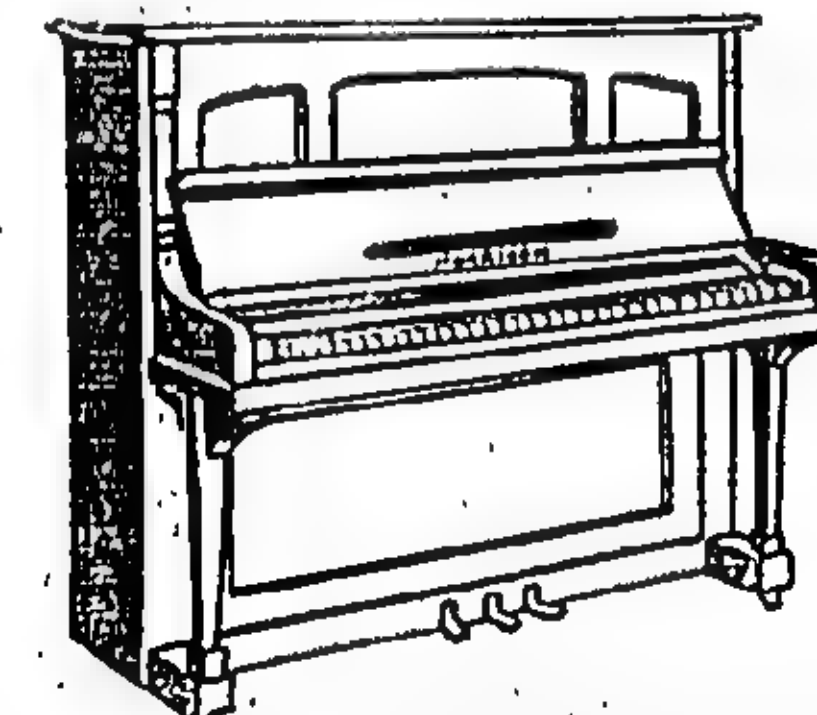
FINE, SOFT Shetland Shawls from \$7.95

Infantees \$1.25
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Infants' Wear Dept.

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33, WONG NEI CHUNG ROAD — — — HAPPY VALLEY

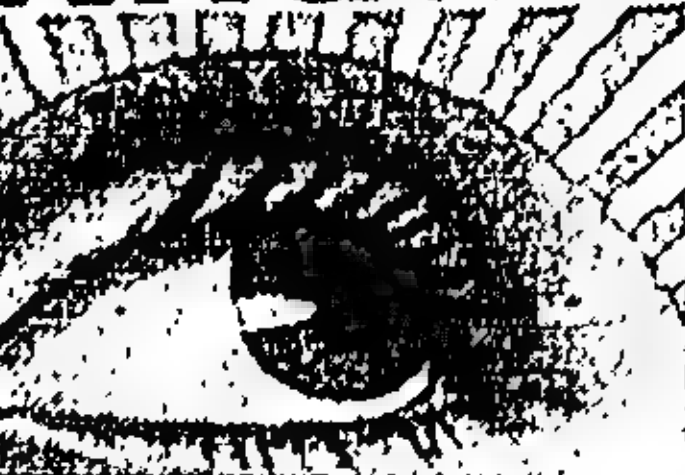
Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS
1—River in New Mexico
5—Smile
9—Smile
13—Smile
14—First mad
15—Meeting place
16—Smile
17—Pigout
18—Smile
19—Musical composition
20—Kind of rancor
21—Spanish title of
22—Smile
23—Spanish verb
24—Smile
25—Smile
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100—Smile

The Sun Attacks HERE

Strong, warm sunshine is pleasant to the body but it is hard on the eyes. The brilliant light causes eye-strain which, in turn, brings headaches and ageing lines. The hot, dust-laden atmosphere encourages microbes, and dries up the natural moisture round the eyes, causing ocular congestion and leading to all kinds of eye-troubles.



Optrex eye lotion stops all this. Its regular use prevents strain, removes dust and germs, strengthens the eye muscles and keeps your eyes happy and healthy. Optrex is recommended by Doctors and Opticians all over the world.

Optrex EYE LOTION

BRAND

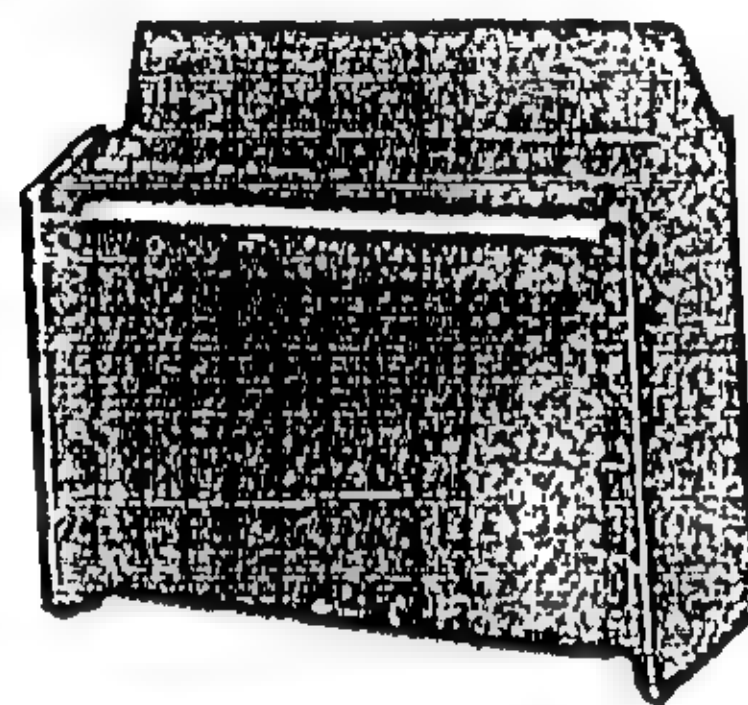
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October 12, 1939

The War Goes On

WHEN THE German armies violated Belgium in 1914 their leaders counted on a short war. The unfortunate German people have been told by their controlled press that, with the conquest of Poland, Britain and France will be eager to accept peace terms, and the remarkable "armistice" celebrations throughout Germany on Tuesday are indicative of this desire of the Germans to believe that their leaders are right.

The Nazi boast has been given a withering answer in M. Daladier's broadcast yesterday and, doubtless, Mr. Neville Chamberlain will be equally emphatic in his rejection of the so-called Nazi peace terms when he addresses the House of Commons this evening.

Whatever successes Hitler's perky and desperate haste have won in Poland, all the world now knows that the conquest of that unhappy victim of Nazi aggression is only the beginning of the struggle to which Nazism has challenged civilisation and into which Britain is throwing all her strength.

The Fuehrer in his frenzy may be blind to the lessons of the long effort from 1914 to 1918, but they have been well and truly learned in England.

Kitchener's doctrine that to wage a major war the nation must prepare for years of fighting was startling in 1914. We then wasted many lives, much time and much treasure before our leaders organised Britain's man power for military service and her industries for the supply of munitions. Now, the machinery to marshal the Empire's utmost strength in arms, made ready before the outbreak of war, is at work.

The certainty that, however long the task may take, it will be accomplished, will hardly be kept by the worst brutality of the Gestapo from the knowledge of the German people.

Whatever Hitler's monomaniac faith in his star, his people are clearly uncomfortable, as the joyous celebrations throughout the country at the hoax armistice reports bear witness.

It must be depressing to the German man-in-the-street, however dulled by propaganda, when he learns that, though Poland is crushed, he will for an indefinite period be short of meat, short of clothes, without any soap, and that is the best which the regime can promise him.

It is clear that the Allied challenge is disturbing. Hitler's "peace" terms shows that the Fuehrer has been thinking over it. The "armistice" celebrations show that the German people have also been thinking over it. They, the people, will think dangerously.

Someone in Germany is going to remember that "the last battle Britain always wins."

LEST WE FORGET—

—THE NATION THAT DID NOT DESERVE TO DIE AGAIN...

THE name of Poland once again disappears temporarily from the maps of Europe, but it will not vanish from the hearts of the Poles, nor should it from ours as we do battle in the west for its liberation.

Let us forget the enormity of the German offence committed against Poland, consider what the Poles did for their country in the course of its 20 years' resurrection.

For not only have its men, women, and children died under the hail of German steel, but years of hard work have been wiped out, years in which a race transformed itself into a nation.

The first time I went to Poland I imagined that Warsaw would be a drab, backward Slav city, dirty, tumbledown, lacking in elegance.

Instead, I saw Warsaw as a clean city of fine buildings, with a magnificent opera house, skyscrapers, up-to-date newspaper offices, and the best-dressed men and women I had met since leaving London and travelling across Northern Europe.

"You see," said a friend, on the terrace of the Hotel Europejski, "we are not Balkanised or backward as so many of you western Europeans seem to think; though, I admit, 20 years ago it was not like this."

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annually 10,000,000 tons of merchandise.

Now consider the man who is the backbone of Poland—the peasant.

Going east from Germany in Warsaw the Nord Express used to rush through endless miles of plain, every inch of which was cultivated. From the train windows you saw the wheat fields stretching out from the railway track to the horizon, golden and breast high under the summer sun.

A beautiful scene this, but on closer examination what struck the observer most was the poverty of the peasant. He was very poor.

700,000 Small Holdings

BACK in Warsaw I tried to find out whether this could not be remedied, and there, at the Ministry, I discovered that only in Poland and Czechoslovakia was any attempt being made to solve the peasant problem in Central Europe.

"First of all, please understand that Poland is land hungry," said the expert, "and that's due to over-population in the rural areas."

Now this is what happened. As early as 1910 the Sejm (Parliament) of the Polish Republic passed a resolution fixing the principles of land reform. Chief of these was to break up the big estates and parcel them out into small lots.

So during the last 20 years 700,000 farm holdings have been created or enabled to achieve independent status. These have been giving work and a livelihood to 3,500,000 peasants.

Then year by year the Poles increased the area of arable land by turning barren land to account, and they have, in fact, increased the area of arable land by more than 3,000,000 acres to give the peasant a better deal.

Let us forget, these independent small farmers now become Hitler's serfs until they are once more liberated.

Then, for obvious reasons and to absorb the surplus rural population, the Poles concentrated on industry.

What they have done in industrial production can best be seen by the index figure. In 1922 it stood at 75.5, but last year it had risen to 119.5.

Though the Germans destroyed or stole 80,000 electrical machines and about 7,000,000 yards of cable, Poland's electro-technical industry increased its production fourfold.

The chemical industry tells the same story: the output of soda rose by 145 per cent; calcium products were doubled; artificial silk production increased fivefold.

Her locomotive builders made Poland self-sufficient in rolling stock; her papermakers increased their output four times; the cellulose mills accounted for a sixfold increase in production.

She Wanted Ten More Years

LEST we forget what the Polish worker has now lost, note that Poland was one of the first countries to introduce the eight-hour day (seven in the mines and six for workers in temperatures over 82 degrees). In Germany, and presumably under the Germans, 10 hours is the working day.

The Poles, however, do not believe that man lives by work alone.

After the 1914-18 war, the Poles began with a shocking percentage of illiterates, due to the deliberate policy of the partitioning Powers, who wanted to keep their victims not only in serfdom but also in spiritual darkness.

But in the last few years the Poles have built 10,000 elementary schools; so no wonder the percentage of children in school soared from 60 in 1921 to the latest figure of 93. It would soon have been 100 per cent, but Hitler stepped in.

Then, with her limited resources, Poland created social services that may now disappear—community centres, summer camps for children, supplementary feeding in the schools. For the moment the prospect is dark.

"We needed another 10 years of peace to complete the creation of the new Poland," said an attaché at the Polish Embassy to me.

Let us forget, Poland's 20 years show that she deserved that peace.

Emrys Jones

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"I tell you, Chief, we got the year's biggest horror story here—three bridge players stranded on an uninhabited island!"

To-day is Hongkong Budget Day

GILBERT FRANKAU has thoughts on

MONEY

NEVER having been out of debt between the years 1906 and 1939, I claim to know as much about money troubles as any treasury in the British Empire.

Yet my very rich friends—I am always delighted to observe—spend far more time worrying about their financial futures than I do mine.

My father was like that. Though his worry was never personal. He thought that he might not leave my mother and his four children properly provided for used to drive him nearly frantic.

I still think of him as the least selfish man who ever lived. He grudged himself everything—at times even a hansom cab home after a late night at the office. Us he grudged nothing.

With what result? He died, as I told you last week, at an early age, leaving quite a large capital—which my mother and I between us blew inside 10 years.

Blowed, maybe, is not exactly the right word. Most of the money went into a business—and never came out of it. Nevertheless, the money went.

The Way to Treat It

MY mother died without knowing the worst. Afterwards I used to dream—having inherited an exaggerated sense of personal responsibility—that I could restore the share of the family fortune to my surviving brother and sister.

But I never have. And that they would have been any the happier for it I refuse to admit.

Both, like myself, lead busy lives. My brother Ronald's success is well known. My sister's, though less spectacular, seems to me even more satisfactory. She has devoted herself, in the intervals of bringing up a large family, to pure scholarship.

Accordingly, there is no need for my father to turn in his grave.

Nor, as I like to imagine, were his efforts and my mother's entirely wasted, if—as the poet tells us—to live in hearts we leave behind is not to die.

That the last sentence is perilously near "sob-stuff," I admit. Let us admit, further, that great financiers treat money as it should be treated—objectively, unsentimentally, and unemotionally. But how many of us can afford to do that?

Foolish Slogan

TO nearly all of us money, whether received as payment for work we do or as interest on accumulated savings, is a personal matter. Our private budgets are the measures of our material lives. So much comes in yearly from our work or our savings. So much goes out for our expenses.

Lower our income or put up our expenditure. Either way, we equal. And the people who equal fastest—in my experience—are the very people who are always ready to preach: "Money doesn't mean happiness."

That slogan is not even "sob-stuff." It is sheer balderdash. Lack of money for reasonable needs, these including enjoyment, will sour anybody except a saint.

Saints, however, are rarities; and the average Briton, though he dislikes being told so, is just as fond of money as his neighbours across the

Channel. It is a pity, therefore, that the average Briton should be taught so little about money when he or she is young.

As a nation we still suffer from the "money is the root of all evil" complex. Most of us, from the richest to the poorest, prefer that our children should learn the hard lesson of £ s. d., as I myself had to learn it, by bitter personal experience.

We would far rather see the little darlings studying French for their school certificates than the price of bread, meat, fish, and vegetables. While as for teaching them the difference between Preference and Ordinary shares, or even between a frehold and a leasehold... how much more satisfactory that they should have started algebra.

Financial Ignorance

ALGEBRA, forsooth. When the boys don't know how much their own boots cost, and the girls, at any rate of our so-called upper and middle classes, can't even be trusted to buy a cauliflower.

Oh, the financial ignorance—the sheer "crass, hopeless, terrifying and completely avoidable financial ignorance" of the average middle-class bride and bridegroom.

The enduring miracle is that their domestic budgets ever balance. Yet most of them eventually do.

Eventually most of us learn the value of money. But half the knocks we take on the way to knowledge could be avoided if either our parents or our school teachers would be less snobbish and more practical.

The making of money, the spending of money, or the investing of money, however much we may resent the fact, plays a considerable part in almost every human being's existence.

Children brought up in complete ignorance—as so many upper- and middle-class children are—of money matters represent a constant danger to the community. They are up to become (as in my own case) spend-thrifts; or what is even worse, misers.

Such children are equally the prey, in later years, of the bucket-shop keeper and fraudulent political economist like Karl Marx.

You Must Be Master

FOR the real secret about money is that if you don't master it—and the sooner you are taught to do this the better—it will end by mastering you.

Hence, more often than not, your unhappy over-rich man who is afraid of losing his possessions. Hence, and hence only, your debtor who is always so certain that he'll be able to "let you have it back by Monday"—and never does.

Both such are money-slaves, though neither of them, in my opinion, is worth much pity.

Such pity as I have for money-slaves is reserved for the vast majority who won't find it too easy to pay that extra twopenny on tea or that extra penny on petrol.

All the same, they'll do it and without too much grumbling. Nor should the better off grudge that extra income tax.

Because even those—and, believe it or not, they are still legion—who have never been taught the difference between Preference share and an Ordinary share and an meaning of the word "Security."

It's always worth while paying out money—down to your very last sixpence—for that!

AMAZING WEALTH

Britain's Strength In War Disclosed

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—A special commentary on the British economic strength has been released.

It is stated that in connection with Germany's claim of her economic strength, and the weakness of Britain, the following points may be useful.

Britain is the second richest country in the world, second only to the United States.

The average income per head of the British people is £112, whereas the average income per head of the German people is only £64 10s.

The British people, therefore, can afford to spend nearly twice as much on the war as the Germans.

For every gun which Germany can afford to make, Britain can make two. For every aeroplane Germany produces Britain can afford to make two.

When the British war effort is fully mobilised, they can expect nearly twice as much power as Germany.

Incomparably Stronger

Britain is incomparably stronger financially than Germany. Her gold reserve is over £500,000,000, whereas Germany has hardly any gold reserve at all. Britain has foreign investments totalling £3,500,000,000 whereas Germany has none.

Without exporting anything at all, Britain could pay for imports of food and raw material for at least 18 months, whereas Germany has only enough foreign exchange to pay for imports for two months.

As far as taxation is concerned, Britain compares favourably. The German married man has to pay income tax as soon as his income reaches £95 per year. The British married taxpayer does not begin to pay until he is earning £225.

In Britain there are ample supplies of food, and it is not yet necessary to rationing. In Germany rations are already in force, and the ration is pitifully small.

The British Empire produces three times as much wheat, and twice as much sugar as Germany, and Britain has half as many people to feed as Greater Germany.

The British Empire produces twice as much iron-ore as Germany, four times as much oil and petrol, seven times as much copper, and nearly three times as much lead.

This Is Supposed To Be A News Item

"REUTERS" London Office sends out the following news item: "The message sent to the United States regarding the threatened sinking of the *Itasca* is believed to be part of the propaganda activities of Admiral Raeder."

"That the chief of the German naval staff is indulging in propaganda suggests that the command of the German fleet is not a full-time job."

Women To Look After Diggers

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—An Australian Women's Volunteer Service has been formed in London to look after the welfare of Australians. A bureau has been set up in Australia House to enrol Australians and others who wish to join.

U.S. Marine Shoots Puppet Policeman

TIENSIN, Oct. 12 (Reuter).—Two United States marines from Peiping were guarding a shipment of goods at Tientsin east station last night. One of them was involved in an argument with a railway police officer, believed to be a Chinese, who resulted in both producing their guns.

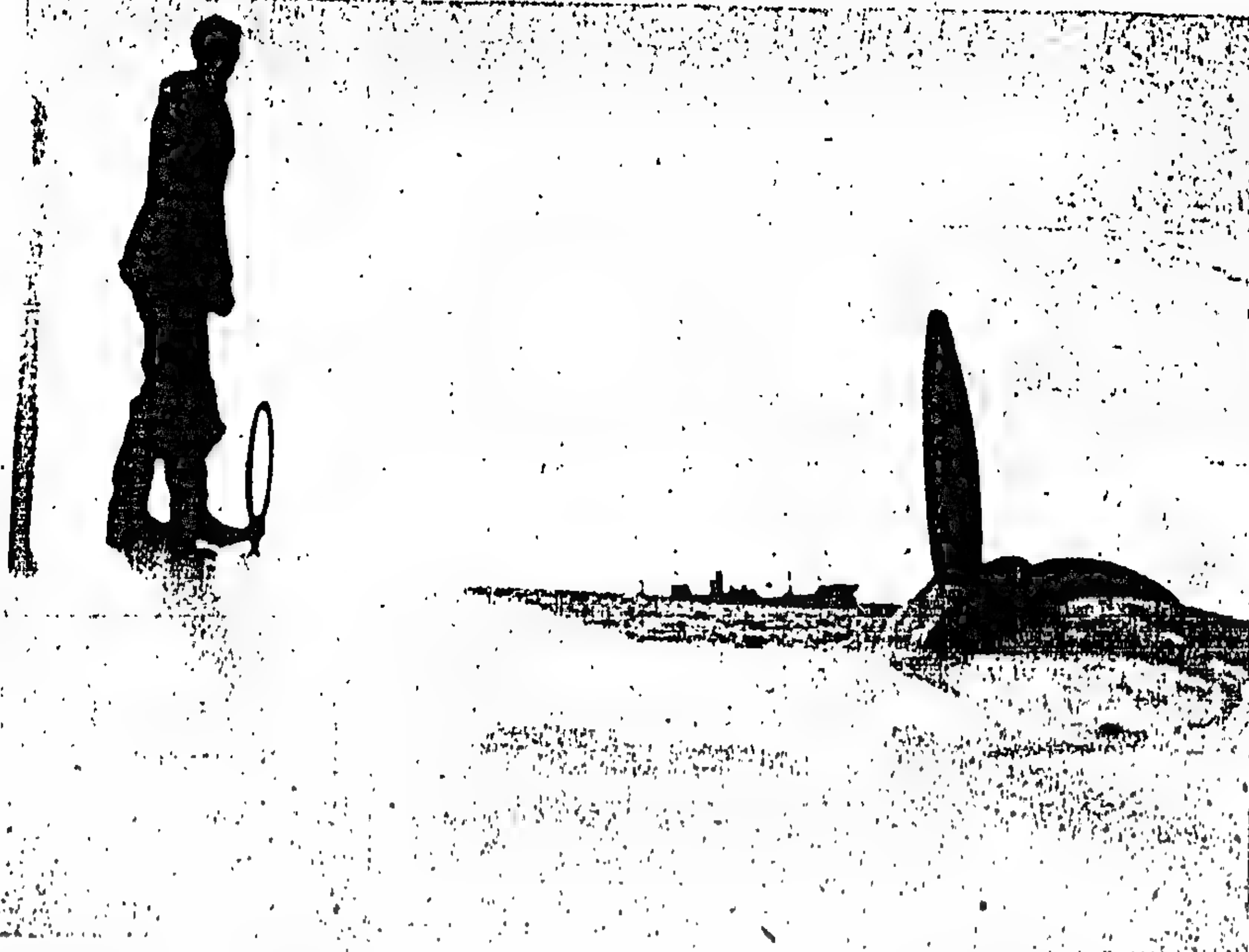
The marine shot the policeman through the thigh and then escaped through the barriers to the marine barracks. The other marine has been detained by the railway police. He is still held up to now. No further details are available.

Burma Starts Her Preparations

HANOON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—A Defence Committee has been formed with the Governor, Sir Archibald Cochrane as chairman. The Defence Commissioner is deputy chairman and one of the members is the Burmese Premier, who has offered the support of his Ministry.

Split In British Communist Party

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—A division in the British Communist Party is revealed by the resignation of Mr. Harry Pollitt from the secretaryship. Mr. Pollitt apparently disagreed with the change in the Party's attitude, which at the beginning supported the Government's policy, and is now against it.



A GRAPHIC PHOTOGRAPH of the rescue of the crew of the torpedoed British steamer Kensington Court by Royal Air Force seaplanes. The Kensington Court, in background, is just going down as a member of crew of one of the two R.A.F. planes which participated in the rescue waits to assist on rescuers.—Royal Air Force Photograph. Crown Copyright Reserved.

South Africa's Hidden Wealth

Will Be Used For Allies' Benefit

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—In South Africa it is expected that the war will lead to the development of the Dominion's mineral ores.

It is calculated that the Dominion will produce enough for her own requirements, and also will be able to ship the surplus to Britain and the Allies.

South Africa contains nearly all metals and oils required by modern industry, though only the more accessible products are now being worked. Mining products are exported as raw materials, the finished articles being mainly imported.

Large Reserves

Among the base metals in South Africa are asbestos, chrome and manganese. There are large reserves of these, and also of iron, copper, tin and vanadium.

Recent advances in technical skill will enable most of the problems of plant equipment to be solved locally. An estimate made two years ago placed the value of South Africa's untouched base minerals at over £30,000,000.

JAPAN FED UP WITH WAR

CARS with threadless tyres. Taxis and buses that run on charcoal. And a progressively lowering economic level that bodes ill for the future of the country and people.

These are the things that struck Mr. A. S. Smith in a tour of Japan, from which he returned to Hongkong to-day.

Japan, Mr. Smith believes, is heartily "fed up" with the war in China.

The people are finding it increasingly difficult to avoid malnutrition, owing to the increasing cost and scarcity of food.

Power plants cannot obtain sufficient coal or fuel.

Neon signs and electrical advertisements are slowly disappearing, or being replaced by inferior lighting apparatus.

More Japanese girls are being forced into the gashira ranks. And the soldiers who are boarding transports are becoming appallingly young.

Swastikas no longer fly side-by-side with the Rising Sun in Japan's flags. Japan has not yet recovered from the Russo-German agreement.

Recruiting In Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Recruiting has begun in Jerusalem of 2,000 Palestine volunteers from Palestine nationals for the Royal Engineers, the Royal Army Service Corps, the Ordnance Corps, and the Medical Corps.

The men will be liable for service in any garrison or theatre of war.

Sweden May Build Battleships

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The Swedish Defence Minister to-day proposed in Parliament that construction be started immediately on two battleships.

Sweden already has many destroyers of the latest type. Parliament passed two bills, one for setting up a Ministry of National Economy, and the other providing severe penalties for espionage.

LEST WE FORGET

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—IT IS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED THAT THE KING HAS DECIDED THAT THE ARMISTICE DAY SERVICE AT THE CENOTAPH WILL NOT BE HELD THIS YEAR.

H. K. Stock Market

The following quotations were listed on the Hongkong Stock Market this morning.

BANKS

H.K. Banks (Lon. Reg.) £. 1250 n.
H.K. Banks (H.K. Reg.) £. 75 n.
Chartered Bank £. 85 n.
Mercantile Bank £. 20 1/4 n.
East Asia £. 10 1/2 n.
East Asia £. 72 n.

INSURANCES

Cantons £. 202 1/2 n.
Union £. 365 n.
China Underwriters £. 14 n.
H.K. Fire £. 170 n.

SHIPPING

Douglases £. 07 n.
Steamships £. 12 n.
Indo-China £. 60 n.
Indo-China £. 30 n.
Shell (Bentley) £. 83 1/2 n.
Waterbush £. 8 1/2 n.

DOCKS ETC.

Wharves £. 101 n.
Docks £. 18 n.
Provident £. 40 n.
New Eng. Sh. £. 7 1/2 n.
Sh. Docks, Sh. £. 125 n.

MINING

Raub £. 0 1/2 n.
Venz Gold £. 4 n.
H.K. Mines £. 4 n.

LANDS

Hotels £. 450 n.
Lands £. 32 n.
Land 4 1/2 de. £. par n.
Shal Lands Sh. £. 8 n.
H.K. Realities £. 7 1/2 n.
Chinese estates £. 100 n.

UTILITIES

Trams £. 15.70 n.
Peak Trams (old) £. 7.40 n.
Peak Trams (new) £. 3.70 n.
Sui Fong £. 0.12 n.
Y. Ferris £. 0.12 n.
China Lights (old) £. 7.05 n.
China Lights (new) £. 4.00 n.
H.K. Electric £. 49 1/2 n.
Macao Electric £. 18 n.
Sundown Lights £. 11 1/2 n.
Telephones (old) £. 20 n.
Telephones (new) £. 19 n.
Tractions £. 19 n.
Tractions (Prof.) £. 22 n.

INDUSTRIALS

Cald. Macc. (old) Sh. £. 14 n.
Cald. Macc. (new) Sh. £. 13 n.
Canton Tees £. 14.25 n.
Cements £. 14.25 n.
H.K. Ropes £. 4 n.

STORES, &c.

Dairy Farms (old) £. 20.30 n.
Dairy Farms (new) £. 10 1/2 n.
Watsons £. 7.30 n.
Lane, Crawford £. 7 1/2 n.
Sincere £. 1.80 n.
Wing On (H.K.) £. 41 n.
Powell, Ltd. £. 1 n.

COTTON MILLS

Ewo Sh. £. 10.85 n.
Shal Cotton Sh. £. 105 n.
Zong Sing, Sh. £. 42 n.
Wing On Textiles, Sh. £. 48 1/2 n.

MISC.

H.K. Entertainments £. 6.60 n.
Constructions (old) £. 1.55 n.
Constructions (new) £. 1 n.
Vibro Piling £. 8 1/2 n.
Ch. Govt. £. 30 n.
G. Bonds £. 11 1/3 n.
Marsmans (Lon.) £. 4 n.
H.K. Govt. 4% Loan £. 98 1/2 n.
H.K. Govt. 3 1/2% Loan £. 98 n.

AMERICAN SAILOR

LOST IN TYPHOON

SHANGHAI, Oct. 12 (Reuter).—An unnamed American sailor of the destroyer U.S.S. Perry fell overboard and disappeared during a typhoon while the warship was on way from Shanghai to Manila, it became known to-day.

Poland's New Government

British Ambassador Returns To Post

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—A few hours after the arrival in London of the Foreign Minister of the new Polish Government, it was announced in the House of Commons that Sir Howard Kennard would leave for Paris in a few days to resume his duties as British Ambassador to Poland.

The London "Times" declared that the Polish Foreign Minister was particularly welcome for many reasons. He represents an indestructible race whose country has been barbarously devastated not for the first time in its history, but which unhesitatingly chooses a new government in the place of the old.

The "Times" refers to the new Foreign Minister's work at Geneva and his conciliatory and constructive temperament.

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The new Polish Foreign Minister, who arrived in London from Paris this morning, had a long talk with the Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, at the Foreign Office this afternoon.

He conferred with Mr. Chamberlain at No. 10 Downing Street, and at night was a guest at a banquet given by the Polish Ambassador.

Another guest was Sir Howard Kennard, who is to take up duties as Ambassador to Poland in a few days at the seat of the Polish Government in Paris.

In Paris, the Polish Cabinet met before the Foreign Minister left for London under General Sikorski. The Foreign Minister delivered a report.

Merchant Fleet Saved

Men have been taken in connection with the Polish merchant fleet, most of which was saved, and all civil rights have been restored to the ten Polish members of Parliament who had been exiled several years ago.

The Polish Foreign Minister in a broadcast said that in their great hour of trial their spirit was unconquerable, and they were determined to carry on. Their alliance with the tremendous military efforts of the Western Powers would guarantee victory.

"What I have heard from the highest British and French statesmen has made me realise that we shall not halt until a complete and final victory is won. We are fighting not only for our own freedom, but for the freedom of all nations and a better Europe. We shall put an end to all efforts to dominate by brute force."

Cession Not Recognised

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—It is understood in London that Great Britain is not prepared to connive at any cession of Polish territory. Lithuania has been told that Britain cannot recognise the cession by Russia of Vilna to Lithuania.

On the other hand, it is felt that the case of Lithuania is very different from the Russian and German partition of Poland.

Lithuania was compelled to sign the treaty with Russia, and can hardly be blamed if she takes some compensation for the virtual loss of her independence.

In addition, the inhabitants of the Vilna region will be better off under Lithuanian rule than under Russia or Germany.

Troops Move Up

HELSINKI, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Several divisions of Soviet troops, as well as many large tanks and heavy artillery, have been moved up to the Finnish frontier.

The Finnish Foreign Minister will broadcast to the United States to-morrow.

There is a desperate hope that the United States will counsel moderation to Russia.

An Iron Ring

MOSCOW, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The Lithuanian delegation which concluded the Soviet-Lithuanian treaty,

Plenty Of Planes, But No Bombs

Watchful Aerial Activity

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The B.B.C. correspondent with the R.A.F. in France says that air activity on the western front at present is confined to reconnoitring activity.

No bombs have been dropped by either side.

At small cost our planes have taken photographs of the Siegfried Line, but the Germans, for the same cost, have nothing to show for their air flights, which have been almost wholly over German territory.

The only German flight over the French lines was by a single machine flying very high, and the Messerschmidt fighters are the only enemy planes seen.

Frenchman's "Blimy Guv'nor"

The correspondent describes a recent dogfight between British and French planes and German machines, in which one of the enemy machines was shot down.

One of the British planes developed engine trouble, but the pilot was lucky enough to land behind the Siegfried Line. He was greeted by a soldier with the words, "Blimy, Guv'nor! You're blooming lucky!"

The pilot was a Frenchman whose home is in South London.

Consuls Held In Reich

British Officials Said Comfortable

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, said His Majesty's Government had no official information as to the constitution of the new Czech Government.

Asked for a statement as to the present position between Britain and Spain, Mr. Butler said: "Our relations with Spain are developing in a normal and friendly manner."

British Consuls In Germany

Mr. Butler also revealed at question time that 11 members of the British Consular Service and five members of the British Consular Service and five members of their staffs were still in Germany.

According to the reports of the United States' Charge d'Affaires in Berlin, they were comfortable at hotels.

The three who had been in prison, pending the release from custody of certain German officials in Britain, have now returned to the hotel.

It was hoped shortly, added Mr. Butler, to arrange for an exchange of British and German consular officers.

STOCK EXCHANGE VERY CHEERFUL

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The Stock Exchange spent a thoroughly cheerful session, encouraged by M. Daladier's and Sir Kingsley Wood's speeches, though some quarters preferred to wait for Mr. Neville Chamberlain's speech to-morrow.

The Air Minister's remarks regarding the increased production helped aviation and motor holdings, while all-edges shares were notable for a number of small dealings.

War Loan was at a minimum, which was the first of such business since the war.

Commodities and rubber were firm generally, a farthing higher on trade buying, with sellers reserved.

Wall Street was firm.

S'hai Consular Officials Resign

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" SHANGHAI, Oct. 11 (UP).—The Japanese Consul, Mr. Miura, together with 20 leading officials of the Japanese Consulate and Embassy, have tendered their resignations in support of the Foreign Office revolt against Admiral Nomura, the Japanese Foreign Minister.

Britain Calls Up More Men

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The War Office announces that during the next week or two, a large number of men, who have already received calling-up notices, will be joining the colours for military service.

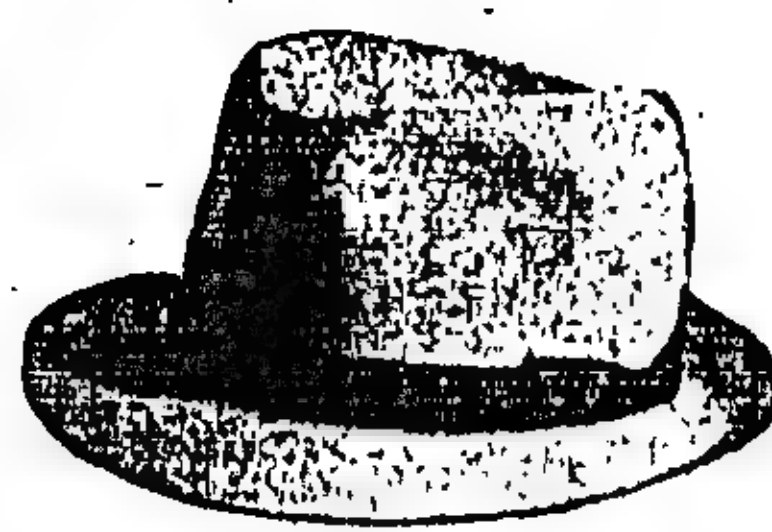
attended a dinner in their honour at the Kremlin to-night.

The Soviet press describes the concessions to Russia by the Baltic States at the setting up of an "iron ring" for Soviet defence in the near future.

Occupation Postponed

TALLINN, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The entry of Soviet troops into Estonia to occupy bases rented by Russia under the recent agreement has been postponed to Wednesday of next week.

Three Soviet warships to-day entered Tallinn Bay and exchanged salutes with the Estonian coastal batteries.



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TIFFIN, MY BOY, TIFFIN

"Lovely smell of cooking in the club this morning. Scrambled eggs, cutlets, and that excellent curry the secretary introduced from Penang. Makes a fellow's mouth water. I've half a mind to go through the lot."

"Can't you talk of anything except food? I don't like it!"

"On the contrary, I have in the past cultivated some of the finest hangovers of all time. But that was back in the bad old days before I'd heard of Rose's Lime Juice."

"What on earth has Rose's got to do with hangovers?"

"Everything, my dear Watson. It wipes them out. If you stick to Ginepro or have a good stiff drink before going to bed, you'll have no regrets in the morning."

"Rose's Lime Juice you said?"

"Yes, Rose's."

"Lead me a pencil, and I'll write it down."

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MORE HOCKEY UMPIRES REQUIRED

PRESSING PROBLEM NEEDS SOLUTION

Formation of Control Body Suggested

(By "Pilgrim")

From time to time last season I heard complaints about the shortage of umpires and general laments that more umpires are not available. It is admitted that the Umpires Hockey Board have carried out wonderful work, but their work is cramped owing to the continued shortage of officials to cover many senior and most of the junior matches in the women's leagues and the H.K.H.A. Tournament. It is like a voice crying in the wilderness to appeal season by season to retired players and others to come forward and assist the game.

But we should go a step further than the present Umpires Board. We should have a governing body for Umpires in the Colony such as we have for the game and based on the same lines as regards affiliation.

Are we not playing with the subject by delaying this final organisation and bringing the whole of the Colony's umpires under one common executive? I am sure the H.K.H.A. would not oppose the institution of such an association, but would give its blessing and good wishes.

After all, the governing body has a real duty to the game and to the umpires, and it is a job of work it has to carry out on behalf of the welfare of the game as a whole. The game cannot flourish or continue prosperous unless and until the umpires in the Colony are properly and intensively organised.

There is at present far too much LOCAL government. That is right of course, for the appointment of umpires, but there should be a common executive in charge responsible for finding ways and means of improving the status of the umpire and in providing greater numbers of these splendid honorary officials to cover matches which remain entirely without umpiring control week by week and year by year.

I would suggest that we grapple this big problem in a practical way, and the only way is to establish a well organised and live body such as an Umpires Association to deal with umpires and umpiring.

A SIMPLE CONSTITUTION

The constitution of such an association would be a simple one, viz. the election of an annual President (which would honour one of the leading umpires in the Colony at the time), a Chairman, an Hon. Secretary, with a committee of ten or less, drawn from the different clubs.

There can be no question that each club has several followers who are to be seen Saturdays and Sundays watching the game, and on occasions being roped in to do a spot of umpiring. A good suggestion would be, however, to compel every club entering a team or teams for tournament competitions to provide an umpire for each team, the umpire to be under the direct control of the Umpires Association, who would appoint them to various matches. In this way the players would be sure that they would have umpires for each game. Of course, it is frankly admitted that some clubs provide more than their quota of umpires, but they are not too many.

Is it, therefore, too much to suggest that H.K.H.A. council take steps to deal with this serious question, and, before the season commences,

Soccer Start Deferred

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Though scheduled to commence on October 14, the Scottish Football League have deferred the beginning of their two regional competitions until October 21.

Sixteen Clubs will take part in each region.

put to rights a situation that is crying out for justice to be done.

BRICK FOR THE WOMEN

On the topic of umpires I might mention that the season before last the H.K.H.A. fully appreciated the services rendered by the Umpires Hockey Board, and a letter of thanks was officially received to this effect, and a presentation in the shape of a gift was made to the Secretary of the Board. Apparently the presentation of this gift had looked out—a noble and sporting gesture on the part of the H.K.H.A. Of course, the Secretary of the Umpires Board said that anything he had done for the women's league had been simple reward and that the gift and friendship shown him had simply overwhelmed him. In my opinion he richly deserved this great recognition. A man who works with such unselfish and singleminded interest for the benefit of the game deserves all the accolades showered upon him. But such was not the case last season. At least a letter of thanks would have been appreciated by the Umpires Board. Here we are at the beginning of a new season and nothing as yet has been forthcoming. I am not suggesting by any means that a gift be made, but quite a bit more practical recognition of one who has worked unselfishly for such a cause should be made felt. It is not the worth of it but the fact that the members of the H.K.H.A. have fully recognised the official's great labours on their behalf.

A little more reward for services rendered, when an official could be serving his own pleasures, is badly required. I hope this publicity will rectify what is a far too common occurrence in our amateur sport. Someone has to do the work, and if it is done efficiently, then why not show adequate appreciation? We know that gratitude has usually a very short memory. I suppose it is a failing of human nature. Or is it just forgetfulness on the part of the H.K.H.A.?



Alec Pearce... scored 59 and took 8 for 25 for the Hongkong C.C. v. the Kowloon C.C. on Tuesday.

Rugby

CLUB'S SECOND TRIAL

Middlesex Lose To Police

(By "Fly Half")

The Hongkong R.F.C. held their second trial yesterday at Happy Valley. Many arrived late owing to pressure of business, while several were absent on national service. Dr. Stout, who played consistently for the 1st XV last year, will be unable to participate in Wednesday fixtures owing to his having to be on duty at Volunteer Headquarters on such nights.

The trial started off with five forwards and a complete back division. Back row forwards, Deane and Taylor, played a spell amongst the forwards.

Three periods of a quarter of an hour each were played. A very welcome reappearance was made by butcher, the interper and erstwhile Club stand-off half. Despite an absence of a season he was quite the live wire of his side and showed retention of his former guile and speed. New players making their first appearance were Blackynden, a thick-set forward who played for the Club several seasons ago. Heaman, a front row forward, who showed determination, and Banner of the Bank, who featured in the Club XV prior to his transfer to Japan. Up north he played in interper matches against... Deane, renowned scrum-half when he was in the Colony.

Bursay and Crawford were involved in some rare tussles and were more or less evenly matched. Bursay was less enterprising and covered up well. He went across once to bundle D. H. Stewart into touch when the latter was in full flight. Van Leeuwen was very determined in his running and scored a try when Stewart was in close attendance. He employs the cork-screw method of evading tackles with great success.

Wilson again showed promise and scored his side's winning try. His style, especially in passing, still looks awkward. Godfrey was a lively forward who backed up well. Taylor and he were very successful in the line-outs despite close marking by Dunnett, Thornhill and Walkden.

SUCCESSOR TO MACGRATH
Hamilton was not so gingerly as he was last week. He found Butcher an elusive tackle. Stewart made the best of his opportunities, which were few. Thompson was again the more attractive full-back, and once he gains full confidence and pays more attention to the ball than the man following up he will be the most likely successor to MacGrath. His recovering is excellent.

Needham, Pearce, Godfrey, Taylor and Deane were lively forwards for the Whites. The Colours eight packed better than their opponents and with Dunnett, hooking gained the greater share of the ball from the set scrums.

The score was 6-3 in favour of the Colours. Henderson dropped a grand goal from well out near the touch-line. Then Van Leeuwen equalised in the second quarter after a good run. Just on time in the last quarter, Wilson, following up a boot ahead, gathered to cross over. No attempt was made to convert either try.

The teams were:
Whites—Hopkins, Van Leeuwen, Hamilton, Nelson and Lavelle, Bursay and Needham, Pearce, Godfrey, Taylor and Deane.
Colours—Thompson, Wilson, Stewart, Butcher and Bosanquet, Constans and Henderson, Dunnett, Nenn, Blackynden, Thornhill, Hynes, Denner and Walkden.
Dr. J. A. R. Selby refereed.

Police 6 Middlesex 0

The Police entertained the Middlesex Regiment yesterday on the Police ground at Boundary Street. This was the first occasion that a rugby match had been played on this ground and PLEASE Turn to Page 2.

Lou Gehrig's Appointment

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (UP).—Mayor La Guardia has appointed Lou Gehrig, famed baseball star of the New York Yankees, a member of the Municipal Parole Commission for a period of ten years at an annual salary of \$8,700.

EARLY SEASON WEAKNESS

K.C.C. Batsmen Fail On Heavy Wicket

(By "R. Abbit")

The match between the Hongkong Cricket Club and the Kowloon Cricket Club was played on Tuesday last—the Double Tenth,—and although some of the cricket was not very brilliant there were one or two very encouraging features to be noticed by those, who, like myself, have been considerably worried about the future of cricket in Hongkong.

In the first place, the match, which was scheduled to start at 11 o'clock, started at seven minutes past, according to the official time. In recent years one had become only too well accustomed to finding the 11 o'clock match starting at 11.30 or even later. Another good sign was the keenness shown by both sides on a day which personally found extremely trying, from the climatic point of view, and which must have been very difficult indeed for people actually engaged in cricket.

Owing, I believe, to a misunderstanding, the wicket had been watered too heavily the night before, and the result was that though the ball took plenty of spin it got up very slowly off the pitch and anything short of a length could be hooked with any impunity. The slowness of the wicket was particularly understandable as there was an appreciable difference between the speed with which the ball came off the pitch, and that with which it came off the out field when driven right out. Teddard, Finch, who was captain of Kowloon, evidently thought that the wicket would improve later and he put the Club in—a gallant action which did not meet with any reward. Except on a Saturday afternoon game, when one is going all out for a win, there are very few occasions when it is wise to put your opponent in. W.C. used to say that a captain might sometimes think of doing so, but that was as far as he should go.

SHORTAGE OF BOWLERS

The Kowloon side were unfortunately very short of bowlers and missed R. E. Lee terribly. Lloyd and Anderson opened the bowling and did pretty well, but the pitch was so easy that after Ride had cocked one up playing too soon, Pearce and Alcock proceeded to take tea with Kowloon. The former secured most of his fifty runs by powerful hooking, while Pearce made some beautiful smashes through the covers. Baxter and Gray had a shot, but the pitch definitely did not suit them, and it is significant of the eight ball over that Baxter was hit for fifty-one runs in four overs while Gray's two overs cost 28. Both bowlers I think need a much faster wicket. Bosanquet again played excellent cricket, hitting very powerfully and while he and Pearce were together, 60 runs were put on between noon and 12.30. Lloyd and Anderson went on again and proceeded to bowl very well. After this Pearce was taken at the wicket by Lloyd and Bosanquet played too soon at Anderson and hit a ball straight into extra cover's hands, and there was a collapse. Most of the batsmen played too soon. There were three e and 2's, Anderson's catch to send John One gallant officer (who I see played under the name of S. O. Else) hit one of his powerful boundaries which he seems to force away entirely with his bat, but was immediately after one of the e and 2 victims. It is noticeable that after the fourth wicket fell at 163 the Club were all out for another 21 runs, of which Perry made 11.

BRILLIANT BOWLING

It is true that some of the K.C.C. team were new comers to the First—there are, I see, two or three men who have formerly played for Craigengower turning out—but the almost pathetic shaping of the batting made the cause of a great blow to the K.C.C. enthusiasts. It is true, however, that it is early in the season and that when there was a practice knock of an hour piece after the game, the K.C.C. batsman did not do so badly when they were hitting. Their downfall in their first innings was due to undue caution against some very splendid bowling by Alec Pearce and McLeellan, the latter bowled 7 overs before he sent down a single loose ball, and on many occasions missed the wicket by a coat of paint. He deserved better figures than 8/21/17.2. Alec Pearce probably never bowled better in his life, keeping a perfect length. He turned the ball a good deal, and backed up by magnificent fielding from the Club, he produced the fine figures of 9.6 (sounds funny doesn't it?) 2/2/1/5. But was immediately after one of the e and 2 victims. It is noticeable that after the fourth wicket fell at 163 the Club were all out for another 21 runs, of which Perry made 11.

A KNOCK-UP

The match finished so early that there was time for each side to have practice batting. K.C.C. did much better, securing 134 for 9, of which Anderson made 68. Divett and J. Pearce did a good deal of the bowling. The Club managed to get 140 for 6, of which Haymes claimed 43. It seems a fairly certain inference that

Hockey Council Meeting To-Day

A meeting of the Hongkong Hockey Association will be held this evening at 5.30 p.m. in St. Andrew's Church Hall when the draw for the Association's annual tournament will take place. Following the Council Meeting to which all clubs are requested to send a representative, a meeting of clubs to arrange the season's friendly fixtures will be held.

Ten Pins

TULSA BEAT MINDANAO

A friendly ten pins match between the U.S.S. Tulsa and the U.S.S. Mindanao was played at the Hongkong Bowling Alley yesterday resulting in a win for the former by 313 pins.

The scores were:		U.S.S. Tulsa		U.S.S. Mindanao		Total
F. Spenko	105	214	148	135	182	842
W. Michaels	107	123	148	131	154	713
E. J. Moore	148	123	124	101	143	629
						2606
J. J. Sheehan	143	137	148	131	171	701
J. C. Thomas	137	147	129	123	136	674
R. E. Seliver	103	107	116	140	184	650
S. Golden	121	115	104	137	95	622
						2647

GOVERNOR'S RINKS BEATEN

His Excellency the Governor's lawn bowls team of three rinks were entertained by the Kowloon Cricket Club yesterday and were defeated by 37 shots. His Excellency's team scored a total of 49, and the Kowloon C.C. 86.

India's Team Chosen

India bowls rink for the Gutierrez International series is composed of two members each from Indian R.C. and Craigengower. The rink is: J. Hoosen (I.R.C.), A. M. Omar (Craigengower), A. K. Minu (I.R.C.) and U. M. Omar (Craigengower). Reserve—K. M. Omar (Craigengower), A. O. Madar (I.R.C.) and A. H. Rumjahn (I.R.C.)

CLASSIFICATION LISTS

The following alterations and additions have been made to the pony classification lists issued by the Hongkong Jockey Club on June 20. Australians—Annabella and Southern Star to "B" Class; Astec and Loquacious to "C" Class. China ponies—Tampa Bay to "C" Class. National Liberty and Talkative to "D" Class.

the correct game to play on that wicket was a forcing one.

FIELDING

The K.C.C. fielding was a little bit patchy, and did not compare favourably with that of the Club for this season. Kowloon need not be discouraged by their poor showing; apart from the beginning of the season they seem to have got rather mixed up in their players, and they will have to put their house in order as regards bowlers.

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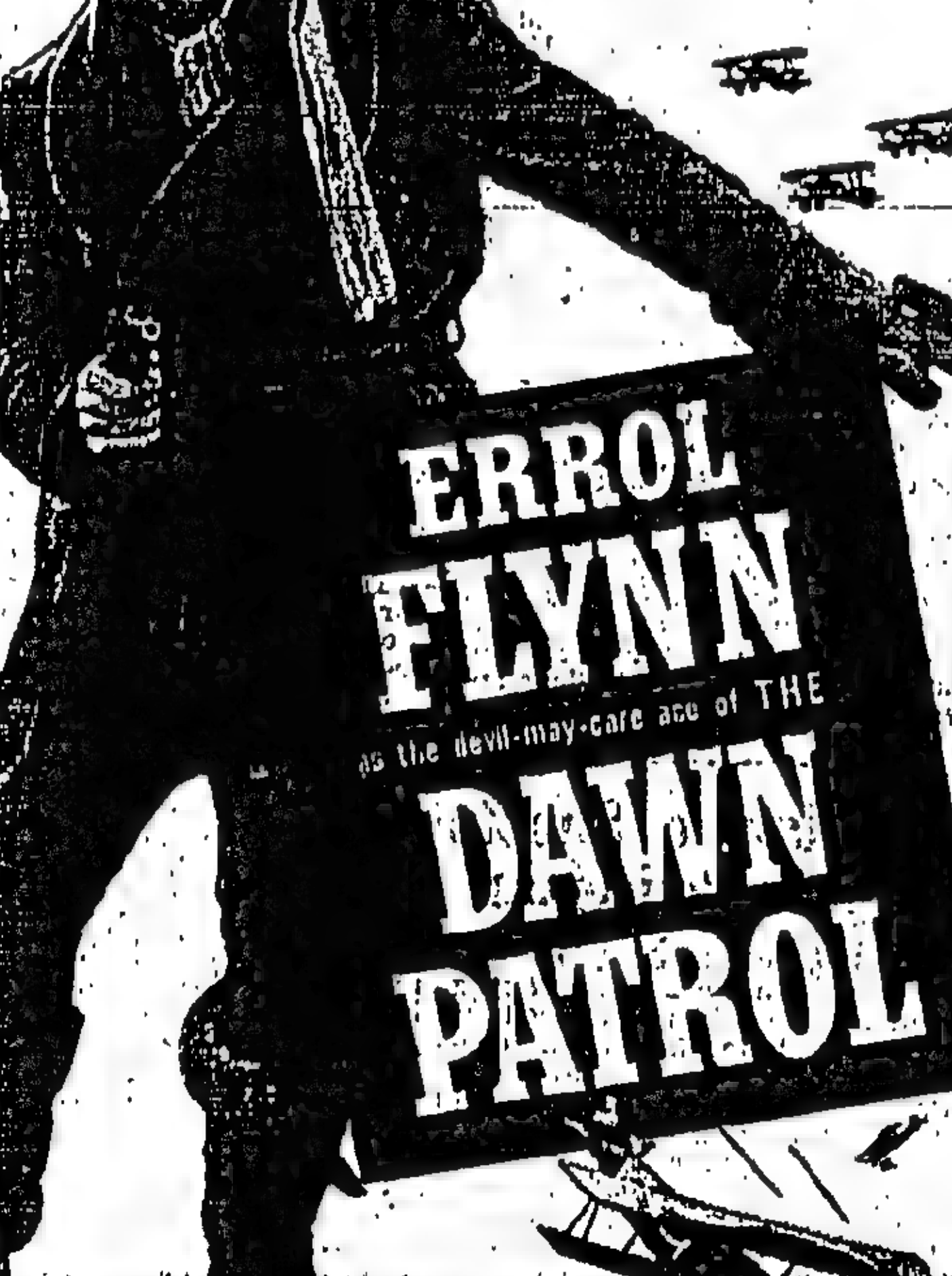
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Barry Fitzgerald
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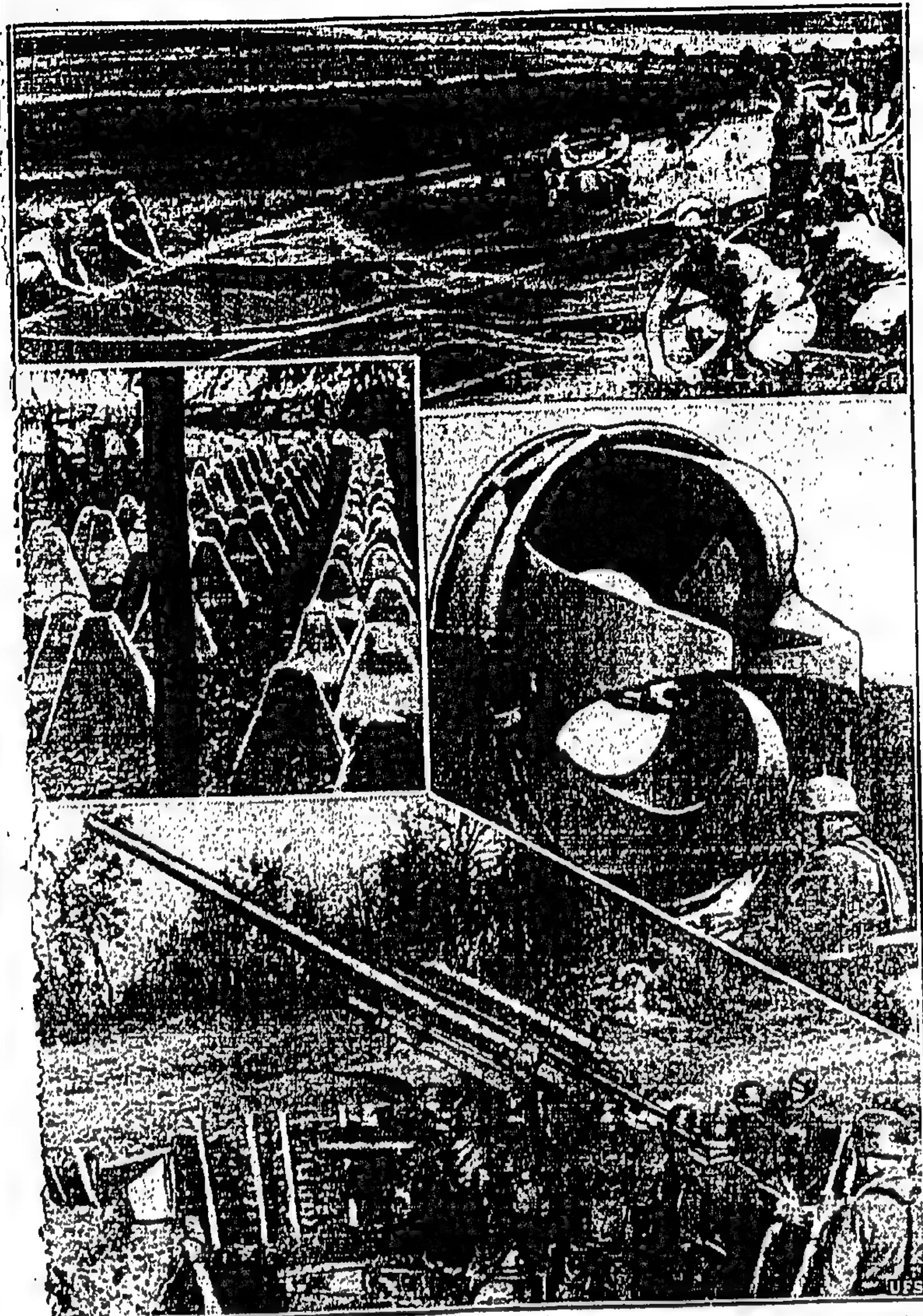
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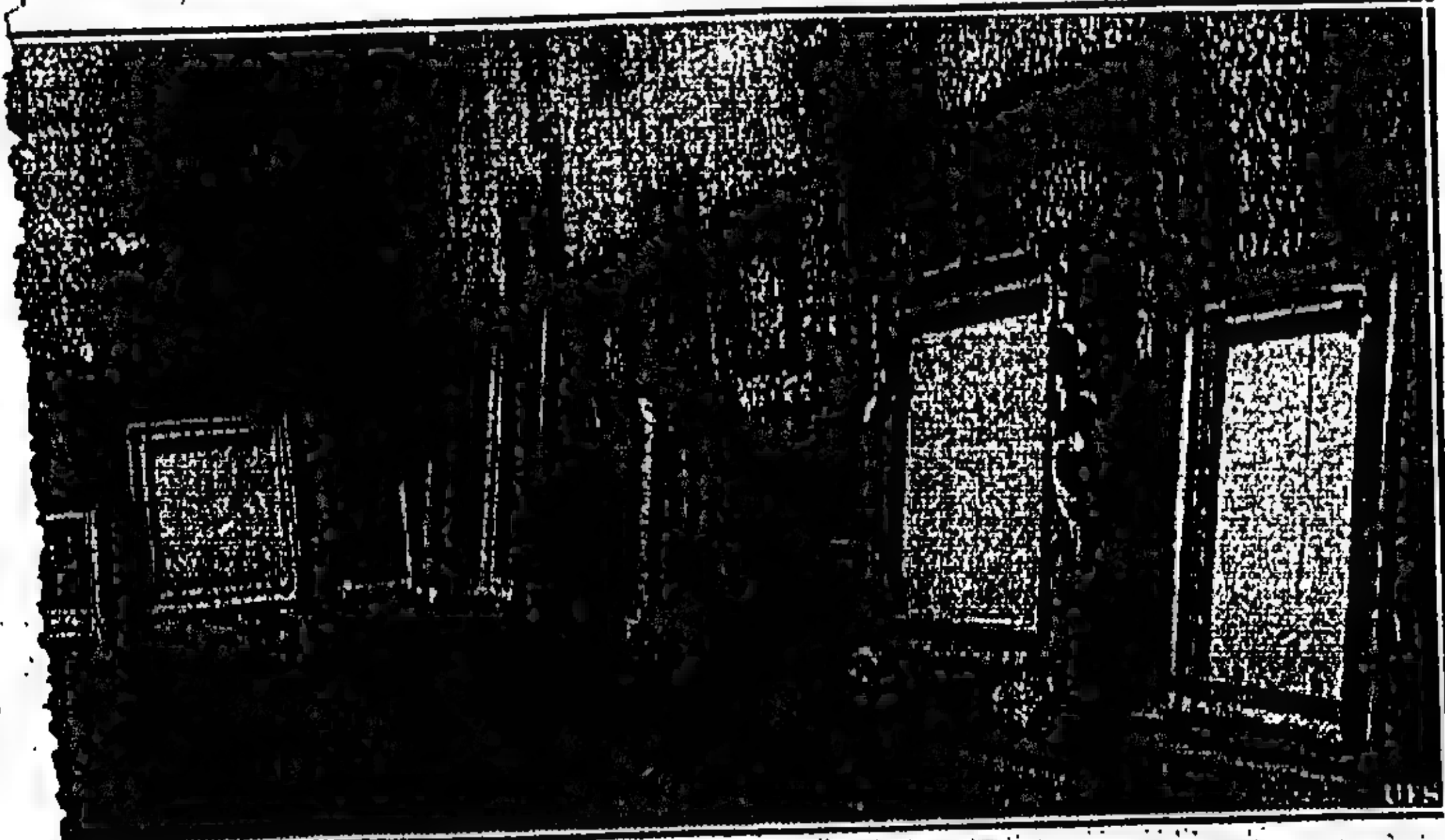
HAPPENINGS AS SEEN BY THE CAMERA'S EYE



Western Front operations in the Second World War centre around the two chains of fortifications on the Franco-German frontier. Scenes above are in connection with the Nazi "Westwall," officially named the Limes Line by Fuhrer Hitler and often called the Siegfried Line. The wall, stretching for 400 miles and facing the French Maginot Line, is 30 miles deep in places. Top panel, gun crew spreads wire netting over dug-out. Wire will be covered with grass. Left centre, not grave-stones, but concrete barricades against tanks. Right centre, huge sound detector, to warn of approaching enemy air-craft. Bottom, anti-aircraft gun occupying a strategic point in the wall.



A family of German refugees cross the border into Buckow, Germany, after a hurried flight from Poland to reach their homeland before war broke out in Europe. The guard lets them through the toll gate at the frontier. Hundreds of others did likewise.



Empty frames on the floor of London's National Gallery testify to England's air raids. The frames contained priceless master-pieces, removed to basement for safekeeping.



100000 MORE
BLANKETS
NEEDED FOR CHINA'S
WAR VICTIMS!

Mrs. Hal Kemp, former Martha Stephenson, and little Ju-Ju Waung recall their war in China and that refugees need blankets. They're shown at New York office of Medical Aid to China bureau.



The Marquess of Lothian, newly appointed British Ambassador to United States, succeeding Sir Ronald Lindsay, shown on his arrival in New York aboard the Aquitania.



With others who hurried back to America from Europe aboard the French liner Champlain was Madeline Carroll, movie star, arriving in New York. She turned over French chateau to Sisters of Poor.



When the Germans were driving toward Warsaw, the Polish government moved to Lublin, 100 miles south-east. Above is Cracow Gate in Lublin. Foreign legations and embassies followed the government.

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SESSIONS CALENDAR

Two Murder Cases to Come Up Next Week

The following are the cases to be tried at the Criminal Sessions commencing on October 18:

Pang Yiu-wai, woman, charged with the murder of Wan Hing-chung, concluding.

Man Shiu, charged with the murder of Chan Shik-lan at Stanley Prison.

Sham Yan-cheung and Chan Yuen, possession of plates for making Bank of China banknotes.

Wah Tung-lun, assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm.

Kwok Hing, armed highway robbery; Tang Ping and Wong Tim, possession of dangerous drugs.

Lam Yau, robbery by two or more; Shum Kwong-chung and Yeung Tin-chung, bribery.

Tse Chuen-lam, wounding with intent; Leung Wah-shum, possession of coinage tools and counterfeit coins.

Shek Tsoi and Chan Sap, breach of the Deportation Ordinance.

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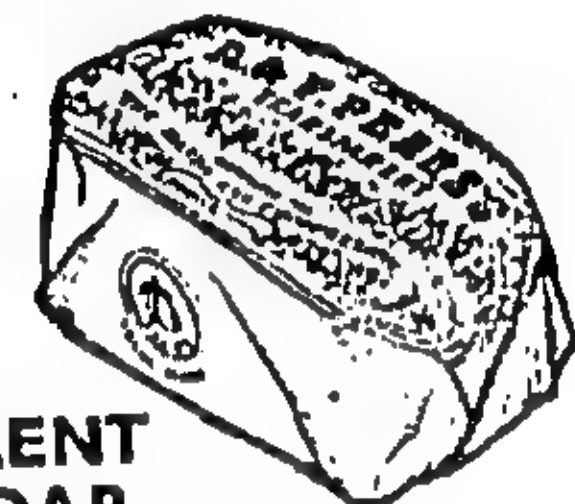
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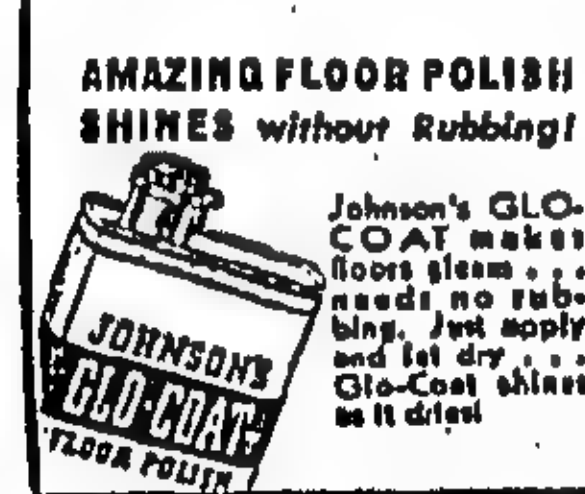
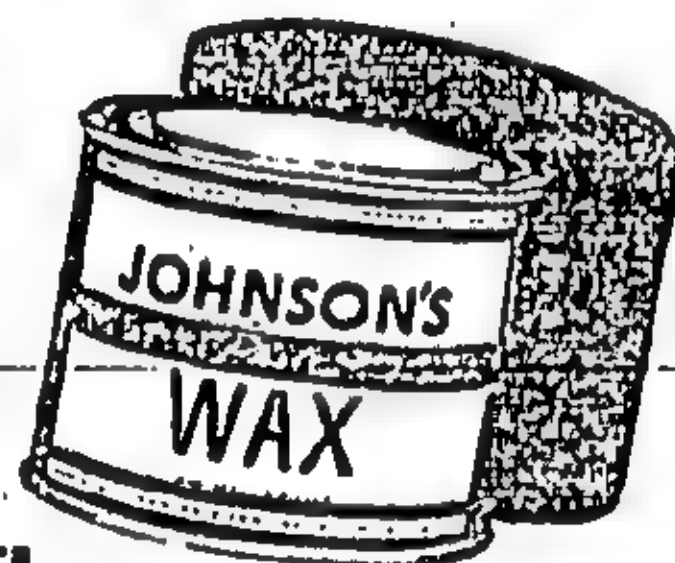


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RECIPE FOR A NEW SUIT

Each separate point is as important as the salt in the soup in making up a three-star success.



1. The feather on the hat, a bold, upsweeping quill, is royal blue. It contrasts brightly with—
2. The caramel brown felt hat. Notice how it comes well down on the head at the back, sweeps up, following the same line as the feather in front.
3. A small, flat beaver collar goes over the square-cut collar of—

4. The suit, which is made in caramel brown wool. This is one of the newest and most attractive colours—good for in or out of town. The jacket of the suit is wrist length (very new) double-breasted (also new), studded with ten wooden buttons. Sleeves are long and plain, but shoulders are slightly squared, just enough to look solid.

5. Don't miss the two slanting hip pockets, edged with beaver to match the collar.

6. Back of the jacket is slightly flared, just hinting at the bustle silhouette.

7. Skirt is easily full, and cut with the newest sort of fullness—unpressed seams flaring slightly towards the hem. But notes—

8. The skirt is still short, round 16in. off the ground.

9. Shoes in matching brown call are smart but comfortably cut, stub-toed, fairly low heels, high over the instep.

10. Bag in caramel brown calf matches hat, suit and shoes—leaving the note of colour contrast to be loudly struck by royal blue feather—

11. Royal blue suede gloves, plain short gauntlets, and—

12. Royal blue blouse with high collarless neck, curved under gathering up fullness over the bust (detailed in small sketch on the right).



SHORT CUTS

Paper towels are useful in drying fish before baking or boiling and also for draining excess grease from doughnuts, fritters, croquettes and bacon.

A teaspoonful of Epsom salts added for each gallon of water used in washing coloured fabrics prevents fading and keeps colours from running.

To remove fat from soup, try straining it through a cloth wrung from cold water, but be sure to heat it again for serving.



Autumn Complexions

WHEN the holidays become only a memory, every woman will naturally be anxious to repair any damage wrought to her complexion by sun and wind, and so prepare it for the coming months.

Autumn make-up must be toned down a little as dark colours like browns, reds and fawns lend a certain amount of colour to the skin. Women who favour "reddy" tints should choose a peachy pink powder and a rouge that has not too much yellow in it.

Apply it sparingly and shade off to give a natural effect. Remember to use the rouge to the best advantage so that it enhances the best points of the features, but obscures those which are not quite so good.

Face and lip rouge should match, but before applying the latter moisten the lips with a little cream to help keep them smooth, for it produces a better result with lipstick.

For those who wish to retain a becoming tan for as long as possible; avoid the use of any cream containing lemon, peroxide or cucumber, and use instead a bronze foundation cream. As the tan fades, change the deep bronze powder for a Gitanes shade, worn best under an over-dusting of ocre rose or tan.

Shades of Powder

If black or white is worn for the evening, choose a lighter shade of powder. A blonde's skin takes on a lovely pearly appearance at night by the addition of a pale green powder. For those who are dark, but inclined to paleness, choose a pale mauve powder and a bright lip rouge that has just a trace of orange in it, but avoid cheek rouge.

A scarlet V on the chest is best treated by beating up the white of two eggs with the juice of half a lemon spread over the affected part. Leave for half an hour, then wash off and make up the neck and chest with a pale green foundation cream.

If the skin has become very sun-dried it is best not to wash the face

Cooking Hints

WHEN frying eggs, place the pastry cutters in the frying-pan and break an egg into each, for this method enables the eggs to keep a good shape.

If a cake sticks to the bottom of a tin, wipe the hot surface with a wet cloth, so that as the tin contracts the cake will come away quite easily.

Instead of using an egg when glazing pastry, put a tablespoonful of brown sugar and two tablespoonfuls of milk in a saucepan and bring to the boil. Allow to cool before lightly brushing over the pastry previous to cooking.

Lettuce will keep fresh and crisp for days if loosely wrapped in greaseproof paper and stored in a receptacle having a tight-fitting lid.

To improve the flavour of rhubarb, cut it into pieces the day before it is required and cover with sugar. Leave it standing overnight without adding any water, and cook it carefully in its own juice.

As an alternative to serving apple sauce with roast pork, make the sauce with oranges in the same way as apples. Serve hot and you will be delighted at the delicious flavour.

Onions will retain their freshness for a time if singed at the roots, as this prevents them sprouting.

If biscuits have become soft, brush them over with milk and bake for a few moments in a hot oven, after which they will again be crisp.

An excellent flavouring can be made by grating lemon peel very finely, and mixing it with an equal amount of caster sugar, and storing in an air-tight tin.

Never put pepper into anything to be fried. If cutlets, rissoles and fritters to break and spoils the coating of fried fish.

G. G. T.

for at least a week, but use instead an astringent cleanser, cream and tonic. Massage the face very generously every night with a nourishing cream; for this treatment combined with cream mask and tissue oil will soon restore the complexion to its former condition.

Women who find after returning from their holidays that they have



Tepid water, a stiff brush and plenty of mild soap—this is the recipe for dainty and comfortable feet. This school miss is giving her feet a beauty bath preparatory to a pedicure, so that she can show her toes in cut-out dancing sandals.

Daily Routine Suggested For Keeping Feet Lovely

By JACQUELINE HUNT

FEET that dance merrily half the night, then trudge dutifully to classes and, perhaps, before the day is done, sprint heftily down the hockey field, need a lot of care. Often this is a phase of beauty and grooming that is neglected by the schoolgirl, for young feet are generally healthy feet and not subject to aches and pains.

Yet, according to a famous orthopedic surgeon, it is in the late teens that most foot troubles begin. It is at this age that many girls begin to wear high-heeled shoes that do damage to the delicately poised bones of the ankles and arches.

Schoolgirls of to-day tend to be more sensible about such matters than they were in my day, but even so, a little more thought given to the care of the feet now will make for better foot health in days to come—and for better grooming right now.

Make a Schedule

Foot care doesn't take a lot of time but, when you plan your beauty schedule, see that some time is allotted specifically to your feet. Your schedule might read something like this:

Monday—Facial, beauty bath, inspect toenails.

Tuesday—Shape eyebrows, 15-minute eye treatment.

Wednesday—Manicure and pedicure.

Thursday—Shampoo and waveset.

Friday—Change nail polish, use depilatory on arms and legs, foot exercises.

The attention you give your feet daily will take but a few minutes. You automatically get your foot bath when you are having your daily tubbing. Use a bath brush and work up a stiff lather. Scrub this between the toes, over the ankles, heels and soles to insure thorough cleansing. This scrubbing improves the tone of the skin and removes callouses. Rinse of course. Then hold the feet under a cold stream of water from the tap to help firm and toughen them.

Exercises for Feet

After your bath, give your feet a bit of exercise. Walk about bare-foot, on tiptoe. Stretch as tall as you can, raising the heels higher and higher, so that the muscles of the ankles and arch are stretched.

Then sit on a chair, lift the feet off the floor and rotate them from the ankles, first to the right, then a peck at your heels. If they're rough, work some softening cream into them.

When you've had an unusually active day and your feet ache, resist the temptation to pop them into a basin of hot water—at least, if you expect to put on your shoes again.



A collar so big that it makes a fur-top coat is one of the luxury features of the season. This one adopts a warm martini for a wide waist-length shawl collar. In back it dips in a U-shape with skins following the curves. Note how the big smooth collar complements a slim, flared coat.



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NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

Ideal Speech
Daladier Broadcast
Impresses

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—M. Daladier's response to Hitler's so-called peace proposals leaves nothing to be desired in point of emphasis, writes the "Daily Telegraph."

This paper adds that it is entirely in tune with his broadcast to the French people on the day war was declared, and nothing has occurred since to invalidate its force.

No Other Reply Possible
No self-respecting nation could give Hitler any other answer than that which M. Daladier gave yesterday.

Days when the robbery of territories brought advantage to the robber must end. It is for that high purpose that the two western democracies have now taken the field in alliance, and insidious attempts to divide them and to frustrate the pursuit of that purpose, will be no more successful in England than it has been in France, concludes the newspaper.

Warmly Welcomed
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
PARIS, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—M. Daladier's firm reply to Hitler was warmly welcomed in all sections of the press.

"Matin" says, "It took Hitler an hour and a half to say, amid innumerable commonplaces, how he wanted to direct his latest conquests. It took M. Daladier 20 minutes to oppose to the German spirit of domination the French spirit of a just peace, which gives to the peoples the joy of living."

"We certainly want peace, but not peace at any price, and above all, not with participants whose signature is valueless."

The "Oeuvre", referring to Hitler's string of broken promises, says: "If

Nazi Party
Officials
Discontented
Resent Alliance
With Russia

PARIS, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Rumours of discontent among the Nazi party officials and prominent Army men, some of whom participated in the formation of a "Freikorps" in the Baltic countries, are referred to in an Amsterdam dispatch to a journal.

They feel that the abandonment by Germany of the position once held in countries owing civilisation to Germany constitutes an incomprehensible sacrifice and is open to much criticism.

Following the alliance with the Bolsheviks, the evacuation of Germans from the Baltic countries is arousing lively discontent among the higher ranks in the party.

Nazi Police Chief
In Italy

ROME, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Herr Himmler, Chief of the Nazi Secret Police, arrived in Italy to-day. He was met at Milan by the Italian prefects of Bolzano and Fiume. He will have talks in a town on Lake Como which are expected to last two days.

We had been crazy enough to believe this perjuror, in six months after the Reich has digested its last prey, we should have been attacked under less favourable conditions.

ACTION AND
DRAMA IN
"Dawn Patrol"

"Dawn Patrol" coming to the King's to-morrow, deals with a section of R.A.F. men and their work during the last war. It is an excellent show and is much superior to many flying films recently shown on local screens.

The period is the middle years of the last war and every morning a squadron of fimsy crates set out from behind the Allied lines to patrol the German lines and observe or destroy. The few airmen who have had time to acquire the art of war in the air have some chance of returning, but the replacements of young men who come out almost every day from England after a few flying hours at home are inevitably and uselessly destroyed. The General Staff seem to be continually planning new and yet more impossible expeditions, and the officer commanding the patrol has to obey their orders and wait every day for the return of the patrol with its number inevitably diminished.

There was an earlier silent version of this film, starring Neil Hamilton and Richard Barthelmess, but there is a new generation of picture-goers to whom the pilot will not be known.

Much of the success of the film depends on the cast—Basil Rathbone as the major, sensitive, bitter and nerve-racked; Errol Flynn as the man who takes his place wearing his stiff upper lip with dash and distinction; and David Niven, as the man who sees his brother die in a burning plane. It is hard to distinguish, but it is probably this last portrait, debonair, tripping and keeping an exquisite balance between comedy and pathos, that most people will remember.

Empire Plan
To Train
More Airmen
Canada As Centre
Of New Scheme

CANBERRA, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The Australian Premier, Mr. R. G. Menzies declared to-day that the empire air training plan would make the commonwealth a great air power, and would substantially contribute to the successful conclusion of the war.

Under the training scheme missions were going to Canada from Britain, Australia and New Zealand, and it was planned that Canada should become the chief training centre.

Mr. Menzies announced that the Minister for civil aviation and assistant defence Minister, Mr. V. Fairbairn would represent Australia in Canada.

The Premier concluded by saying that it was a striking example of the manner in which they were employing the full weight of the resources of the empire in a common cause.

British Mission Personnel
LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Sir Kingsley Wood, the Air Minister, announced the composition of the British Air Mission to Canada in the House of Commons to-day.

The leader, Lord Riverdale, is a northern industrialist and the deputy leader is Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, former Governor of Kenya.

Mr. F. P. Earle, managing director of one of our largest aircraft manufacturing companies, will be a member of the mission, which will also comprise technical and other officers.

As Air Chief Marshal Brooke-Popham is now on service abroad, his place will be taken temporarily by Air Vice-Marshal Sir Christopher Courtney.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Air Ministry, Captain H. H. Balfour, will also go to Canada to help in arrangements which Canada will have to make for consultations with the Missions from Australia and New Zealand.

Death-Knell Of German Ambitions
MELBOURNE, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The Empire training scheme mentioned by Sir Kingsley Wood, the Air Minister, yesterday sounds the death-knell of German ambitions, declared the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. R. G. Menzies, in a broadcast.

Mr. Menzies explained that the scheme means that Australia will train and maintain thousands instead of hundreds of the flying personnel. It takes longer to train an airman than to produce an aeroplane, and the Empire has determined on, and planned an air armada manned by skilled and courageous fliers, he added.

Australian papers welcome the scheme. The "Melbourne Herald", in a leader, says it will arouse enthusiasm in the dominions by enabling them to make a vital contribution to the Empire's victory.

Holland Not To
Protest To Reich

THE HAGUE, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Well-informed circles do not expect Holland to join in the protest to Berlin which the northern countries are reported to be contemplating owing to the torpedoing of neutral ships, since no Dutch ship has yet been sunk.

Frantic Wish
For Peace
Depression Follows
Berlin Canard

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The Berlin correspondent of the "Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant" gives further details of the peace rumour in Germany.

The rumour, he says, led to an extraordinary outburst of rejoicing, and it was believed even by the more cautious people.

Even the official denial was not credited at first, and it was thought that the news of the peace was to be issued later.

Bitter Disappointment
Blister disappointment was the reaction when it was at last discovered to be false.

"Such a demonstration," the correspondent comments, "points to the urgent wish of the German people for peace."

The Berlin correspondent of the "Amsterdam Telegraph" says there had been general pessimism in the Nazi capital since Hitler's second speech. This was noticeable both in political circles and among the general population.

Foreign reaction was such that there was little hope in Berlin that Britain and France were willing for peace, except on such terms as Berlin could not approve.

Lord Tweedsmuir For New York
QUEBEC, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada is going to New York next week for a general medical overhaul. No serious concern is felt for his health.

Cardinal Ill

MUNICH, Oct. 11 (UP).—Cardinal Faulhaber, aged 70, is ill with heart trouble. Prayers are being offered for him.

It is stated, however, that there is no immediate danger to his life.

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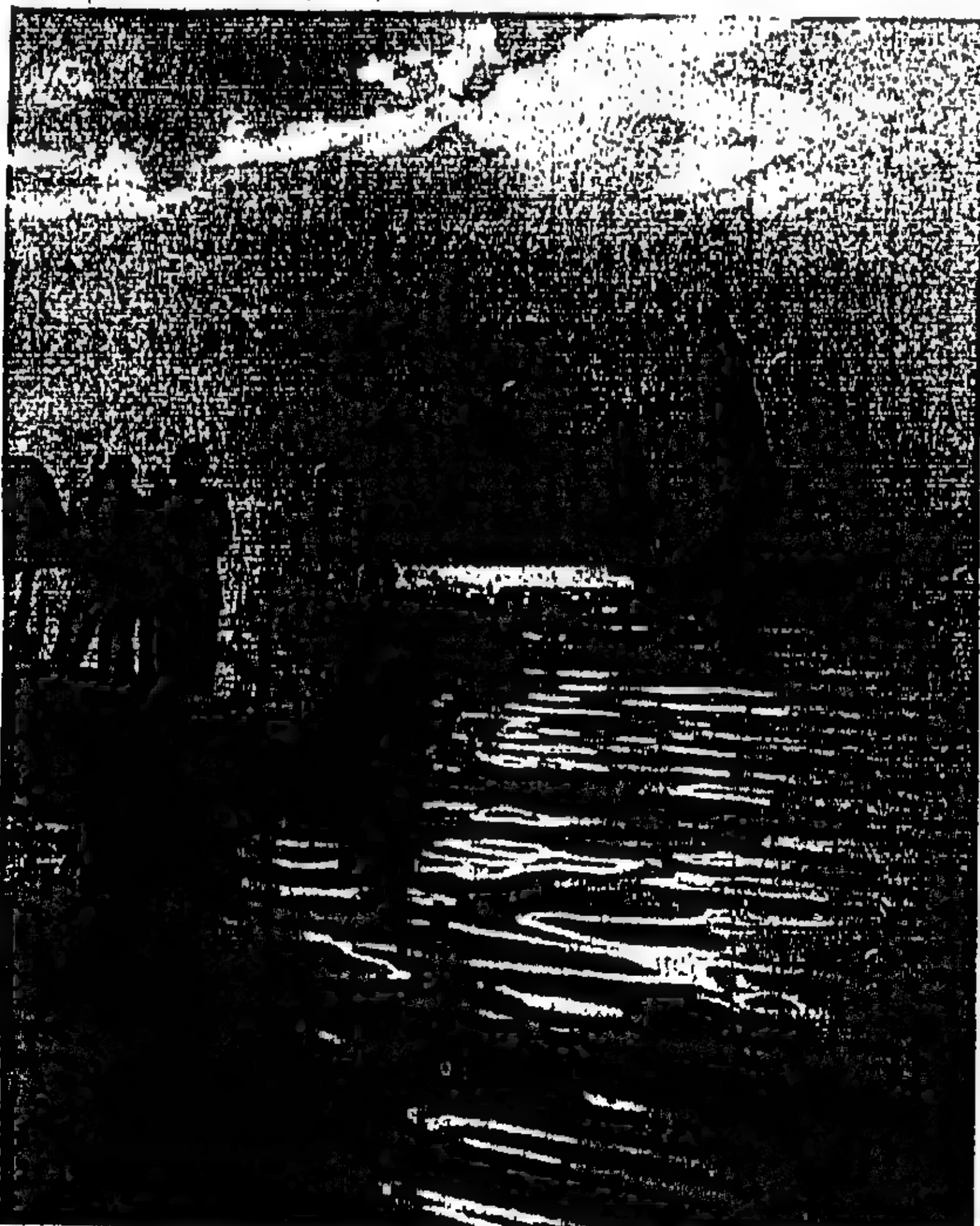
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of war's fury. A life-time of thrills
in Hotel Imperial, seething cal-
dron of intrigue...Grand Hotel
of the front lines!Isa Miranda
Ray MillandHOTEL
IMPERIALA Paramount Picture with
Reginald Owen Gene Lockhart
J. Carroll Nash—Directed by Michael CurtizTO-MORROW AT THE QUEEN'S
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KING

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THE STORY OF A MAN WHO RISKED ALL FOR HONOUR
A STORY OF ENDURING COURAGE, SWEEPING ROMANCE AND EXCITEMENT, TEN A THOUSAND THRILLS.



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Warner Bros. Picture.

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FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY

Emily Bronte's Powerful Drama of the Desperate Man Who Avenged A Lost Love... An Immortal Screen Version of an Immortal Novel!

I cannot bear the Torture of seeing you in his arms!



SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents

WUTHERING HEIGHTS

Merle Oberon - Laurence Olivier - David Niven

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THE GREATEST HISTORICAL DRAMA OF ALL TIME!!!

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JOHN BARRYMORE ROBERT MORLEY SAMUEL LOUISE JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT

Screen Play by Goldie Weir, Donald Ogden Stewart and Ernest Vidor. An M-G-M Picture. Directed by W. S. Van Dyke. Produced by MONT STODOLSKY

Dine at the

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Good Food - Fine Wines

DINNER & DANCE MUSIC

by The Blue Danube Trio

Internee Marries

THE wedding took place at the Registry yesterday before Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith, between Otto Hans Ahrens, journalist, and Elise Rudek (nee Kreutzberger), milliner of Kimberley Road, Kowloon. The bridegroom is an internee at La Salle College, and was released for the ceremony, on the application of his bride. The witnesses were Mme. Sophie Costides and Mr. J. W. Eastman. Other weddings that took place before Mr. Whyte-Smith at the Registry yesterday were: Mr. Man Sang, merchant, to Miss Lee Kwan-ku, of On Long, the witnesses being Messrs. Man Wah and Lee Nin-long; Mr. Tong Ping-fong, assistant editor of the Tsan Wah Yat Po, to Miss Ma Chiu-wah, of Leohart Road, the witnesses being Mrs. Tong Leung-shi and Mr. Ma Hing-chai; Mr. Lai Sue-fai, merchant, to Miss Tee Wan-sin, of Wa Lane, the witnesses being Messrs. Tee Wing-shut and Kwai Ho.

Wed In Singapore
Lieutenant Robert Evelyn Boddington, of the Royal Navy, and son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Boddington of Hinton, Peterchurch, Herefordshire was married at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, on October 2, to Miss Heather Elizabeth Hance, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hance, of Hongkong.

The Rev. N. Williams, of H.M.S. Medway, took the service. Given away by Lieut. Commander Hubert Marham, of the Royal Navy, the bride, who was dressed in a gown of white French crepe, wore a sapphire and diamond pendant, a gift from the bridegroom.

She had on a tulle veil, with a garland of flowers in her hair, and carried a bouquet of lilies and carnations. Miss Stella Strachen-Smith, the bridesmaid, wore a dress of blue georgette, and carried a bouquet of hydrangeas and daisies. Best man was Lieut. R. A. St. Clair Sprout Bolton, R.N. The reception was held at the Airport Hotel, and the honeymoon is to be spent at the Sea View Hotel. The bride's going away ensemble consisted of a white pigskin suit, with turban, and an organdie blouse and accessories.

LATE NEWS

Britain And Soviet RELATIONS REVIEWED

London, Oct. 11. In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Ellis-Smith (Lab.-Stoke), asked the Prime Minister if he had considered the need to publish a Blue Book containing documents, etc., concerning the relations of Great Britain with the U.S.S.R. during the period August, 1939, to October, 1939.

Mr. Butler, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying, said that Lord Halifax, Foreign Secretary, had given careful consideration to this question. He was not prepared to authorize publication of these documents at present.

Mr. Butler added that it should be remembered that in the exchange of views which took place between the British Government and the U.S.S.R. they took into consideration the position of several other governments.

Replying to Mr. Mander (Lab.-Wolverhampton), who wanted to know what action the Government proposed to take with reference to the proposal put forward by the Soviet Government for resumption of trade negotiations with Britain, Mr. Butler said that the question of adapting Anglo-Soviet trade relations to conditions of the present war was under consideration. Some preliminary difficulties were under discussion with the Soviet Government.

—Reuter Bulletin.

Not War-Time Budget

Last night a Treasury official stated that the budget to be presented to-day was drawn up before the outbreak of war and estimates of both income and expenditure will require

British War Funds

A circular, appealing for support for the Hongkong Branch of the British War Organisation Fund has been issued by Sir Atholl MacGregor, Chairman of the Business Committee. Sir Atholl says the Fund will be the only one in Hongkong for public subscription from which, it is hoped, not only comforts and medical necessities will be provided for our troops in the field and for the wounded, but also to make money grants to approved funds and societies in England.

Great sacrifices, Sir Atholl points out, are being made and will continue to be made at home and in all other parts of the Empire. The benefits that Hongkong receives are inestimable, and the Committee feels confident that every action of the Colony will recognise this by a generous response to this appeal.

Cheques for donations will be received by the Treasurer, Mr. F. D. Winter, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and payment may be made direct to the Fund at the offices of the Bank, but in case it is found more convenient to make monthly donations to the fund there is enclosed with the circular a form of banker's order together with an envelope addressed to the Treasurer.

Sir Atholl suggests that in the event of junior employees wishing to help the cause by making a small monthly cash payment, a senior or responsible officer, be appointed to undertake the task of collecting these sums each month and to send to the Treasurer a cheque for the aggregate amount, together with a list of the individual donors and the amount of each donation.

reconsideration in the light of the present situation.

The budget figures as presented to-day, therefore, should not be taken as a final indication of Government's intentions.

ORIENTAL

THEATRE

LAST 4 TIMES TO-DAY

A THOUSAND SHOCKING SENSATIONS REVEALED!

First fearless exposure of the merciless loan sharks, how they operate and why their victims won't talk.

SMASHING THE LOAN SHARK MOBS!



CHESTER MORRIS LEO CARRILLO HELEN MACK THOMAS MITCHELL

Directed by D. Ross Lederman A Columbia Picture

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HERE'S THE SEASON'S OUTSTANDING SCREEN DRAMA!

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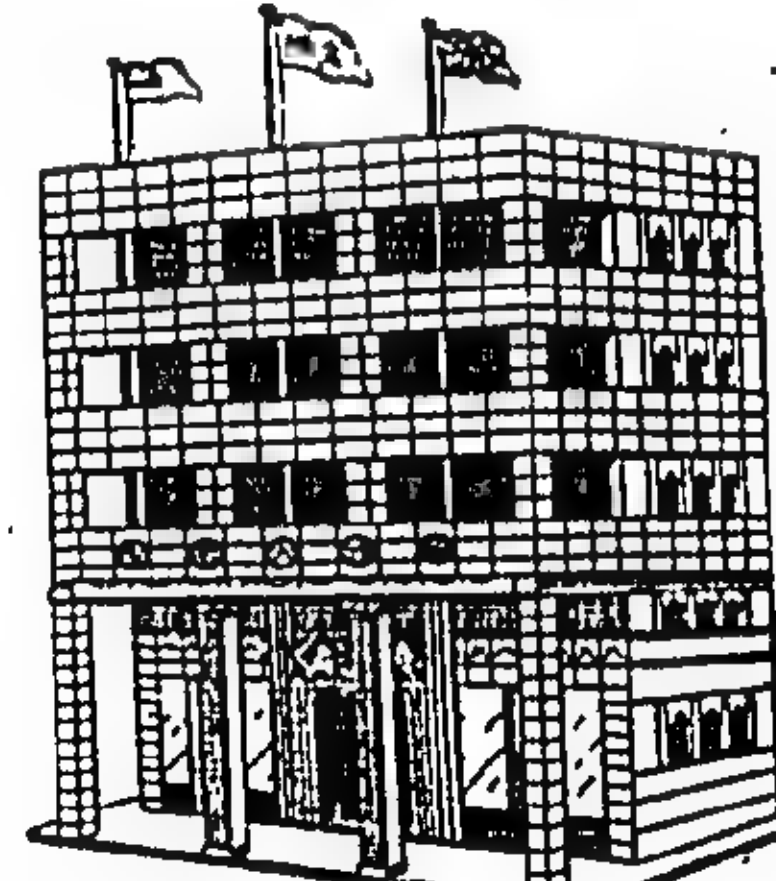
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Merle Oberon - Laurence Olivier - David Niven

MATINEES: 20c-30c-50c-70c

Grand Opening To-day!

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FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY



ADDED!

"INSIDE NAZI GERMANY"

Presented By March of Time!

To-morrow at the QUEEN'S To-morrow at the ALHAMBRA

"HOTEL IMPERIAL" "UNION PACIFIC"

DAILY AT 2.30-5.20-7.20-9.20

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1000 Wonders Crowd A Romance As Exciting As Its Title!

HARLOW WILLIAM POWELL RECKLESS

TO-MORROW "LITTLE MISS ROUGHNECK"

With Edith Fellows - Leo Carillo

TAKE ANY TRAM or HAPPY VALLEY BUS

CATHAY

DAILY AT 2.30-5.15-7.20-9.30 P.M.

MATINEES: 20c-30c-50c-70c-90c

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW — 2 DAYS ONLY!

Charlie Chan filios half-way 'round the world...

to the playground of glamorous women...

to save an innocent girl!

THE CASE OF THE MURDERED DIVORCEE

CHARLIE CHAN IN RENO

SIDNEY TOLER

Ricardo Cortez - Phyllis Brooks - Slim Summerville - Kary Richmond - Sen Yang

Pauline Moore - Eddie Collins - Kay Linaker

Louise Henry - Robert Lowery

A 20th Century-Fox Picture

SATURDAY - SUNDAY - MONDAY

LET FREEDOM RING

VIRGINIA BRUCE - VICTOR McLAGLEN

LIONEL BARRYMORE - EDWARD ARNOLD

Guy Kibbee - Charles Datterworth

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

ARMS BAN MAY GO

Impression of Visitor From America

Capt. Pat Nolan yesterday brought Pan American Airways' China Clipper to Hongkong on its 133rd trip. The plane arrived at 1.30 p.m., an hour before schedule. She did not call at Macao.

There were five passengers for Hongkong. From San Francisco came Mr. Edwin Wykes, business executive of Cawnpore, India, who left England for the United States before the outbreak of war.

In the United States, he said, public sympathy was all for the Allies. He had not the slightest doubt that the arms embargo would be lifted.

Also from San Francisco was Mr. Ko Fook-sing, Hongkong merchant returning after a tour of the United States and a visit to the World Fair.

Passengers from Manila—Mr. Carlo Andreoli, of Shanghai, Far Eastern representative for the Fiat Motor Company, returning to Shang-

hai after a business tour of the Philippines; Mr. James M. Ross, Manila attorney, on a business trip to the Colony; and Mr. Chan Sing, Baguio, career operator of the Balatoc Mining Company. Mr. Chan Sing will return to Manila by Clipper with his family.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors by FREDERICK PERCY FRANKLIN, at 1 and 3, Wyndham Street in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

PEIPING INCIDENT

Americann Marine Arrested After Shooting Guard

Tientsin, Oct. 11.

Colonel William G. Hawthorne, commander of a detachment of United States Marines, reveals that one of the Marines in Peiping who was accompanying goods in transit to the Tientsin barriers shot a railway guard of undetermined nationality in the thigh, following an argument.

The Marine proceeded to the barracks after the shooting, while the other remained guarding the goods until the Japanese controlled Chinese police arrested him. It is stated that negotiations are going on at present for his release, which is expected to-night. —United Press.

"Chevrolet for 1939 — Leads the Motor Parade—Because Only Chevrolet Gives So Much for So Little—A Truly Economical Car—29.4 H.P. 22 Miles per gallon — Smart — Comfortable — Proven Performance — Choice of Two Canadian Models with a Wealth of Super Equipment."

Master "85" Trunk Sedan with Conventional front axle HK\$3,600.00
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The Hongkong Telegraph

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WHITEAWAY'S

Finland Prepares For Emergency As— RED TROOPS MOVE UP TO FRONTIER

100 BOMBS DROPPED IN ATTACK ON FLEET

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—An Admiralty communiqué says that a further account of the German air attack upon a cruiser squadron confirms that no ship was hit and no casualties were sustained.

The enemy attack continued for over five hours and over 100 bombs were dropped.

One salvo fell near enough to throw a few splinters onto a cruiser, but the others were wide, sometimes as much as a mile.

U-Boat Menace Crushed: No Further Sinkings

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—In a fortnight Britain has taken 13,615 tons of enemy shipping and has lost by U-boat action 5,809 tons, leaving a balance in our favour of 7,806 tons.

Giving this information during question time in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Winston Churchill declared that there had been no further losses since October 9.

WESTERN FRONT RAIDS IN NO-MAN'S LAND Germans Attempt To Gather Information

PARIS, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—A communiqué says that activity by enemy patrols continues, and grows stronger between the Moselle and the Saar.

There was artillery action on both sides in the same region.

The German High Command seems determined to obtain information of the French strategic positions and strength along the Rhine-Moselle front.

No big attack with masses of infantry has been launched, but persistent raids of small patrols are attempting to gather information and to take prisoners from whom the facts of the situation might be gathered.

Machine-gun and light gun fire have been heard up the Rhine valley.

Maginot Line Photos

German reconnaissance planes have been busy, mostly taking oblique photographs of French defences from behind the German lines.

To-day, taking advantage of the bad weather, a few vertical photographs of the French lines were obtained.

Semi-official circles say that the reasons for the German activities are German determination to retake lost territory, and fear of a rise in the Rhine waters flooding the German advanced positions.

French Superiority

PARIS, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—M. Guy Lachambre, the Air Minister, declared to-day that French pursuit planes have proved superior to German planes in all air battles.

French reconnaissance pilots have flown day and night, often several hundred miles, into Germany.

BRITAIN'S REPLY TO NAZI PEACE PROPOSAL

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Full approval by France and the Dominions has now been given to the terms of Mr. Chamberlain's reply to Hitler's peace proposals, which he will make to-morrow.

It is understood that the Prime Minister will use some very plain language with regard to the proposals, and it is felt that the statement will commend itself generally to the House of Commons.

He added that in the past 16 days, 50,000 tons of new merchant shipping prepared for such an emergency have come into the water, and therefore the country was 58,000 tons better off than when Mr. Churchill made his last statement.

Exciting Voyage

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—How two German U-boats were sunk by British destroyers was described by members of the crew of the British freighter, Newton Pine, 4,312 tons, of the Tyne and Wear Line, which arrived in America to-day.

One of the seamen said the steamer left England after war was declared, and for the first four days of the voyage they were conveyed by destroyers. Three German submarines tried to attack the convoy, and from the decks of the Newton Pine they saw two U-boats sunk.

One was only 100 yards from their port rail and after the destroyers had dropped their depth charges a great row of oil and wreckage shot above the surface.

They also saw a British steamer sunk by a torpedo.

The British ship was steaming up to join the convoy when the torpedo hit her. There was a big explosion and the ship literally vanished.

Refuelling U-Boats

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The rumour that the Dominican Government was using motor ships to refuel German submarines operating in the Caribbean Sea was denied by Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare in the House of Commons to-day.

He said he was satisfied that the Dominican Government were fulfilling their obligations as usual.

French Seizures

PARIS, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—It was announced officially to-night that the French Navy has seized a total of 150,000 tons of goods destined for Germany since the war began.

Among the total were 40,000 tons of foodstuffs, and 30,000 tons of liquid fuels.

Large consignments of minerals indispensable to war manufactures have also been seized.

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" HELSINGFORS, OCT. 11 (UP).—EVENTS ARE MOVING RAPIDLY ON THE RUSSO-FIN- LAND FRONTIER.

The division of Red troops which was previously 18 miles from the frontier has now been massed directly on the border in the vicinity of Beloostrov, according to M. Gryzbowsky, the former Polish Ambassador, who arrived here to-day accompanied by his Embassy staff of 112 persons.

In addition to the troops, the Red Army has moved up a considerable number of tanks and heavy artillery units.

Meanwhile, Finland's army of 255,000 men has been moved up to strategic points.

Mobilisation orders have been issued, calling up an additional force of 120,000 men.

Foreign diplomatic circles are pessimistic regarding the future, and believe that Finland's chances of successfully resisting the Soviet demands are slim.

Nevertheless, the Finland people appear determined not to capitulate, as did Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia.

Any attack on Finland, they pointed out, would be an attack on the Scandinavian bloc.

RED ARMY IN ESTONIA Designated Areas To Be Occupied

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
HELSINGFORS, Oct. 11 (UP).—A report from Tallinn says that the Russian Army will enter Estonia on October 18th.

Cabinet Resignation

BERLIN, Oct. 11 (UP).—The Estonian Legation here to-day announced the resignation of the Estonian Cabinet under Prime Minister Karel Gennap.

The announcement said a new Cabinet has been formed with Professor Juri Uluots as Premier and Professor Ants Pilt as Foreign Minister.

Estonian Version

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
TALLINN, Oct. 11 (UP).—There are persistent rumours here that the Estonian President, Dr. Konstantin Päts, intends to resign.

However, there is a strong sentiment against such a move in the new Parliament.

Four Soviet warships have arrived on a State visit.

Turkey's Facts

ANKARA, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The Turkish Premier, Mr. Sydam, to-day lengthily explained the Russo-Turkish negotiations to the parliamentary group of the Republican Peoples' Party, which approved the Government's viewpoint, says an official communiqué.

Political circles believe that both the new Russo-Turkish pact and the pact of mutual assistance with Britain and France will be signed shortly.

Britons Held In Germany.

**Consular Officials
Thrown Into Gaol**

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Oct. 11 (UP).—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. R. A. Butler, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced that eleven members of the British Consular Service and members of the Consular staff are at present in Germany.

Three of the number have been in prison pending the release from custody of certain Germans in England. However, they were now allowed to stay in an hotel.

Mr. Butler added that it is hoped to complete arrangements for the exchange of British and German consular officers shortly.

Income Tax For Colony

Governor Announces
Introduction

THE HONGKONG GOVERNMENT HAS DECIDED TO INSTITUTE INCOME TAX IN HONGKONG.

This notification was made in Legislative Council this afternoon by His Excellency the Governor.

Steps are being taken at once to draft the necessary legislation and to bring into being the necessary machinery.

It is expected that the machinery will be put into effect within six months.

No details are yet available regarding the scope or extent of the proposed tax, but it is not intended at the initial stage to prescribe very high rates of tax.

A hint is given by His Excellency that if Income Taxation is insufficient to meet calls upon the Colony's Treasury, an Excess Profits Tax may be imposed.

Defence Budget

A defence budget, in addition to the ordinary Budget published yesterday, is to be introduced.

The Colony is to contribute materially towards the prosecution of the war against Germany.

The contribution may take one of two forms, either by meeting from their own pockets such additional local expenditure as the situation may demand for volunteer naval, military and air defences and other war services or free gifts in cash or in kind.

His Majesty's Government has decided to introduce the Income Tax in Hong Kong.

His Excellency's Address to the Legislative Council was as follows:

Daring 2 a.m. Robbery In Yaumati

**Ricksha Coolie Leads
Victim Into Trap**

ALLEGED complicity between robbers and a ricksha coolie is said to have been responsible for a highway robbery which occurred in Canton Road, Yaumati, early this morning.

The victim of the affair, Kong Yik-wong, 35, a broker residing at 69 Austin Road, returned to Kowloon by the Jordan Road ferry at 2 a.m. and engaged a ricksha, telling the man to pull him home along Woosung Street.

Wounded With Dagger

The coolie, however, turned into Canton Road, and by a violent piece of ground, two men, armed with daggers, suddenly appeared from behind rocks. They ordered the coolie to stop, and while one robber held the man, the other attempted to search him.

Kong resisted, and his captor struck him in the left arm with a dagger. He then submitted, and the robbers took \$100 in banknotes, \$1 in subsidiary coins, a gold finger ring valued at \$30, a gold watch and chain valued at \$132, a fountain pen and a propelling pencil before escaping.

U.S. Workers Ban German Goods

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The American Federation of Labour has passed a resolution unanimously confirming the trade union boycott of German goods.

The Federation has extended the boycott to Russian goods and to all other countries who might join the totalitarianism against countries with a parliamentary government.

Lord Tweedsmuir For New York

QUEBEC, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada, is going to New York next week for a general medical overhaul. No serious concern is felt for his health.

BRITAIN'S ARMY OF MILLION MEN

War Minister's Statement To
Commons Shows Preparedness

LONDON, OCT. 11 (REUTER).—CONTINUING HIS STATEMENT (THE FIRST PART OF WHICH IS REPORTED ON PAGE 9) IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, MR. LESLIE HORE-BELISHA, THE WAR MINISTER, MADE A COMPARISON WITH 1914.

"Now", he said, "only 28 per cent. of the fighting troops are infantry men. They are armed with 50 Bren guns, 16 anti-tank rifles, and other weapons as well, per battalion. Nearly 60 per cent. of the fighting troops in 1914 were infantrymen."

"It will be seen by this one example how much more effectively armed with fire power is the present Expeditionary Force."

"There, however, is one respect in which our Army has not altered; its relation with our Allies, who have welcomed our men so generously."

Commenting on what he saw in a recent G.H.Q. visit, the War Minister said, "I would like their parents and wives to know that the men are in fine spirits. The only serious shortcomings at the moment appear to be inadequate cigarettes and the slowness in delivery of letters."

"At this moment they are busily engaged in fortifying their positions in the line. Civilian skill and machinery are augmenting military resources."

"We are determined to perfect the existing defences and to supplement them speedily by every means."

"To all who have co-operated in this military movement, to various Government departments, to this country and France, the gratitude of the nation is due. Especially, however, should the achievement be recorded as evidence that the maritime might of Britain is unimpaired."

Protecting Wings

"The Navy has not lost its secret testing wings over another element of danger."

Continuing his statement, Mr. Hore-Belisha said:

"It is not only to France that British soldiers have been transported. The Middle East has been strengthened and also our positions elsewhere, both in material and men."

"One part of our Army, however, remains stationary in this country."

"Anti-aircraft units have been on guard since this war began. Their vigilance is not forgotten, underestimated or unrecognition."

Better Than 1914

"We, at the outset of hostilities, were better situated than we were in 1914."

Recalling the peace-time military training system and doubling of the Territorials, Mr. Hore-Belisha said:

"Altogether, we had at the disposal of the Army in this country alone, including reservists and militia, the best part of a million men on whom we could call."

"Never has the total of our armed forces in the United Kingdom approached anywhere near such a total in time of peace."

"The growth had been rapid and had placed a great burden on the organisation of the Regular Army."

Recalling the growth of the Army, Mr. Hore-Belisha said that in April, the plan for 10 divisions became a plan for 32. "This is not to be the limit of our effort," he said.

Call On Man-Power

"Great calls will be made upon our man-power."

PLEASE Turn To Page 2.

BARTER PACT BETWEEN BRITAIN AND SOVIET

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—It is officially stated that an agreement was concluded to-day between the Ministry of Supply and the Soviet trade delegation for the exchange of Russian timber for certain quantities of rubber and tin.

The agreement is described as a commercial transaction, and has no political significance.

It is pointed out that these commodities are normally part of Anglo-Russian trade dealings.

The announcement mentions the impediment to shipping in Russian ports after the ice sets in, and states that the difficulties caused by the withholding of export licences had had the effect of holding up a number of cargoes of wood.

The object of the negotiations was to secure the release of goods needed by Russia, and vice versa.

The tin involved has, to a large extent, been paid for through instalments in a long running commercial contract. The quantities are not regarded as being exceptional. All prices of wood, tin and rubber have been fixed. The goods exchanged will be absolutely equal and the amount depends on what can be physically moved from the northern ports before the ice season.

It is anticipated that this may be only the first of a series of negotiations with Russia.

LONE WOLF HUNTED

British Navy Chases The
Admiral Scheer

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Although great secrecy surrounds the plans of the Admiralty to capture the German raider in the South Atlantic, it was learned in London to-night that British cruisers are now searching for the ship.

The only known victim of the raider, which is believed to be the pocket battleship Admiral Scheer, has been the British freighter Clement, which was shelled and sunk at the beginning of October.

This belief is founded on evidence provided by the Clement's survivors but since then nothing has been heard of her.

Fully aware of the danger of using her wireless, which might easily reveal her position to the hunting cruisers, the lone raider apparently is not attempting to communicate with the German Admiralty.

It is revealed that the Admiral Scheer carries enough fuel to give her a range of 10,000 miles, and if she has no opportunity of refuelling, she may be forced to strike again soon, or to make a dash for home.

Her chances of escape then are considered to be very small.

LATEST

See Back Page For
Further Late News

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

C.  R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 16th day of October, 1939, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Mong Nei Chung, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	Inland	Lot No. 5533, North of Inland Lot No. 5522, Blue P. Road, Wong Nei Chung.	N. 100 ft. E. 100 ft. S. 100 ft. W. 100 ft.	40,000	\$94	\$23,000
As per sale plan.						

G.  R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 16th day of October, 1939, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Mong Nei Chung, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

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PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
2	Inland	Lot No. 4181, Junction of Road, Mong Nei Chung, Mong Nei Chung.	N. 100 ft. E. 100 ft. S. 100 ft. W. 100 ft.	40,000	\$110	\$10,500
As per sale plan.						

ULSTER'S WAR CONTRIBUTION

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
BELFAST, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The Ulster Emergency Budget brings taxation into line with Britain, and provides for a contribution of £2,000,000 to the United Kingdom Exchequer during the first year of the war.

CABINET CRISIS IN JAPAN

TOKYO, Oct. 12 (Reuter).—A cabinet crisis threatens in connection with the Trade Ministry issue, following the tendering by 100 members of their resignations to the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs yesterday evening.

Holland Not To Protest To Reich

THE HAGUE, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Well-informed circles do not expect Holland to join in the protest to Berlin which the northern countries are reported to be contemplating owing to the torpedoing of neutral ships, since no Dutch ship has yet been sunk.

G.  R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 16th day of October, 1939, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Mong Nei Chung, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
3	Inland	Lot No. 4181, Junction of Road, Mong Nei Chung, Mong Nei Chung.	N. 100 ft. E. 100 ft. S. 100 ft. W. 100 ft.	40,000	\$110	\$10,500
As per sale plan.						

Exchange At A Glance

SELLING	BUYING
T.T. London 1/24	4 m/s L/C London 1/3 1/2
T.T. Shanghai 1/24	4 m/s D/P do. 1/3 1/2
T.T. Singapore 52 1/2	4 m/s L/C U.S.A. 25 1/2
T.T. Japan 105 1/2	4 m/s France 11 1/2
T.T. India 24 1/2	30 d/s India 4 1/2
T.T. U.S.A. 49 1/2	U.S. Cross rate in N.Y. 4.03 1/2
T.T. Batavia 45 1/2	
T.T. Bangkok 150 1/2	
T.T. Manila 107 1/2	
T.T. Saigon 107 1/2	
T.T. France 10 1/2	
T.T. Germany 107 1/2	
T.T. Switzerland 107 1/2	
T.T. Australia 107 1/2	

Club Rugger

(Continued from Page 6.)

Judging from the splendid condition of the turf it will be a popular rugby field. Once water has been laid on to take out the "bone", the pitch should rank second to none.

The Police scored a well-merited victory in a very close game. Taylor, playing on the left wing outside at Wilson, gave the Force a three-point lead at half time. He failed to convert his own try from a position within his ability. Wilson broke through in the second half to add a further three points. Fay, who is making a name for himself in local cricket circles, made an abortive attempt to convert.

The Police forwards were ragged in comparison to the military eight and were guilty of hindering the passage of the ball after it had been hooked.

Police took advantage of the friendly game to test and experiment with their players after the interval. Taylor was tried at forward, a position in which he played until three years ago. His value to the Police as a bustling three will probably result in his being played among the backs on the season begins. Certainly his combination with Wilson in the first half was the most effective on the field. Mackenzie and Morrison, the right wing, were inclined to hesitate until too late before making for a gap. Wall was very steady at full-back.

The military XV had the better of things at forward, though outweighed. Berry and Lt. Howitt did good work. Behind the scrum they lacked initiative but defended stoutly against superior weight.

THE "TELEGRAPH" will send a Staff Photographer to all events of public interest. Requests should be addressed to the Pictorial Editor.

Typhoon Victim Arrives

Norwegian Ship In Storm Drama

EVIDENCE of the ferocity of the typhoon which spared Hong-kong last week was brought to the Colony by a Norwegian motorship which now lies at Kowloon Wharves.

While the fate of a Greek vessel caught in the typhoon was causing anxiety the Norwegian ship was in similar difficulties.

For 36 hours she was trapped between a strong nor'easter and a violent typhoon from the southwest. One wooden deck awning was carried clear away, one hatch was stove in, and the crew's quarters were flooded to a depth of four feet.

Twisted Wreckage
As she lies at Kowloon Wharves splintered woodwork, twisted iron plates and stanchions, and shattered windows and portholes give mute testimony of the struggle she has weathered—a struggle that kept Captain John Holding on constant duty for 56 hours and interruptedly on his feet for 25 hours of that time.

At least three other vessels are known to have experienced the full force of the typhoon, a Greek freighter, a Japanese freighter bound for Hongkong, and an American minesweeper whose mine trucks were swept away.

The Norwegian vessel, a motorship of 4,955 gross tonnage for which Messrs. Gilman & Company are the Hongkong agents, pilot for Oppave ved Ankers and the De La Rama Company, Manila, between the East Coast of America and Manila, calling at Hongkong on voyages both to and from Manila.

Danger From Islands
The ship was outward bound from Hongkong when her trouble began. On Saturday night and throughout Sunday she was threatened by northeasterly winds and the captain was faced with the problem of keeping off the small islands south of Formosa and steering clear of the centre of the approaching typhoon. By Sunday night the full fury of the disturbance was upon them. From midnight until Tuesday forenoon Captain Holding was on the bridge.

Fifty-foot waves smashed steadily over the ship from the starboard side. The crew worked feverishly lashing down lifeboats and other important equipment, but every small thing was smashed or torn away. Lifebelts about the decks were wrenched from their steel brackets and flung overboard, the brackets being twisted like pieces of straw. All the deck work of the ship suffered, but the damage was most notable on the starboard side. The starboard passenger deck wooden awning was ripped from its setting into the iron rails on the observation deck above the bridge, and disappeared into the sea on the port side. The port passenger deck awning was wrenched from the superstructure, but was not carried away.

Wireless Room Flooded
The starboard bridge deck windows burst inward, once in the face of a lookout man, fortunately without inflicting more than a few slight cuts. One wireless aerial carried away and water mounting high over the bridge, swept through the broken windows and flooded the wireless room. On the deck below the passengers' cabins were also awash.

Monday started uncomfortably for the crew. Twelve the steel door of the superstructure had been smashed and had twice been replaced. They were in bed at 2 a.m. on Monday with a foot of water beneath their bunks when the door burst in again and water came pouring into their quarters. Soon there was 4 feet of water in the cabins.

During the storm tarpaulins were swept off two hatches, laying a cargo of hemp, rice, and sugar open to damage. No. 5 hatch was stove in and barrels of oil picked below were broken and squashed like matchboxes; water and oil mixed and damaged the other cargo.

Every steel door on the after deck house was stove in and the room housing the steering gear was flooded, putting life out of order. The motor had to be turned off and four hours on Monday afternoon shifts of four men manned the hand steering gear, repeatedly swamped by great seas, to keep the ship head-on. By 3 p.m. repairs to the steering gear were effected.

Put Back To Hongkong.
When the typhoon at last passed on it was decided to put about for Hongkong to determine the extent of the damage and as one oil fuel tank was known to be leaking, to effect necessary repairs. After her cargo

MILLION MEN ARE READY TO FIGHT

(Continued from Page 1.)

"How do we intend to proceed?" In the first place, we have a method of calling up classes. With each batch we are taking a quota of volunteers.

"Since the beginning of the war we have taken into or are in the process of taking into the Army nearly 60,000 volunteers. In September it happened that we took in twice as many volunteers as in any other month. There have been of all military ages and this should dispose of the supposition that we are calling entry into that Army to young men of the first age groups.

"There is no dearth of ability in the ranks. The look-out for talent is continuous. In this Army the star is within every private soldier's reach. None, however, humble or exalted, is to be afraid that his military virtues will remain unrecognized."

More Women Enrolling

The War Minister then revealed that in the last six weeks we had taken 2,000 officers from the Reserves. He announced that women of the Auxiliary Territorial Force already 20,000 strong, were about to augment their number and extend their invaluable service in the replacement of their brothers in arms. Mr. Hore-Belisha outlined the two new openings for older men.

"We propose to form Home Defence battalions. Each one will be a battalion of its county regiment and will be composed of officers and other ranks not serving in the National Defence Corps; officers and other ranks formerly in the service overseas and officers and other ranks awaiting drafting and young soldiers not available by age for service in the theatre of operations."

"It will be possible for some of the older ex-officers and men to be absorbed by these battalions. We are also in the process of forming an auxiliary Military Pioneer Corps, to be organised in battalions which will take over military pioneer work both overseas and in the field. It is not to be composed of men of purely military age and all will be volunteers."

Output Of Munitions
The War Minister paid tribute to the industries engaged in the output for munitions, adding "It is the output of the factories making equipment and munitions for the field which is the ultimate measure of our effort."

Twice In Generation

Concluding Mr. Hore-Belisha said: "While the world was reading of German advance into Poland, British soldiers, resolved to rectify this wrong, were passing silently and in unceasing sequence across the Channel into France."

"How strange it is that, twice in a generation, men should take this journey and some should be treading again upon soil made sacred by their fathers. We may rest assured that they will acquire themselves with the same tenacity, courage and endurance as our soldiers did before, take our arms and our cause of freedom to victory."

Under French Command

Replying to a brief debate, Mr. Hore-Belisha said, "I have been asked if unity of command is assured. The answer is 'Yes, it is. The British Army is under French command.' (Cheers.)"

"The British Commander-in-Chief has the right of appeal to his own Cabinet which I don't imagine will be normally necessary to exercise because the understanding is so complete and wholehearted in every particular. But unity of command is assured in that way and it is even possible that French troops may be under the British C-in-C."

Mr. Hore-Belisha announced that General J. C. Dill is commanding the First Corps, General Brook the Second Corps, while Viscount Gort's Chief of Staff is Major General Pownall.

In discharged she will go into dry-dock. The crew's belongings suffered most. They are now piled on the deck, all clothes and boots sodden with sea water lying amid a jumble of splintered woodwork and twisted iron. In the cabin below ward-ropes have even been wrenched from the walls by the ship's contortions.

Ten Passengers
The ship carried 10 passengers. Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Cullity and their son and daughter, Miss Angelina B. Folger, Mr. John A. Boyes, and Mrs. Blanche Knapper joined the ship at Manila, and Professor S. R. Chow, Professor T. S. Chien, and Mr. Liu Yu-wan sailed from Hongkong. Their next port was Los Angeles.

Mr. Boyes, of Messrs. Hansen, O'Brien and Stevenson, Manila general merchants, who is bound for Montreal on leave, told a "Hongkong Telegraph" representative: "I have been in a number of typhoons, but never in one as violent as this. In duration of 36 hours was exceptional. The captain and his crew showed splendid seamanship throughout and the stewards' department carried on as well as could be expected. Instead of a hot meal some of the passengers were nervous, but it is a tribute to their courage that one of them could make a 'jab' about the whole thing. He said the cook has two kinds of pans in his galley—frying pans and flying pans."

VILNA RETURNS TO LITHUANIA

Guaranteed By New Military Alliance

MOSCOW, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The Soviet-Lithuanian treaty is described here as a "military alliance," and it is expected that Russia will fortify Lithuania's frontier with Germany. The treaty will last for 15 years. Public demonstrations were arranged at Kaunas, the Lithuanian capital, to celebrate the return of Vilna, under the treaty, to Lithuania.

It was at Vilna that Lithuania proclaimed her republic in 1918, and it has always been considered the capital of the country.

Demonstration Of Joy

KAUNAS, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Demonstrating their joy at the return of Vilna, thousands of people gathered and cheered outside the Soviet Legation to-day. It is reliably reported that garrisons of Soviet troops may be stationed for "mutual security" at various points in Lithuanian territory, but excluding Kaunas and other large industrial towns. As soon as the Lithuanian Government moves to Vilna, the Soviet garrison there will be withdrawn.

ULSTER FLOCKS TO COLOURS

BELFAST, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Lord Craigavon, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, declared to-day that the response of Ulstermen to the call for service was wholly satisfactory. "I am proud," he said, "at what has been done and is being done to help the mother country."

Lord Craigavon added that he would make a weekly statement to Parliament, which would in future meet two days a week instead of three.

British Legion's Big Effort

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The British Legion Fund collected last year amounted to the record total of £270,000. The grand total since the Fund was inaugurated in 1921 has now reached more than £7,500,000. All schemes previously adopted were devoted to the assistance of participants in the last war, but now it is announced that the schemes will be for those in any war, including the present.

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ON ALL

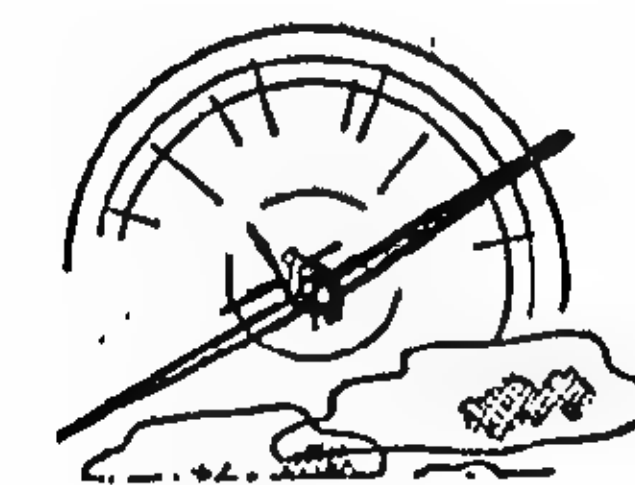
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POST OFFICE

Owing to the uncertainty of Sea transport the public are requested to post Christmas Parcels early.

OUTWARD MAIL TIMES

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 6 p.m. on the previous day. When mails are advertised to close after 5 p.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m.

INWARD MAILS

Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—London date, 4th October. Oct. 12.
Air Mail by "Air France Direct Service"—Paris date, 4th October. Oct. 12.

Amoy	Oct. 12
Haiphong	Oct. 12
Haiphong, Pakhoi, Hoihow and Fort Bayard	Oct. 12
Japan	Oct. 12
Japan and Shanghai	Oct. 12
Manila	Oct. 12
Manila and Straits	Oct. 12
Straits	Oct. 12
Canton	Oct. 13
Shanghai	Oct. 13
Shanghai	Oct. 13
Shanghai and Straits	Oct. 14
Japan	Oct. 14
Japan and Shanghai	Oct. 14
Straits and Manila	Oct. 14
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—London date 7th October. Oct. 15.	

OUTWARD MAILS

Thursday
Air Mail for Indo-China, Iran, and France (Paris and Northern Provinces only) by the "Air France Airways Direct Service"—due Paris, 19th October.

K.F.O.
Reg. Oct. 12, 5 p.m.
Ord. Oct. 12, 5.30 p.m.

G.P.O.
Reg. Oct. 12, 5 p.m.
Ord. Oct. 12, 7 p.m.

Haiphong Oct. 12 || Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America | Oct. 12 |
Vancouver B.C. (Parcels only for Canada)—due Vancouver B.C. 30th October.	
G.P.O. & K.F.O.	
Parcels	Oct. 12, 5 p.m.
Reg.	Oct. 13, 9.15 a.m.
Ord.	Oct. 13, 10 a.m.

Tourane 8.30 a.m. || Parcels only for Shanghai | 8.30 a.m. |
Shanghai	8.30 a.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles 10th November.	
G.P.O. & K.F.O.	
Parcels	Oct. 13, 5 p.m.
Reg.	Oct. 14, 9.45 a.m.
Ord.	Oct. 14, 10.30 a.m.

Amoy 8.30 a.m. || Saloon | 8.30 a.m. |
Shanghai	10.30 a.m.
Amoy and Shanghai	2.30 p.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London, 22th October.	
G.P.O. & K.F.O.	
Reg.	Oct. 13, 5 p.m.
Ord.	Oct. 13, 5.30 p.m.
Straits and Calcutta	5 p.m.
Parcels	5.30 p.m.
Ord.	5.30 p.m.

Sunday 8.30 a.m. || Sandakan | 9 a.m. |
| Shanghai | 9 a.m. |

Monday 1 p.m. || Haiphong | 1 p.m. |
Shanghai and parcels only for Tientsin	3.30 p.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London, 25th October.	
K.F.O.	
Reg.	Oct. 17, 5 p.m.
Ord.	Oct. 17, 5.30 p.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due Sydney, 23rd Oct.	
K.F.O.	
Reg.	Oct. 17, 5 p.m.
Ord.	Oct. 17, 5.30 p.m.
Japan	7 p.m.

RED TROOPS MOVE UP TO FRONTIER

PLEASE Turn To Page 2.

turn is given concessions in Karelian. Karelian is an autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.

Naked Aggression

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The "New York Times," in an editorial says:

"Russia's actions in the Baltic are a record in naked aggression. Their significance can be classed under two headings. 'Firstly, they are a new phase in Russia's swift advance to the west. Secondly, they measure the extent of Hitler's surrender of German trade interests in the east.' 'One can only conclude,' says this newspaper, 'that peace means precisely the same to Stalin as it does to Hitler.' 'In other words, demands of a strong country must be granted without resistance by a weaker neighbour.'"

Calm And Determined

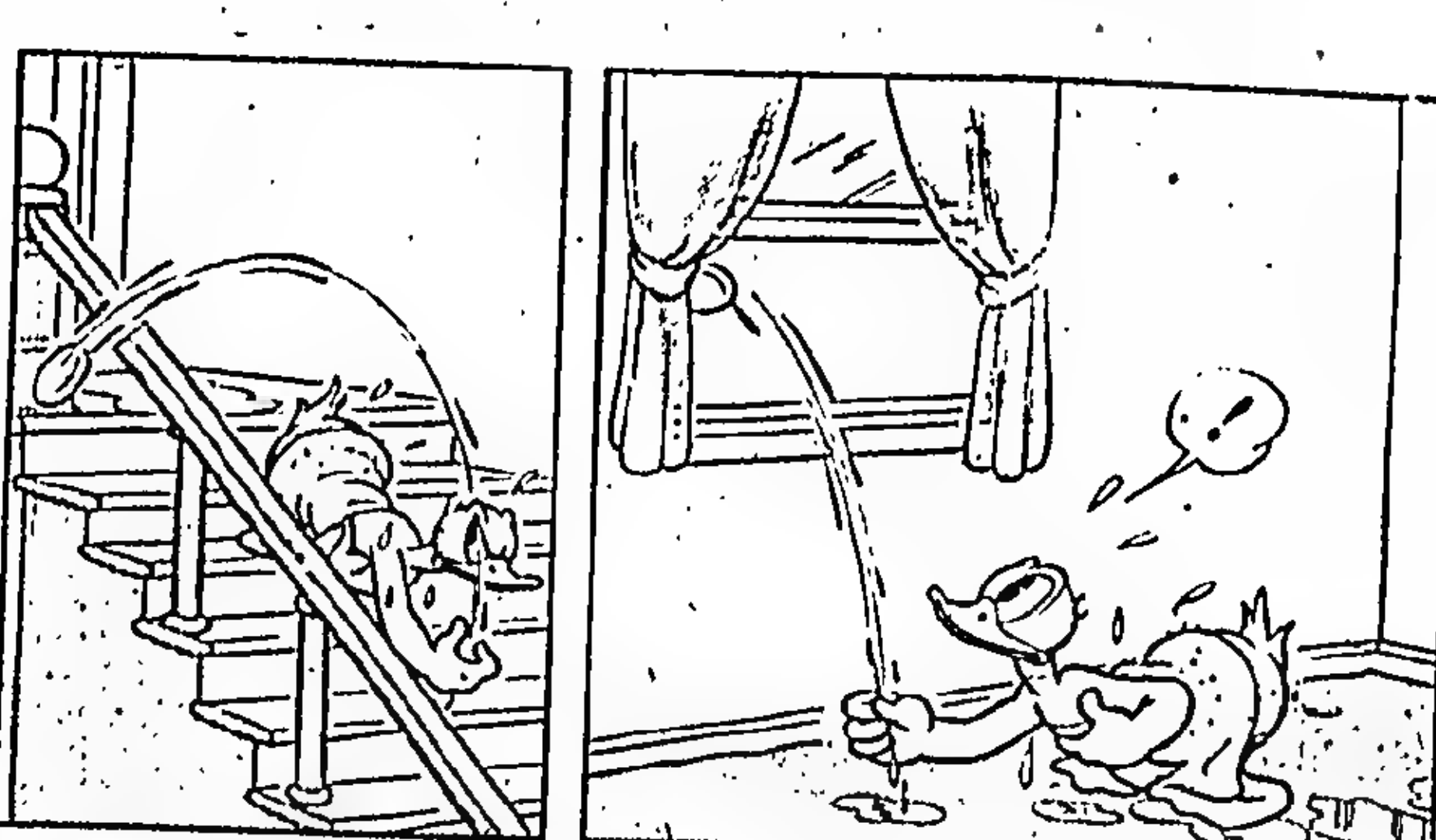
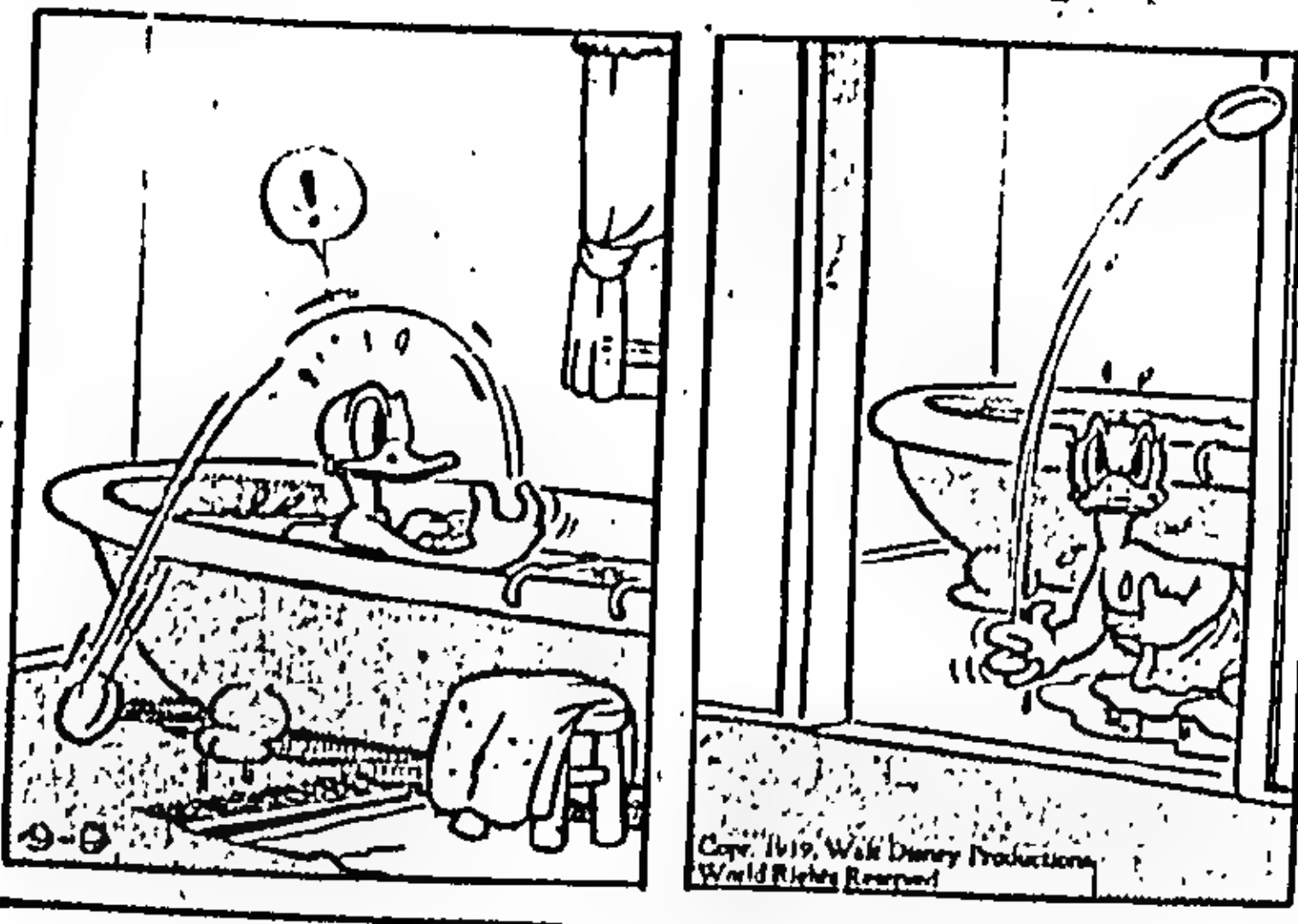
HELSINKI, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The Finnish Commander-in-Chief to-day expressed pleasure at the reaction of the Scandinavian countries to the Russian menace. "It was evidence," he said, of the solidarity of the Scandinavian bloc, and he realised its significance. He concluded "We are calm and determined."

Norway In Danger Zone

OSLO, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The newspaper "Aftenposten" says the new military situation created by the Soviet advance in the Baltic is of great importance to Norway's air strategic position.

"Norway, together with Sweden," says the journal, "has now arrived in the danger zone."

DONALD DUCK



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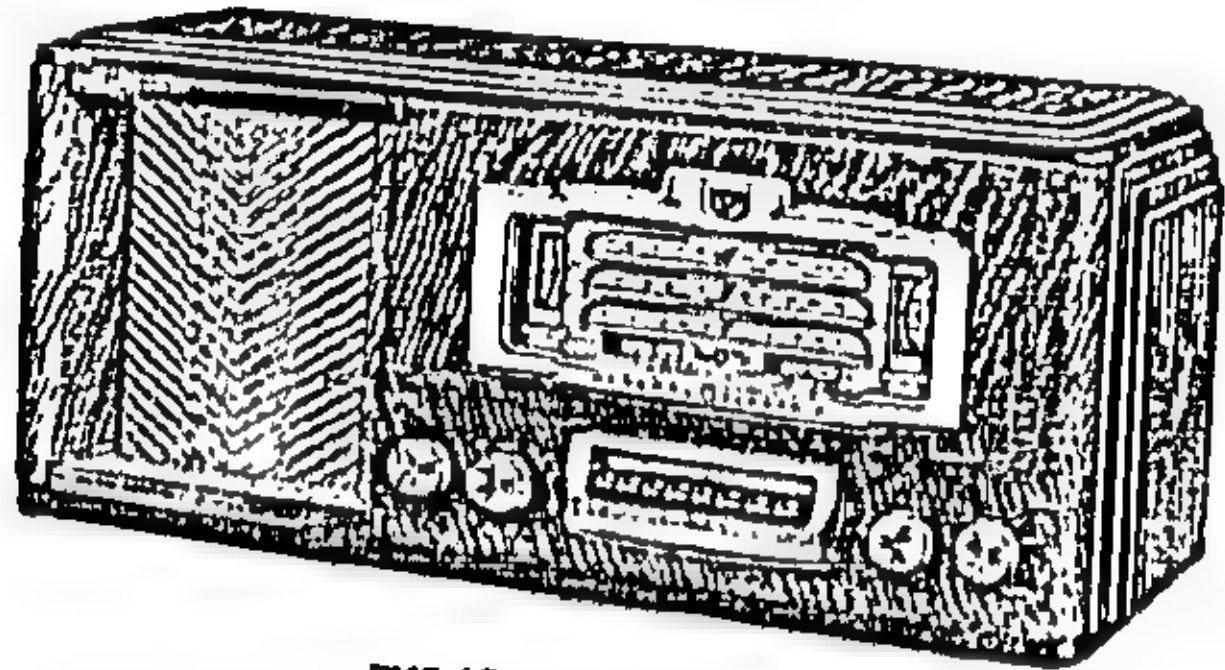
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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14

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Donations will be thankfully received by the Honorary Treasurer, Lady MacGregor, Flag Day Sub-Committee, P.O. Box 493, Hongkong.



PHOTOGRAPHS of the children become increasingly precious with the passing years. They, too, in later years, will appreciate the record of their childhood.

MAKE AN APPOINTMENT TO-DAY

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A Look Through The "Telegraph"

50 YEARS AGO

"Reuter" actually takes the trouble to wire to specially that "the Emperor of Germany greeted the British Channel Squadron at Kiel". If this most expensive telegraphic service cannot find anything more interesting than this twaddle to send out from home, it would be much better to send nothing at all. Why didn't the enterprising telegraphist tell us in what particular fashion the German Emperor condescended to "greet" the Channel Squadron? We are all yearning to get full details of this historical ceremonial—likewise what the Kaiser had for breakfast before he went out to do homage to the naval might of Britannia. (Fifty years ago cable cost \$2.00 a word and newspapers rarely obtained more than one message a day.—Ed.)

In France milk is now transported in a frozen state, and statement is made that it may be kept sweet for days and weeks in this condition.

Says a religious contemporary:—"There was not a Protestant convert in China fifty years ago. Now there are 22,000 Chinese in full church membership and 13,000 children in Mission schools." And there is likewise one of the children here of the world—the artist who wrote the foregoing paragraph.

The official grief at the death of Dr. Stewart (the Colonial Secretary) was a good deal modified by aspirations among the older hands to the vacant post, with its comfortable salary of £1,000 a year. It did seem rational that the Government would give a local man the vacant post, and at least one competent official was in the line of contention. But no—the claims of Messrs. Deane, Lister, Ackroyd, etc., etc., have been overlooked, and a man is to be sent from somewhere about 40,000 miles away.

25 YEARS AGO

Oct. 12, 1914. The newspapers in Amsterdam state that an official telegram from Berlin announces that Antwerp has been evacuated. The Belgian forces evacuated Antwerp yesterday.

Lord Haldane addressed two great meetings at Newcastle-on-Tyne. He stated that he wished to say emphatically it was fortunate that the war had come now, when we were with a new Government. We should have been in a difficult position if we had been attacked alone. The terms of peace must be that militarism, which prevented every talent of the German nation, should be crushed and broken, and future generations freed from such terror.

There has been a thrilling interlude in Simon, which is running smoothly under the Union Jack. The German warships Scharnhorst and Goeben entered Apia (capital of the Island of Upolu) and the New Zealanders manning the guns, expecting a bombardment, but the warships departed. A German steamer appeared and was charged that the Union Jack was still flying.

Countries at War—Germany against Britain, Russia, France and Belgium; Austria against Serbia, Russia, and France.

10 YEARS AGO

Oct. 12, 1929. Criticisms of the management of the Hongkong Cricket Club in regard to the preparation of the tennis courts, and facilities provided for tennis playing members, were made at the annual meeting, held at the club pavilion yesterday evening. Mr. H. H. Hancock, President, was in the chair, and was supported by members of the committee.

5 YEARS AGO

London, Oct. 12, 1934. British officialdom is in a quandary as to what flag to fly when Princess Marina of Greece comes to stay in England.

The Princess is shortly paying an official visit to the King and Queen, the parents of her husband-to-be, Prince George. But Princess Marina has no country, and therefore no flag. It would not be tactful to fly the old Imperial blue and white Greek flag, because Britain has friendly relations with the Greek republic.

Neither would the Russian eagle, or even the Hammer and Sickle of the Soviets do, although they might be taken to represent Marina's Russian ancestry. She has connections with the Danish royal house, and this is the flag that may be flown. It might, however, be decided to anticipate her nationality and fly the Union Jack. Meanwhile, the social London is busy preparing for the wedding. Hotel proprietors, caterers, dressmakers, tailors, florists, and jewellers all anticipate big business in October and November, the month in which the marriage is scheduled. Some hotels have already received enquiries for accommodation during the wedding week.

A 5,000 ton ship built by Messrs. Cammell Laird at their Birkenhead yard was launched yesterday. She was the s.s. Clement, the first of two 5,000 ton vessels being constructed for the Booth Line, Liverpool. The Clement was sunk by a German pocket battleship off S. America last week.—Ed.

RADIO

ZBW, 355 metres (845 kc.) and 31.49 metres (9,520 kilo-cycles)

Peter Gracey's Talk On Great Composers—AN HOUR FOR CHILDREN

Radio programme broadcast by Z. B. W. to-day, on a Frequency of 845 kc., and on Short Wave from 1-2.15 p.m. and 8-11 p.m. on 9.52 M.c.s. per second.

12.15 p.m. A Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 Beethoven—Sonata in D Major Op. 28, played by Arthur Schnabel (Piano).

12.52 Two Songs by Sophie Braslau (Contralto), Die Junge Nonne; Die Forle (Schubert).

1.0 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 Carroll Gibbons and His Boy Friends, Film Selections.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press. Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 Musical Comedy Selections, 5.45 p.m. Studio—Children's Hour.

6.45 London Relay—Supplementary News.

7.02 Maritana—Vocal Gems, sung by Clara Serena, Francis Russell, Dennis Noble, and Chorus.

7.11 The Tattoo—Aldershot—1938.

7.30 B.B.C. Recording—"The Old Contemptibles"—Part 2.

The record of the British Expeditionary Force from Mons to Ypres, between August and November, 1914.

8.0 Local Times Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 Schubert—Ballet Music from "Possumunde," Berlin State Opera Orchestra.

8.15 Studio—Short Biographical Studies of Great Composers, by Peter Gracey—No. 6—Schubert.

8.45 Studio—Talk on "English Ideas in Education" by Gerald A. Gooden, M.A.

9.15 B.B.C. Relay—The News.

9.30 B.B.C. Recording—Fifteen Minute Sketch, "Poor Polly."

9.45 Eric Coates—"The Three Men in the Suits," 1. The Man from the County; 2. The Man about Town; 3. The Man from the Sea.

9.50 Songs by Hubert Riddell (Tenor). Come, Sing to Me (Thompson). Fill a Glass With Golden Wine (Quilter); Goodnight (Shelly and Davis).

10.00 Len Fells & His Orchestra.

10.30 p.m. Dance-Music.

11.0 Close Down

Embittered By Baltic Events

Lesson To German Minority In Belgium

BRUSSELS, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Some indication of the bitter attitude of the German minority in Belgium to events in the Baltic can be seen in an editorial in a leading newspaper in Eupen district, which was ceded to Belgium by Germany after the Great War.

The newspaper says the Baltic events were a lesson for the German-speaking Belgians. "Most of the German-speaking peoples in the Baltic made the mistake of identifying their Germanism with Nazi ideology and with support of 'Drang Nach Osten' (Thrust to East).

Bitterly Regret Error "They must bitterly regret their error to-day."

"We believe the shocking events in the Baltic have opened the eyes of our fellow-citizens, and that soon all of them will realize their good fortune in being equal citizens of this Christian and democratic State, which, far from trying to suppress their German character, protects it."

Britain Accepts New President

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"—LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced that the British Government recognised the assumption of the functions of the President of the Polish Republic. Sir Howard Kennard, British Ambassador to Warsaw, would proceed to France in a few days to resume his duties as His Majesty's Ambassador at the seat of the Polish Government, said Mr. Butler.

(Quilter): Goodnight (Shelly and Davis).

10.00 Len Fells & His Orchestra.

10.30 p.m. Dance-Music.

11.0 Close Down

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

1—River in New Mexico	10—Double strength	19—Kind of raincoat	28—Kind of beer
2—Amble	11—First man	20—Kind of raincoat	29—Kind of beer
3—Bottle strength	12—Valuable place	21—Kind of raincoat	30—Kind of beer
4—Bottle strength	13—Valuable place	22—Kind of raincoat	31—Kind of beer
5—Bottle strength	14—Valuable place	23—Kind of raincoat	32—Kind of beer
6—Bottle strength	15—Valuable place	24—Kind of raincoat	33—Kind of beer
7—Bottle strength	16—Valuable place	25—Kind of raincoat	34—Kind of beer
8—Bottle strength	17—Valuable place	26—Kind of raincoat	35—Kind of beer
9—Bottle strength	18—Valuable place	27—Kind of raincoat	36—Kind of beer

Baby, Baby—bless him!

how shall mother dress him?



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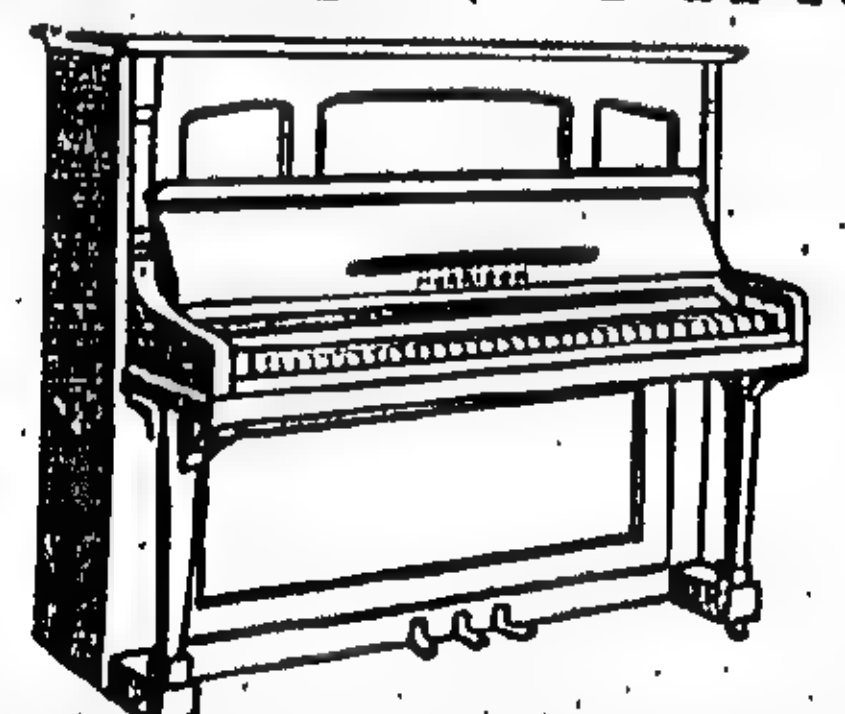
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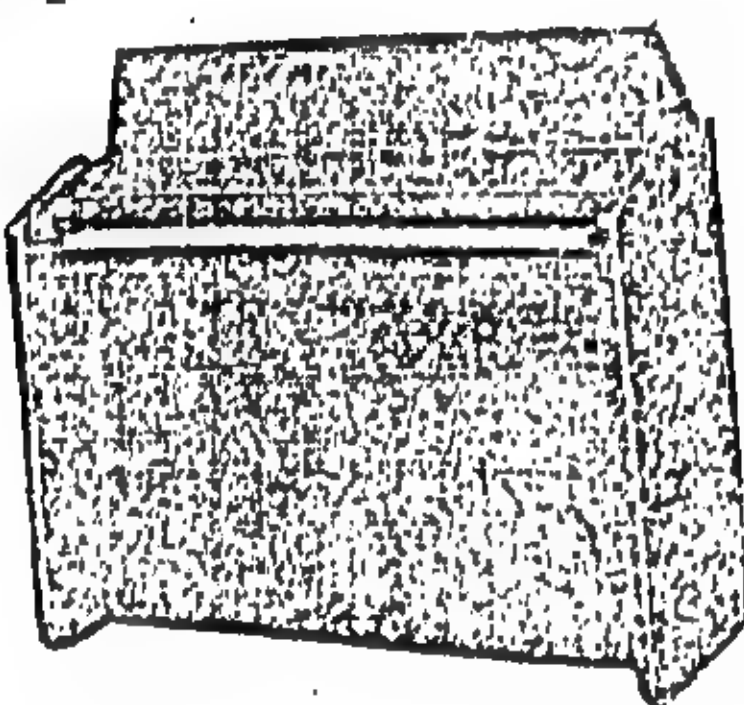
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October 12, 1939

The War Goes On

WHEN THE German armies violated Belgium in 1914 their leaders counted on a short war. The unfortunate German people have been told by their controlled press that, with the conquest of Poland, Britain and France will be eager to accept peace terms, and the remarkable "armistice" celebrations throughout Germany on Tuesday are indicative of this desire of the Germans to believe that their leaders are right.

The Nazi boast has been given a withering answer in M. Daladier's broadcast yesterday and, doubtless, Mr. Neville Chamberlain will be equally emphatic in his rejection of the so-called Nazi peace terms when he addresses the House of Commons this evening.

Whatever successes Hitler's perfidy and desperate haste have won in Poland, all the world now knows that the conquest of that unhappy victim of Nazi aggression is only the beginning of the struggle to which Nazism has challenged civilisation and into which Britain is throwing all her strength.

The Fuehrer in his frenzy may be blind to the lessons of the long effort from 1914 to 1918, but they have been well and truly learned in England.

Kitchener's doctrine that to wage a major war the nation must prepare for years of fighting was startling in 1914. We then wasted many lives, much time and much treasure before our leaders organised Britain's man power for military service and her industries for the supply of munitions. Now, the machinery to marshal the Empire's utmost strength in arms, made ready before the outbreak of war, is at work.

The certainty that, however long the task may take, it will be accomplished, will hardly be kept by the worst brutality of the Gestapo from the knowledge of the German people.

Whatever Hitler's monomaniacal faith in his star, his people are clearly uncomfortable, as the joyous celebrations throughout the country at the home armistice reports bear witness.

It must be depressing to the German man-in-the-street, however dulled by propaganda, when he learns that, though Poland has been crushed, he will for an indefinite period be short of meat, short of clothes, without any soap, and that is the best which the regime can promise him.

It is clear that the Allied challenge is disturbing. Hitler's "peace" terms shows that the Fuehrer has been thinking over it. The "armistice" celebrations show that the German people have also been thinking over it. They, the people, will think dangerously.

Someone in Germany is going to remember that "the last battle Britain always wins."

LEST WE FORGET— —THE NATION THAT DID NOT DESERVE TO DIE AGAIN...

THE name of Poland once annually 10,000,000 tons of merchandise disappears temporarily from the maps of Europe, but it will not vanish from the hearts of the Poles, nor should it from ours as we do battle in the west for its liberation.

Let us forget the enormity of the German offence committed against Poland, consider what the Poles did for their country in the course of its 20 years' resurrection.

For not only have its men, women, and children died under the hall of German steel, but years of hard work have been wiped out, years in which a race transformed itself into a nation.

The first time I went to Poland I imagined that Warsaw would be a drab, backward Slav city, dirty, tumbledown, lacking in elegance.

Instead, I saw Warsaw as a clean city of fine buildings, with a magnificent opera house, skyscrapers, up-to-date newspaper offices, and the best-dressed men and women I had met since leaving London and travelling across Northern Europe.

"You see," said a friend, on the terrace of the Hotel Europejski, "we are not Balkanised or backward as so many of our western Europeans seem to think, though, I admit, 20 years ago it was not like this."

Homesteads And Farms Burned

FROM him I heard what Poland looked like just after the 1914 war. The factories were closed because of a shortage of raw materials. The fields of the peasants were waste lands, their stock had been slaughtered, their homesteads and farms burned.

"The Germans and the Russians fought back and forth here like giant ploughs," my friend added, "turning upside down everything in their path."

Vast districts were on the edge of famine, communications were completely disorganised. The currency was chaotic, with German, Russian, and Austrian coinage in circulation.

Let us forget, then, this is the background of the new Poland which Germany has again laid waste. Out of this morass the Poles built a country, not faultless, but having within it plenty to admire.

Now look briefly at their achievements.

Fishing Village Into Big Port

FIRST, Gdynia, built to give them their own port on the Baltic.

Sixteen years ago Gdynia was a village of a couple of hundred fishermen, who lived with their families in thatched houses along the sandy shore.

Now those same fishermen are (or rather were) living in villas of nearby Zoppot, the Monte Carlo of the Baltic. For on the sites of their thatched houses stand blocks of flats, rows of shops. The land on which they dived their fishing nets is worth £1 a square yard.

Let us forget Hitler's real smash and grab aim, please note that you could see as many as 40 or 50 ships in the 700 acres of Gdynia's harbour basins, protected by breakwaters, two miles and a half long, equipped with automatic radio beacons and submarine oscillators.

From here went regular passenger services to North and South America. In and out moved 40,000 passengers a year. To make this artificial port out of the scrub and sand cost the Poles £12,000,000, but it will always stand as a symbol of Poland's economic dynamism, though the name of Poland may vanish from the map and the name of Gdynia be changed into some German form.

In a few years, then, this new port built up a trade in which it handled

Now consider the man who is the backbone of Poland—the peasant.

Going east from Germany in Warsaw the Nord Express used to rush through endless miles of plain, every inch of which was cultivated. From the train windows you saw the wheat fields stretching out from the railway track to the horizon, golden and breast high under the summer sun.

A beautiful scene this, but on closer examination what struck the observer most was the poverty of the peasant. He was very poor.

700,000 Small Holdings

BACK in Warsaw I tried to find out whether this could not be remedied, and there, at the Ministry, I discovered that only in Poland and Czechoslovakia was any attempt being made to solve the peasant problem in Central Europe.

"First of all, please understand that Poland is land hungry," said the expert, "and that's due to over-population in the rural areas."

Now this is what happened. As early as 1919 the Sejm (Parliament) of the Polish Republic passed a resolution fixing the principles of land reform. Chief of these was to break up the big estates and parcel them out into small lots.

So during the last 20 years 700,000 farm holdings have been created or enabled to achieve independent status. These have been giving work and a livelihood to 3,500,000 peasants.

Then year by year the Poles increased the area of arable land by turning barren land to account, and they have, in fact, increased the area of arable land by more than 3,000,000 acres to give the peasant a better deal.

Let us forget, these independent small farmers now become Hitler's serfs until they are once more liberated.

Then, for obvious reasons and to absorb the surplus rural population, the Poles concentrated on industry.

What they have done in industrial production can best be seen by the index figure. In 1922 it stood at 75.5, but last year it had risen to 119.5.

Though the Germans destroyed or stole 80,000 electrical machines and about 7,000,000 yards of cable, Poland's electro-technical industry increased its production fourfold.

The chemical industry tells the same story: the output of soda rose by 145 per cent.; calcium products were doubled; artificial silk production increased fivefold.

Her locomotive builders made Poland self-sufficient in rolling stock; her papermakers increased their output four times; the cellulose mills accounted for a sixfold increase in production.

She Wanted Ten More Years

LEST we forget what the Polish worker has now lost, note that Poland was one of the first countries to introduce the eight-hour day (seven in the mines and six for workers in temperatures over 82 degrees). In Germany, and presumably under the Germans, 10 hours is the working day.

The Poles, however, do not believe that man lives by work alone.

After the 1914-18 war, the Poles began with a shocking percentage of illiterates, due to the deliberate policy of the partitioning Powers, who wanted to keep their victims not only in serfdom but also in spiritual darkness.

But in the last few years the Poles have built 10,000 elementary schools, so no wonder the percentage of children in school soared from 60 in 1921 to the latest figure of 93. It would soon have been 100 per cent., but Hitler stepped in.

Then, with her limited resources, Poland created social services that many now disappear—community centres, summer camps for children, supplementary feeding in the schools. For the moment the prospect is dark.

"We needed another 10 years of peace to complete the creation of the new Poland," said an attaché at the Polish Embassy to me.

Let us forget, Poland's 20 years show that she deserved that peace.

Emrys Jones

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"I tell you, Chief, we got the year's biggest horror story here—three bridge players stranded on an uninhabited island!"

To-day is Hongkong Budget Day

GILBERT FRANKAU has thoughts on

MONEY

NEVER having been out of debt between the years 1905 and 1939, I claim to know as much about money troubles as any treasury in the British Empire.

Yet my very rich friends—I am always delighted to observe—spend far more time worrying about their financial futures than I do mine.

My father was like that. Though his worry was never personal. The thought that he might not leave my mother and his four children properly provided for used to drive him nearly frantic.

I still think of him as the least selfish man who ever lived. He grudged himself everything—at times even a hansom cab home after a late night at the office. Us he grudged nothing.

With what result? He died, as I told you last week, at an early age, leaving quite a large capital—which my mother and I between us blew inside 10 years.

Blowed, maybe, is not exactly the right word. Most of the money went into a business—and never came out of it. Nevertheless, the money went.

The Way to Treat It

MY mother died without knowing the worst. Afterwards I used to dream—having inherited an exiguous but not unimportant personal responsibility—that I could restore their share of the family fortune to my surviving brother and sister.

But I never have. And that they would have been any the happier for it I refuse to admit.

Both, like myself, lead busy lives. My brother Ronald's success is well known. My sister's, though less spectacular, seems to me even more satisfactory. She has devoted herself, in the intervals of bringing up a large family, to pure scholarship.

Accordingly, there is no need for my father to turn in his grave.

Nor, as I like to imagine, were his efforts and my mother's lives wasted, if—as the poet tells us—live in hearts we leave behind is not to die.

That the last sentence is perilously near "sob-stuff," I admit. Let us admit, further, that great financiers treat money as it should be treated—objectively, unemotionally, and unemotionally. But how many of us can afford to do that?

Foolish Slogan

TO nearly all of us money, whether received as payment for work we do or as interest on accumulated savings, is a personal matter. Our private budgets are the measures of our material lives. So much comes in yearly from our work or our savings. So much goes out for our expenses.

Lower our income or put up our expenditure. Either way, we equalise. And the people who squeal loudest in my experience—are the very people who are always ready to preach "Money doesn't mean happiness."

That slogan is not even "sob-stuff." It is sheer balderdash. Lack of money for reasonable needs, these including enjoyment, will sour anybody except a saint.

Saints, however, are rarities; and the average Briton, though he dislikes being told so, is just as fond of money as his neighbours across the

Channel. It is a pity, therefore, that the average Briton should be taught so little about money when he or she is young.

As a nation we still suffer from the "money is the root of all evil" complex. Most of us, from the richest to the poorest, prefer that our children should learn the hard lesson of £ s. d., as I myself had to learn it, by bitter personal experience.

We would far rather see the little darlings studying French for their school certificates than the price of bread, meat, fish, and vegetables. While as for teaching them the difference between Preference and Ordinary shares, or even between a freehold and a leasehold, how much more satisfactory that they should have started algebra.

Financial Ignorance

ALGEBRA forsooth. When the boys don't know how much their own boots cost, and the girls, at any rate of our so-called upper and middle classes, can't even be trusted to buy a cauliflower.

Oh, the financial ignorance—the sheer, crass, hopeless, terrifying, and completely avoidable financial ignorance—of the average middle-class bride and bridegroom.

The enduring miracle is that their domestic budgets ever balance. Yet most of them eventually do.

Eventually most of us learn the value of money. But half of money matters represent a constant danger to the community. They are apt to become (as in my own case) spend-thrifts; or what is even worse, misers.

The making of money, the spending of money, or the investing of money, however much we may resent the fact, plays a considerable part in almost every human being's existence.

Children brought up in complete ignorance—as so many upper and middle-class children are—of money matters represent a constant danger to the community. They are apt to become (as in my own case) spend-thrifts; or what is even worse, misers.

Such children are equally the prey, in later years, of the bucket-shop keeper and fraudulent political economist like Karl Marx.

You Must Be Master

FOR the real secret about money is that if you don't master it—and the sooner you are taught to do this the better—it will end by mastering you.

Hence, more often than not, your unhappy over-rich man who is afraid of losing his possessions. Hence, and hence only, your debtor who is always so certain that he'll be able to "let you have it back by Monday"—and never does.

Both such are money-slaves, though neither of them, in my opinion, is worth much pity.

Such pity as I have for money-slaves is reserved for the vast majority who won't find it too easy to pay that extra twopenny on tea or that extra penny on petrol.

All the same, they'll do it, and without too much grumbling. Nor should the better off grudge that extra income tax.

Because even those—and, believe it or not, they are still legion—who have never been taught the difference between a Preference share and an Ordinary know one meaning of the word "Security."

It's always worth while paying out money—down to your very last sixpence—for that!

AMAZING WEALTH

Britain's Strength In War Disclosed

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—A special commentary on the British economic strength has been released.

It is stated that in connection with Germany's claim of her economic strength, and the weakness of Britain, the following points may be useful.

Britain is the second richest country in the world, second only to the United States.

The average income per head of the British people is £112, whereas the average income per head of the German people is only £64 10s.

The British people, therefore, can afford to spend nearly twice as much on the war as the Germans.

For every gun which Germany can afford to make, Britain can make two. For every aeroplane Germany produces Britain can afford to make two.

When the British war effort is fully mobilised, they can expect nearly twice as much power as Germany.

Incomparably Stronger

Britain is incomparably stronger financially than Germany. Her gold reserve is over £500,000,000, whereas Germany has hardly any gold reserve at all. Britain has foreign investments totalling £3,500,000,000 whereas Germany has none.

Without exporting anything at all, Britain could pay for imports of food and raw material for at least 10 months, whereas Germany has only enough foreign exchange to pay for imports for two months.

As far as taxation is concerned, Britain compares favourably. The German married man has to pay income tax as soon as his income reaches £65 per year. The British married taxpayer does not begin to pay until he is earning £225.

In Britain there are ample supplies of food, and it is not yet necessary to introduce rationing. In Germany rationing is already in force, and the ration is pitifully small.

The British Empire produces three times as much wheat, and twice as much sugar as Germany, and Britain has half as many people to feed as Greater Germany.

The British Empire produces twice as much iron-ore as Germany, four times as much oil and petrol, seven times as much copper, and nearly three times as much lead.

This Is Supposed To Be A News Item

"REUTERS" London Office sends out the following hot news item: "The message sent to the United States regarding the threatened sinking of the *Itasca* is believed to be part of the propaganda activities of Admiral Rader.

"That the chief of the German naval staff can indulge in propaganda suggests that the command of the German fleet is not a full-time job."

Women To Look After Diggers

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—An Australian Women's Volunteer Service has been formed in London to look after the welfare of Australians. A bureau has been set up in Australia House to enrol Australians and others who wish to join.

U.S. Marine Shoots Puppet Policeman

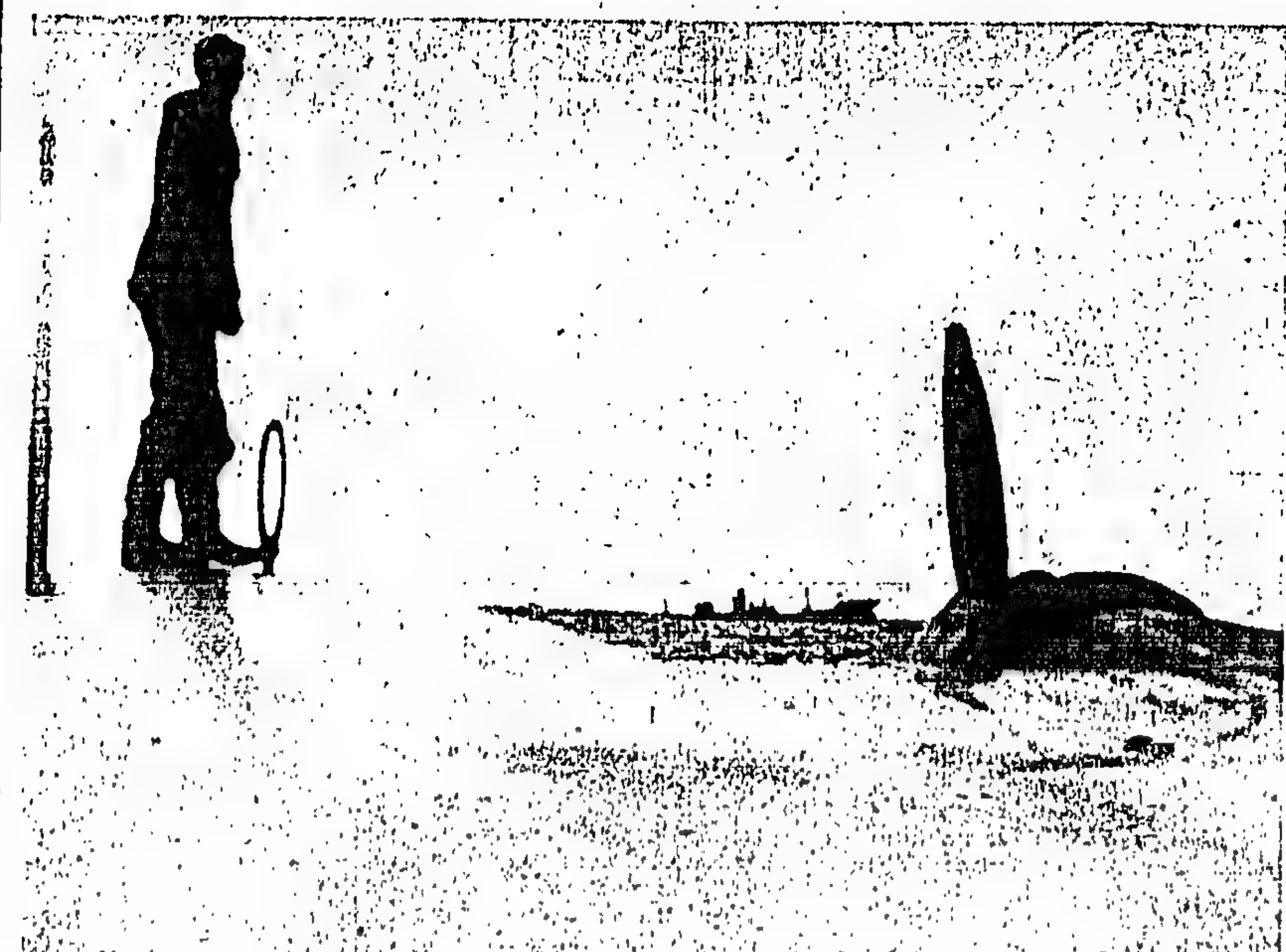
TIENSIN, Oct. 12 (Reuter).—Two United States Marines from Peking were guarding a shipment of goods at Tientsin east station last night. One of them was involved in an argument with a railway police officer, believed to be a Chinese, which resulted in both producing their guns. The marine shot the policeman through the thigh and then escaped through the barriers to the marine barracks. The other marine has been detained by the railway police. He is still held up to now. No further details are available.

Burma Starts Her Preparations

RANGOON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—A Defence Committee has been formed with the Governor, Sir Archibald Cochrane as chairman. The Defence Commissioner is deputy chairman and one of the members is the Burmese Premier, who has offered the support of his Ministry.

Split In British Communist Party

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—A division in the British Communist Party is revealed by the resignation of Mr. Harry Pollitt from the secretaryship. Mr. Pollitt apparently disagreed with the change in the Party's attitude, which at the beginning supported the Government's policy, and is now against it.



A GRAPHIC PHOTOGRAPH of the rescue of the crew of the torpedoed British steamer Kensington Court by Royal Air Force seaplanes. The Kensington Court, in background, is just going down as a member of crew of one of the two R.A.F. planes which participated in the rescue waits to assist on rescuers.—Royal Air Force Photograph. Crown Copyright Reserved.

South Africa's Hidden Wealth

Will Be Used For Allies' Benefit

CAPETOWN, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—In South Africa it is expected that the war will lead to the development of the Dominion's mineral ores.

It is calculated that the Dominion will produce enough for her own requirements, and also will be able to ship the surplus to Britain and the Allies.

South Africa contains nearly all metals and oils required by modern industry, though only the more accessible products are now being worked. Mining products are exported as raw materials, the finished articles being mainly imported.

Large Reserves. Among the base metals in South Africa are asbestos, chrome and manganese.

There are large reserves of these, and also of iron, copper, tin and vanadium.

Recent advances in technical skill will enable most of the problems of plant equipment to be solved locally. An estimate made two years ago placed the value of South Africa's untouched base minerals at over £20,000,000.

JAPAN FED UP WITH WAR

CARS with treadless tyres. Taxis and buses that run on charcoal.

And a progressively lowering economic level that bodes ill for the future of the country and people.

These are the things that struck L. A. S. Smith in a tour of Japan, from which he returned to Hongkong to-day.

Japan, Mr. Smith believes, is heartily "fed up" with the war in China.

The people are finding it increasingly difficult to avoid malnutrition, owing to the increasing cost and scarcity of food.

Power plants cannot obtain sufficient coal or fuel.

Neon signs and electrical advertisements are slowly disappearing, or being replaced by inferior lighting apparatus.

More Japanese girls are being forced into the geisha ranks.

And the soldiers who are boarding transports are becoming appallingly young.

Swastikas no longer fly side-by-side with the Rising Sun. In Japan's streets, Japan has not yet recovered from the Russo-German agreement.

Recruiting In Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Recruiting has begun in Jerusalem of 2,000 Palestine volunteers for the Royal Engineers, the Royal Army Service Corps, the Ordnance Corps, and the Medical Corps.

The men will be liable for service in any garrison or theatre of war.

Sweden May Build Battleships

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The Swedish Defence Minister to-day proposed in Parliament that construction be started immediately on two battleships.

Sweden already has many destroyers of the latest type.

Parliament passed two bills, one for setting up a Ministry of National Economy, and the other providing severe penalties for espionage.

LEST WE FORGET

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—IT IS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED THAT THE KING HAS DECIDED THAT THE ARMISTICE DAY SERVICE AT THE CENOTAPH WILL NOT BE HELD THIS YEAR.

H.K. Stock Market

The following quotations were first on the Hongkong Stock Market to-day.

BANKS

H.K. Banks \$ 1,250 n.
H.K. Banks (Lon. Reg.) £ 73 n.
H.K. Banks (H.K. Reg.) £ 75 n.

Chartered, A. S. £ 204 n.
Mercantile, C. £ 105 n.
East Asia £ 82 n.

INSURANCES

Cantons \$ 202½ n.
Union \$ 365 n.
China Underwriters \$ 134 n.

H.K. Fire \$ 170 n.

SHIPPING

Douglases \$ 67 n.
Steamboats \$ 12 n.

Indo-China, P. S. £ 60 n.
Humphreys \$ 74 n.

Shell (Reapers) \$ 83½ n.
Waterboats \$ 81 n.

DOCKS ETC.

Wharves \$ 141 n.
Docks \$ 18 n.

Provident \$ 4 n.
New Eng. Sh. \$ 7½ n.

Sh. Docks, Sh. \$ 125 n.

MINING

Rauhs \$ 9½ n.
Venz, Gold \$ 4 n.

H.K. Mines \$ 4 n.

LANDS

H.K. \$ 450 n.
Lands \$ 32 n.

Land 4½ de. \$ 100 n.
Shai Lands Sh. \$ 8 n.

H.K. Realities \$ 14 n.
H.K. Realities \$ 15 n.

UTILITIES

Trams \$ 1570 n.
Peak Trams (old) \$ 740 n.

Peak Trams (new) \$ 370 n.
Y. Ferries \$ 61½ n.

China Lights (old) \$ 795 n.
China Lights (new) \$ 400 n.

H.K. Electric \$ 404 n.
Macao Electric \$ 18 n.

Sandakan Lights \$ 114 n.
Telephones (old) \$ 20 n.

Telephones (new) \$ 60 n.
Traction \$ 10 n.

Tractions (Pref.) \$ 22 n.

INDUSTRIALS

Cold. Macc. (Ord.) \$ 14 n.
Cold. Macc. (Pref.) \$ 13 n.

Canton Ice \$ 1 n.
Cement \$ 1425 n.

H.K. Ropes \$ 4 n.

STORES, &c.

Dairy Farms (old) \$ 2030 n.
Dairy Farms (new) \$ 1930 n.

Watsons \$ 790 n.
Lane, Crawford \$ 790 n.

Blancores \$ 180 n.
Wing On (H.K.) \$ 41 n.

COTTON MILLS

Evvo Sh. \$ 1085 n.
Shai Cotton Sh. \$ 105 n.

Zoong Sing, Sh. \$ 42 n.
Wing On Textiles, Sh. \$ 48½ n.

Poland's New Government

British Ambassador Returns To Post

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—A few hours after the arrival in London of the Foreign Minister of the new Polish Government, it was announced in the House of Commons that Sir Howard Kennard would leave for Paris in a few days to resume his duties as British Ambassador to Poland.

The London "Times" declared that the Polish Foreign Minister was particularly welcome for many reasons. He represents an indestructible race whose country has been barbarously devastated, but which has not yet been completely destroyed.

First time in its history, but which has not yet been completely destroyed. The "Times" refers to the new Foreign Minister's work at Geneva in 1938, and his conciliatory and constructive temperament.

Talks In London

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The new Polish Foreign Minister, who arrived in London from Paris this morning, had a long talk with the Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, at the Foreign Office this afternoon.

He conferred with Mr. Chamberlain at No. 10 Downing Street, and at night was a guest at a banquet given by the Polish Ambassador.

Another guest was Sir Howard Kennard, who is to take up duties as Ambassador to Poland in a few days at the seat of the Polish Government in Paris.

In Paris, the Polish Cabinet met before the Foreign Minister left for London under General Sikorski. Foreign Minister delivered a report.

Merchant Fleet Saved

Measures have been taken in connection with the Polish merchant fleet, most of which was saved, and all civil rights have been restored to the ten Polish members of Parliament who had been exiled several years ago.

The Polish Foreign Minister in a broadcast, said that in their great hour of trial their spirit was unconquerable, and they were determined to carry on. Their alliance with the tremendous military efforts of the Western Powers would guarantee victory.

"What I have heard from the highest British and French statesmen has made me realise that we shall not halt until a complete and final victory is won. We are fighting, not only for our own freedom, but the freedom of all nations and a better Europe. We shall put an end to all efforts to dominate by brute force."

Cession Not Recognised

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—It is understood in London that Great Britain is not prepared to connive at any cession of Polish territory.

Lithuania has been told that Britain cannot recognise the cession by Russia of Vilna to Lithuania.

On the other hand, it is felt that the case of Lithuania is very different from the Russian and German partition of Poland.

Lithuania was compelled to sign the treaty with Russia, and can hardly be blamed if she takes some compensation for the virtual loss of her independence.

In addition, the inhabitants of the Vilna region will be better off under Lithuanian rule than under Russian or German.

Troops Move Up

HELSINKI, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Several divisions of Soviet troops, as well as many large tanks and heavy artillery, have been moved up to the Finnish frontier.

The Finnish Foreign Minister will broadcast to the United States tomorrow.

There is a desperate hope that the United States will counsel moderation to Russia.

An Iron Ring

MOSCOW, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The Lithuanian delegation which concluded the Soviet-Lithuanian treaty,

Plenty Of Planes, But No Bombs

Watchful Aerial Activity

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The B.B.C. correspondent with the R.A.F. in France says that air activity on the western front at present is confined to reconnoitring activity.

No bombs have been dropped by either side.

At small cost our planes have taken photographs of the Siegfried Line, but the Germans, for the same cost, have nothing to show for their air flights, which have been almost wholly over German territory.

The only German flight over the French lines was by a single machine flying very high, and the Messerschmidt fighters are the only enemy planes seen.

Frenchman's "Blimy Guv'nor"

The correspondent describes a recent dogfight between British and French planes and German machines, in which one of the enemy machines was shot down.

One of the British planes developed engine trouble, but the pilot was lucky enough to land behind the Maginot Line. He was greeted by a pilot with the words, "Blimy, Guv'nor! You're blooming lucky!"

The pilot was a Frenchman whose home is in South London.

Consuls Held In Reich

British Officials Said Comfortable

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH". LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, said His Majesty's Government had no official information as to the constitution of the new Czech Government.

Asked for a statement as to the present position between Britain and Spain, Mr. Butler said: "Our relations with Spain are developing in a normal and friendly manner."

British Consuls In Germany. Mr. Butler also revealed at question time that 11 members of the British Consular Service and five members of the British Consular Service and five members of their staffs were still in Germany.

According to the reports of the United States Charge d'Affaires in Berlin, they were comfortable at hotels.

The three who had been in prison, pending the release from custody of certain German officials in Britain, have now returned to the hotel.

It was hoped shortly, added Mr. Butler, to arrange for an exchange of British and German consular officers.

STOCK EXCHANGE VERY CHEERFUL. LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The Stock Exchange spent a thoroughly cheerful session, encouraged by Mr. Daladier's and Sir Kingsley Wood's speeches, though some quarters preferred to await Mr. Neville Chamberlain's speech to-morrow.

The Air Minister's remarks regarding the increased production of military aviation and motor holdings, while gilded shares were notable for a number of small dealings.

War Loan was at a minimum, which was the first of such business since the war.

Commodities and rubber were firm generally, a furthering higher on trade buying, with sellers reserved.

Wall Street was firm.

Shai Consular Officials Resign

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH". SHANGHAI, Oct. 11 (UP).—The Japanese Consul, Mr. Mura, together with 20 leading officials of the Japanese Consulate and Embassy, have tendered their resignations in support of the Foreign Office revolt against Admiral Nomura, the Japanese Foreign Minister.

Britain Calls Up More Men

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH". LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The War Office announces that during the next week or two, a large number of men, who have already received calling-up notices, will be joining the colours for military service.


attended a dinner in their honour at the Kremlin to-night.

The Soviet press describes the concessions to Russia by the Baltic States at the setting up of an "iron ring" for Soviet defence in the near Baltic.

Occupation Postponed

TALLINN, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The entry of Soviet troops into Estonia to occupy bases rented by Russia under the recent agreement has been postponed to Wednesday of next week.

Three Soviet warships to-day entered Tallinn Bay and exchanged salutes with the Estonian coastal batteries.



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"What on earth has Rose's got to do with hangovers?"

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MORE HOCKEY UMPIRES REQUIRED

PRESSING PROBLEM NEEDS SOLUTION Formation of Control Body Suggested

(By "Pilgrim")

From time to time last season I heard complaints about the shortage of umpires and general lament that more umpires are not available. It is admitted that the Umpires Hockey Board have carried out wonderful work, but their work is cramped owing to the continued shortage of officials to cover many senior and most of the junior matches in the women's leagues and the H.K.H.A. Tournament. It is like a voice crying in the wilderness to appeal season by season to retired players and others to come forward and assist the game.

But we should go a step further than the present Umpires Board. We should have a governing body for Umpires in the Colony such as we have for the game and based on the same lines as regards affiliation.

Are we not playing with the subject by delaying this final organisation and bringing the whole of the Colony umpires under one common executive? I am sure the H.K.H.A. would not oppose the institution of such an association, but would give its blessing and good wishes.

After all, the governing body has a real duty to the game and to the umpires, and it is a job of work it has to carry out on behalf of the welfare of the game as a whole. The game cannot flourish or continue prosperous unless and until the umpires in the Colony are properly and intensively organised.

There is at present far too much LOCAL government. That is alright of course, for the appointment of umpires, but there should be a common executive in charge responsible for finding ways and means of improving the status of the umpire and in providing greater numbers of these splendid honorary officials to cover matches which remain entirely without umpire control week by week and year by year.

I would suggest that we grapple this big problem in a practical way, and the only way is to establish a well organised and live body such as an Umpires Association to deal with umpires and umpiring.

A SIMPLE CONSTITUTION

The constitution of such an association would be a simple one, viz. the election of an annual President (which would honour one of the leading umpires in the Colony at the time), a Chairman, an Hon. Secretary, with a committee of ten or less, drawn from the different clubs.

There can be no question that each club has several followers who are to be seen Saturdays and Sundays watching the game, and on occasions being roped in to do a spot of umpiring. A good suggestion would be, however, to compel every club entering a team or teams for tournament competitions to provide an umpire for each team, the umpire to be under the direct control of the Umpires Association, who would appoint them to various matches. In this way the players would be sure that they would have umpires for each game. Of course, it is frankly admitted that some clubs provide more than their quota of umpires, but they are not too many.

Is it, therefore, too much to suggest that H.K.H.A. council take steps to deal with this serious question, and, before the season commences,

Soccer Start Deferred

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Though scheduled to commence on October 14, the Scottish Football League have deferred the beginning of their two regional competitions until October 21. Sixteen Clubs will take part in each region.

put to rights a situation that is crying out for justice to be done.

BRICK FOR THE WOMEN

On the topic of umpires I might mention that the season before last the H.K.H.A. fully appreciated the services rendered by the Umpires. They were officially received to this effect, and a presentation in the shape of a gift was made to the Secretary of the Board. Apparently the presentation of this gift had leaked out, and the noble and sporting gesture on the part of the H.K.H.A. Of course, the Secretary of the Umpires Board said that anything he had done for the women's league had been ample reward and that the gift and friendship shown him had simply overwhelmed him. In my opinion he richly deserved this great recognition. A man who works with such unselfish and singleminded interest for the benefit of the game deserves all the accolades showered upon him. But such was not the case last season. At least a letter of thanks would have been appreciated by the Umpires Board. Here we are at the beginning of a new season and nothing as yet has been forthcoming. I am not suggesting by any means that a gift be made, but quite a bit more practical recognition of one who has worked unselfishly for such a cause should be made felt. It is not the worth of it but the fact that the members of the H.K.H.A. have fully recognised the officials' great labours on their behalf.

A little more reward for services rendered, when an official could be serving his own pleasures, is badly required. I hope this publicity will rectify what is a far too common occurrence in our amateur sport. Someone has to do the work, and it is done efficiently, then why not show adequate appreciation? We know that gratitude has usually a very short memory. I suppose it is just forgetfulness on the part of the H.K.H.A.



Alec Pearce... scored 56 and took 8 for 25 for the Hongkong C.C. v. the Kowloon C.C. on Tuesday.

Rugby

CLUB'S SECOND TRIAL

Middlesex Lose To Police

(By "Fly Half")

The Hongkong R.F.C. held their second trial yesterday at Happy Valley. Many arrived late owing to pressure of business, while several were absent on national service. Dr. Stout, who played consistently for the 1st XV last year, will be unable to participate in Wednesday fixtures owing to his having to be on duty at Volunteer Headquarters on such nights.

The trial started off with five forwards and a complete back division. Back row forwards, Deane and Taylor, played a spell amongst the three.

Three periods of a quarter of an hour each were played. A very welcome reappearance was made by Butler, the interloper and erstwhile Club stand-off half. Despite an absence of a season, he was quite the live wire of his side and showed retention of his former guile and speed. New players making their first appearance were Blackynden, a thick-set forward who played for the Club several seasons ago, Heasman, a front row forward, who showed determination, and Banner of the Bank, who featured in the Club XV prior to his transfer to Japan. Up north he played in interposed matches against J. L. Bonnar, renowned scrum-half when he was in the Colony.

Bursley and Crawford were involved in some rare tussles and were more or less evenly matched. Bursley was the more enterprising and covered up. He went into touch when the latter was in full flight. Van Leeuwen was very determined in his running and was a well-earned try when Stewart was in close attendance. He employs the cork-screw method of evading tackles with great success.

Wilson again showed promise and scored his side's winning try. His style, especially in passing, still looks awkward. Godfrey was a lively forward who played well. Taylor and he were very successful in the line-outs despite close marking by Dunnett, Thornhill and Walkden.

SUCCESSOR TO MACGREGOR
Hamilton was not so aggressive as he was last week. He found Butler an elusive tackle. Stewart made the best of his opportunities, which were few. Thompson was again the more attractive full-back, and once he gains full confidence, he pays more attention to the ball than the more following up he will be the most likely successor to MacGraith. His recovering is excellent.

Needham, Peers, Godfrey, Taylor and Deane were lively forwards. The Whites. The Colours eight packed better than their opponents and with Dunnett hooking gained the greater share of the ball from the set scrums.

The score was 6-3 in favour of the Colours. Henderson dropped a goal from well out near the touch-line. Then Van Leeuwen equalised in the second quarter after a good run. Just on time in the last quarter, Wilson, following up a boot ahead, gathered to cross over. No attempt was made to convert either try.

The teams were:
Whites—Hopkins, Van Leeuwen, Hamilton, Nelson and Lavallo; Bursley and Rutherford; Needham, Peers, Heasman, Bursley, Godfrey, Taylor and Deane.
Colours—Thompson, Wilson, Stewart, Henderson, Dunnett, Benn, Blackynden, Thornhill, Lynne, Denner and Walkden.
Dr. J. A. R. Selby refereed.

Police 6 Middlesex 0

The Police entertained the Middlesex Regiment yesterday on the Police ground at Boundary Street. This was the first occasion that a rugby match had been played on this ground and PLEASE Turn To Page 2.

Lou Gehrig's Appointment

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (UP).—Mayor La Guardia has appointed Lou Gehrig, famed baseball player of the New York Yankees, a member of the Municipal Parole Commission for a period of ten years at an annual salary of \$5,700.

EARLY SEASON WEAKNESS

K.C.C. Batsmen Fail On Heavy Wicket

(By "R. Abbit")

The match between the Hongkong Cricket Club and the Kowloon Cricket Club was played on Tuesday last—the Double Tenth,—and although some of the cricket was not very brilliant there were one or two very encouraging features to be noticed by those, who, like myself, have been considerably worried about the future of cricket in Hongkong.

In the first place the match, which was scheduled to start at 11 o'clock, started at seven minutes past, according to the official time. In recent years one had become only too well accustomed to finding the 11 o'clock match starting at 11.30 or even later. Another good sign was the keenness shown by both sides on a day which I personally found extremely trying, from the climatic point of view, and which must have been very difficult indeed for people actually engaged in cricket.

Owing, I believe, to a misunderstanding, the wicket had been watered too heavily the night before, and the result was that though the ball took plenty of spin it got up very slowly off the pitch and anything short of a length could be hooked with any impunity. The slowness of the wicket was particularly understandable as there was an appreciable difference between the speed with which the ball came off the pitch, and that with which it came off the cricket when driven right out. Teddy Fincher, who was captaining Kowloon, evidently thought that the wicket would improve later and he put the Club in—a gallant action which did not meet with any reward. Except on a Saturday afternoon game, when one is going all out for a win, there are very few occasions when it is wise to put your opponent in. W.G. used to say that a captain might sometimes think of doing so, but that was as far as he should go.

SHORTAGE OF BOWLERS

The Kowloon side were unfortunately very short of bowlers and missed R. E. Lee terribly. Lloyd and Anderson opened the bowling and did pretty well, but the pitch was so easy that after five runs Richardson and Alec Pearce proceeded to take tea with Kowloon. The former secured most of his fifty runs by powerful hooking, while Pearce made some beautiful smashes through the covers. Baxter and Perry had a shot, but the pitch definitely did not suit them, and it is significant of the eight ball over that Baxter was hit for fifty-one runs in four overs while Grey's two overs cost 28. Both bowlers I think need a much faster wicket. Bannanquet again played excellently and hit the wicket by Lloyd, Anderson and hit a ball straight into extra cover's hands, and there was a collapse. Most of the batsmen played too soon. There were three c and b's, Anderson's catch to send John Penrose back being a very pretty one. One gallant officer (who I see played under the name of S. O. Elso) hit one of his powerful boundaries which he seems to force away entirely with his fore-arm, but was immediately after one of the c and b victims. It is noticeable that after the fourth wicket fell at 163 the Club were all out for another 21 runs, of which Perry made 11.

BRILLIANT BOWLING

It is true that some of the K.C.C. team were new comers to the First—there are, I see, two or three men who have formerly played for Craigengower turning out—but the almost pathetic shaping of the batting must have come as a great blow to the K.C.C. enthusiasts. It is true, however, that it is early in the season and that when there was a practice knock of an hour apiece after the match, the K.C.C. batsmen did not do so badly when they were hitting. Their downfall in their first innings was due to undue caution against some very splendid bowling by Alec Pearce and McEllan—the latter bowled 7 overs before he sent down a single loose ball, and on many occasions missed the wicket by a coat of paint. He deserved better figures than 8/21/17. Alec Pearce has probably never bowled better in his life, keeping a perfect length. He turned the ball a good deal, and backed up by magnificent fielding from the Club, he produced the fine figures of 9/8 (sounds funny doesn't it?) 2/23/8. Baxter and Fincher were out off his first ball. The only people to do anything were Archie Zimmer (13), and Lloyd (17), who went out for the bowling. The Club won by 115 runs.

A KNOCK-UP

The match finished so early that there was time for each side to have a practice batting. K.C.C. did much better, securing 134 for 9, of which Anderson made 80. Divett and Pearce did a good deal of the bowling. The Club managed to get 140 for 6, of which Haynes claimed 43. It seems a fairly certain inference that

Hockey Council Meeting To-Day

A meeting of the Hongkong Hockey Association will be held this evening at 5.30 p.m. in St. Andrew's Church Hall when the draw for the Association's annual tournament will take place. Following the Council Meeting to which all clubs are requested to send a representative, a meeting of clubs to arrange the season's friendly fixtures will be held.

Ten Pins

TULSA BEAT MINDANAO

A friendly ten pins match between the U.S.S. Tulsa and the U.S.S. Mindanao was played at the Hongkong Bowling Alley, yesterday resulting in a win for the former by 313 pins.

The scores were:		U.S.S. Tulsa		U.S.S. Mindanao	
F. Spence	103	214	148	135	102
Michael	123	123	142	126	71
Pete Peterson	107	131	140	121	144
E. J. Moore	148	122	124	101	142
		Total		Total	
		2900		2047	

GOVERNOR'S RINKS BEATEN

His Excellency the Governor's lawn bowls team of three rinks were entertained by the Kowloon Cricket Club yesterday and were defeated by 37 shots. His Excellency's team scored a total of 49, and the Kowloon C.C. 86.

India's Team Chosen

India bowls rink for the Gutierrez International series is composed of two members each from Indian R. C. and Craigengower. The rink is—J. Hoosen (I.R.C.), A. M. Omar (Craigengower), A. K. Minu (I.R.C.) and J. M. Omar (Craigengower). Reserves—K. M. Omar (Craigengower), A. O. Madar (I.R.C.) and A. H. Rumjahn (I.R.C.).

CLASSIFICATION LISTS

The following alterations and additions have been made to the pony classification lists issued by the Hongkong Jockey Club on June 20: Australians. Annabella and Southern Star to "B" Class; Astor and Loquacious to "C" Class. China ponies—Tampa Bay to "C" Class, National Liberty and Talkative to "D" Class.

the correct game to play on that wicket was a forcing one.

FIELDING

The K.C.C. fielding was a little bit patchy, and did not compare favourably with that of the Club for whom Bannanquet was brilliant at cover. It must be remembered, however, that four of the Club players play as a rule for other sides, three being Civil servants and one Army. I think, however, that they will have little difficulty in putting out a good side this season. Kowloon need not be discouraged by their poor showing; apart from the beginning of the season they seem to have got rather mixed up in their players, and they will have to put their house in order as regards bowlers.

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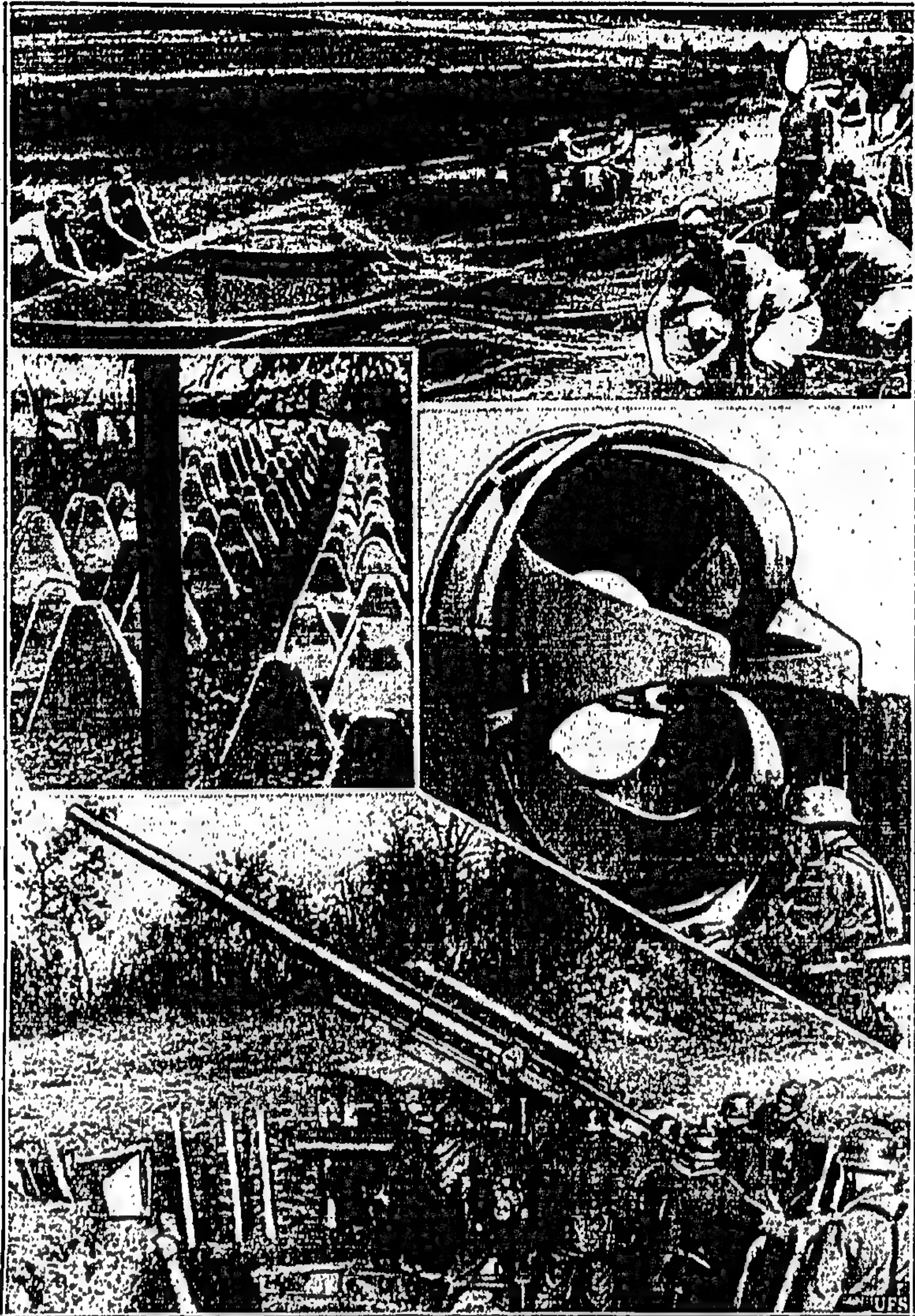
TRADE MARK

ITS CLEAR ITS GOOD

NEWS OF THE DAY IN PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR

Hongkong Telegraph PHOTONEWS

HAPPENINGS AS SEEN BY THE CAMERA'S EYE



Western Front operations in the Second World War centre around the two chains of fortifications on the Franco-German frontier. Scenes above are in connection with the Nazi "Westwall," officially named the Siegfried Line by Fuchrer Hitler and often called the Siegfried Line. The wall, stretching for 400 miles and facing the French Maginot Line, is 30 miles deep in places. Top panel, gun crew spreads wire netting over dug-out. Wire will be covered with grass. Left centre, not grave-stones, but concrete barricades against tanks. Right centre, huge sound detector, to warn of approaching enemy air-craft. Bottom, anti-aircraft gun occupying a strategic point in the wall.



A family of German refugees cross the border into Buckow, Germany, after a hurried flight from Poland to reach their homeland before war broke out in Europe. The guard lets them through the toll gate at the frontier. Hundreds of others did likewise.



Empty frames on the floor of London's National Gallery testify to England's fear of air raids. The frames contained priceless master-pieces, removed to basement for safekeeping.



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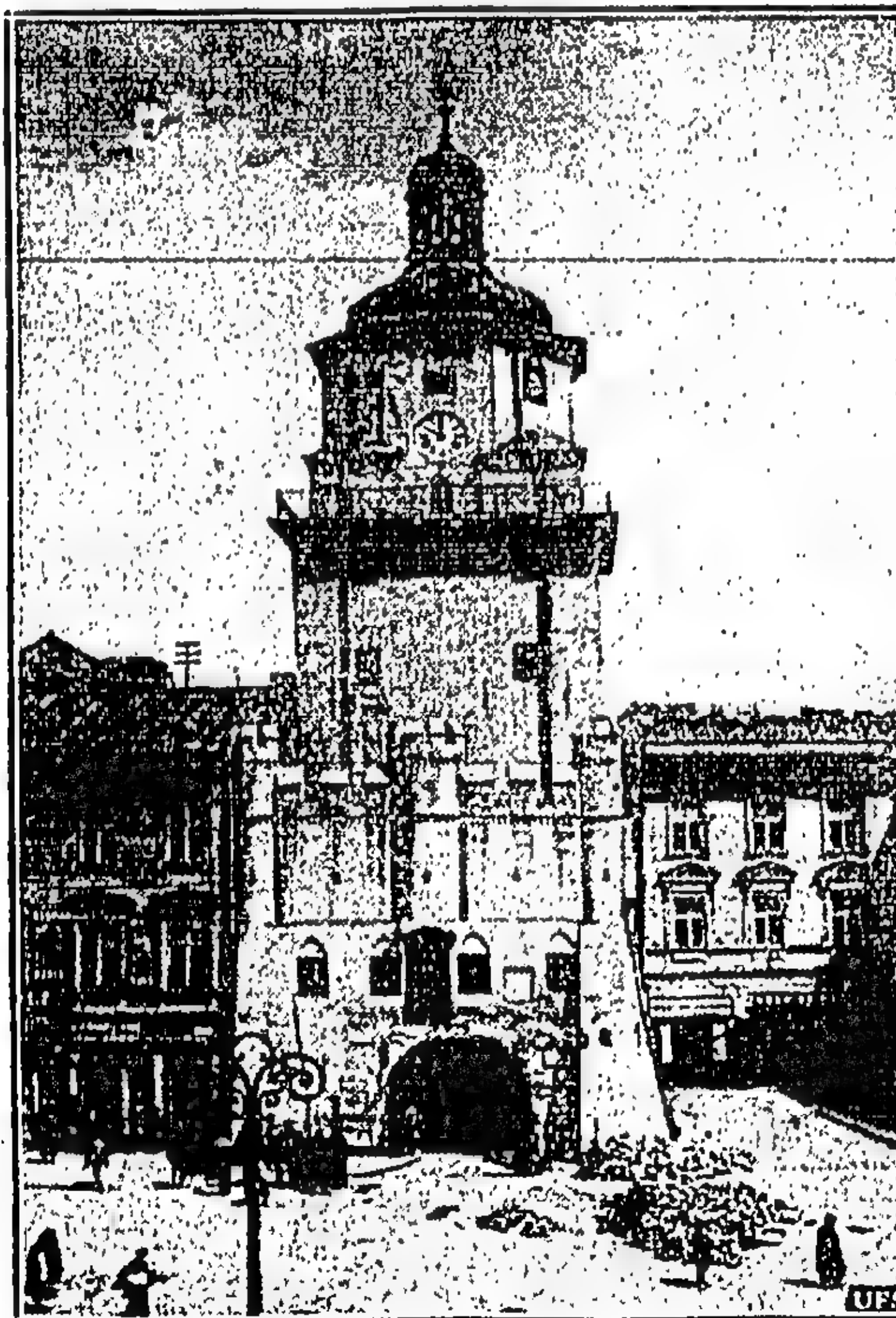
Mrs. Hal Kemp, former Martha Stephenson, and little Ju-Ju Wong recall there's also a war in China and that refugees need blankets. They're shown at New York office of Medical Aid to China bureau.



The Marquess of Lothian, newly appointed British Ambassador to United States, succeeding Sir Ronald Lindsay, shown on his arrival in New York aboard the Aquitania.



With others who hurried back to America from Europe aboard the French liner Champlain was Madeline Carroll, movie star, arriving in New York. She turned over French chateau to Sisters of Poor.



When the Germans were driving toward Warsaw, the Polish government moved to Lublin, 100 miles south-east. Above is Cracow Gate in Lublin. Foreign legations and embassies followed the government.

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SESSIONS CALENDAR

Two Murder Cases to Come Up Next Week

The following are the cases to be tried at the Criminal Sessions commencing on October 18:

Pang Yiu-wai, woman, charged with the murder of Wan Hang-chung, concubine.

Man Shiu, charged with the murder of Chan Shek-lan at Stanley Prison.

Sham Yan-cheung and Chan Yuen, possession of plates for making Bank of China banknotes.

Wah Tung-lun, assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm.

Kwok Hung, armed highway robbery; Tang Ping and Wong Tim, possession of dangerous drugs.

Lam Yau, robbery by two or more; Shum Kwang-chung and Young Tin-chung, bribery.

Tse Chuen-lam, wounding with intent; Leung Wah-shum, possession of coining tools and counterfeit coins.

Shek Tui and Chan Sap, breach of the Deportation Ordinance.

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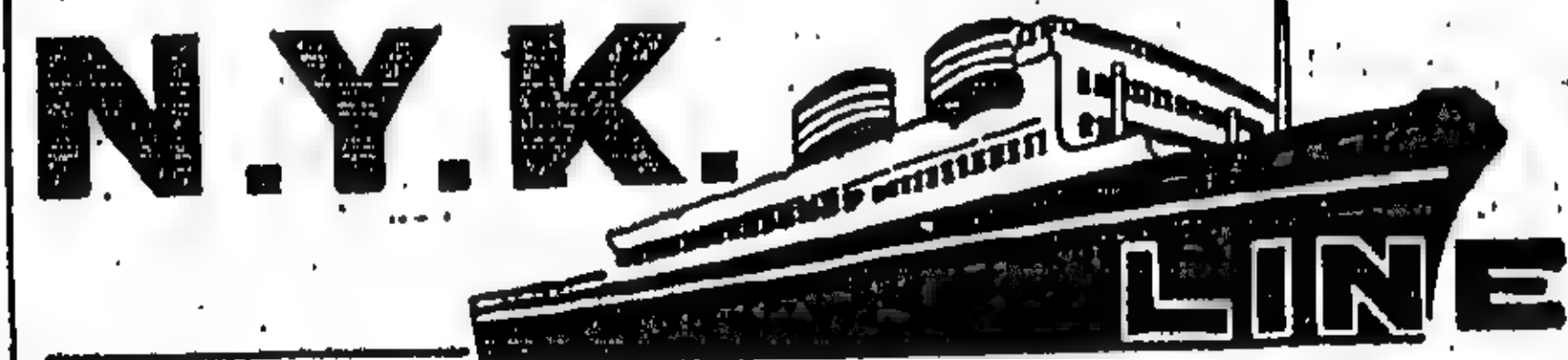
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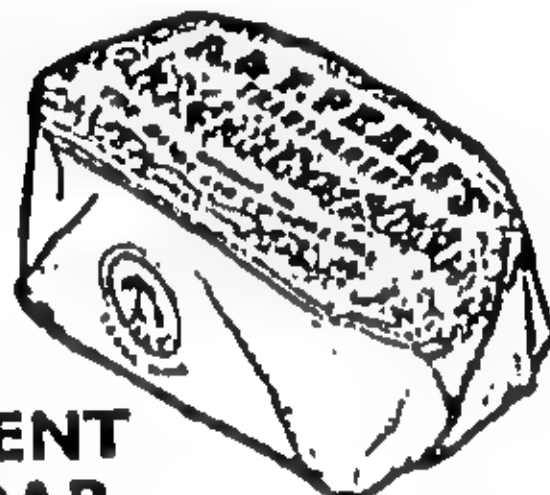
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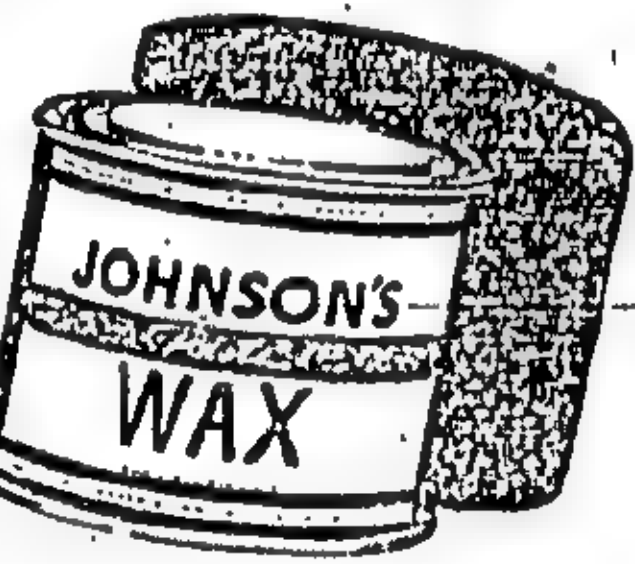
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RECIPE FOR A NEW SUIT

Each separate point is as important as the salt in the soup in making up a three-star success.



1. The feather on the hat, a bold, upsweeping quill, is royal blue. It contrasts brightly with—
2. The caramel brown felt hat. Notice how it comes well down on the head at the back, sweeps up, following the same line as the feather in front.
3. A small, flat beaver collar goes over the square-cut collar of—
4. The suit, which is made in caramel brown wool. This is one of the newest and most attractive colours—good for in or out of town. The jacket of the suit is wrist length (very new) double-breasted (also new), studded with ten wooden buttons. Sleeves are long and plain, but shoulders are slightly squared, just enough to look solid.
5. Don't miss the two slanting hip pockets, edged with beaver to match the collar.
6. Back of the jacket is slightly flared, just hinting at the bustle silhouette.
7. Skirt is easily full, and cut with the newest sort of fullness—unpressed seams flaring slightly towards the hem. But notice—
8. The skirt is still short, round 16in. off the ground.
9. Shoes in matching brown calf are smart but comfortably cut, stub-toed, fairly low heels, high over the instep.
10. Bag in caramel brown calf matches hat, suit and shoes—leaving the note of colour contrast to be loudly struck by royal blue feather—
11. Royal blue suede gloves, plain short pautlets, and—
12. Royal blue blouse, with high collarless neck, curved under gathering up fullness over the bust (detailed in small sketch on the right).



SHORT CUTS

Paper towels are useful in drying fish before baking or boiling and also for draining excess grease from doughnuts, fritters, croquettes and bacon.

A teaspoonful of Epsom salts added for each gallon of water used in washing coloured fabrics prevents fading and keeps colours from running.

To remove fat from soup, try straining it through a cloth wrung from cold water, but be sure to heat it again for serving.



Collarless neckline, diminutive waistline, and a flaring skirt are features of this coat of brown marten dyed shawl. Note, too, the raised and rounded shoulder line, and two-direction working of the fur in bodice and skirt.

Lines about their eyes, and whose eyelids are creased and wrinkled, will do well to obtain some special eye-drops and an anti-wrinkle oil, which are conveniently boxed together.

Apply a little of the beauty oil to the skin around the eyes and a little more to the palms of the hands.

Close the eyes and embrace the eye and forehead area with the palms. Then using a smoothing upward and outward movement, press the palms slightly while stroking. Repeat twenty times each day until the eyes are again normal.

Ann Thorpe.



Tepid water, a stiff brush and plenty of mild soapsuds—this is the recipe for dainty and comfortable feet. This school miss is giving her feet a beauty bath preparatory to a pedicure, so that she can show her toes in cut-out dancing sandals.

Daily Routine Suggested For Keeping Feet Lovely

By JACQUELINE HUNT

FEET that dance merrily half the night, then trudge dutifully to classes and, perhaps, before the day is done, sprint fleetly down the hockey field, need a lot of care. Often this is a phase of beauty and grooming that is neglected by the schoolgirl, for young feet are generally healthy feet and not subject to aches and pains.

Yet, according to a famous orthopedic surgeon, it is in the late teens that most foot troubles begin. It is at this age that many girls begin to wear high-heeled shoes that do damage to the delicately poised bones of the ankles and arches. Schoolgirls of to-day tend to be more sensible about such matters than they were in my day, but even so, a little more thought given to the care of the feet now will make for better foot health in days to come—and for better grooming right now.

Make a Schedule

Foot care doesn't take a lot of time but, when you plan your beauty schedule, see that some time is allotted specifically to your feet. Your schedule might read something like this:

Monday—Facial, beauty bath, inspect toenails.
Tuesday—Shape eyebrows, 15-minute eye treatment.
Wednesday—Manicure and pedicure.
Thursday—Shampoo and waveset.
Friday—Change nail polish, use depilatory on arms and legs, foot exercises.
The attention you give your feet daily will take but a few minutes. You automatically get your foot bath when you are having your daily tubbing. Use a stiff brush and work up a stiff lather. Scrub this between the toes, over the ankles, heels and soles to insure thorough cleansing. This scrubbing improves the tone of the skin and removes callouses. Rinse off course. Then hold the feet under a cold stream of water from the tap to help firm and toughen them.

Exercises for Feet

After your bath, give your feet a bit of exercise. Walk about barefoot, on tiptoe. Stretch as tall as you can, raising the heels higher and higher, so that the muscles of the ankles and arch are stretched. Then sit on a chair, lift the feet off the floor and rotate them from the ankles, first to the right, then to the left. While you're at it, take a peek at your heels. If they're rough, work some softening cream into them.

When you've had an unusually active day and your feet ache, resist the temptation to pop them into a basin of hot water—at least, if you expect to put on your shoes again.



A collar so big that it makes a fur-top coat, is one of the luxury features of the season. This one adapts beam marten for a wide waist-length shawl collar. In back it dips in a U-shape with skins following the curve. Note how the big smooth collar complements a slim, flared coat.

Autumn Complexions

WHEN the holidays become only a memory, every woman will naturally be anxious to repair any damage wrought to her complexion by sun and wind, and so prepare it for the coming months.

Autumn make-up must be toned down a little as dark colours like browns, reds and fawns lend a certain amount of colour to the skin. Women who favour "reddy" tints should choose a peachy pink powder and a rouge that has not too much yellow in it.

Apply it sparingly and shade off to give a natural effect. Remember to use the rouge to the best advantage so that it enhances the best points of the features, but obscures those which are not quite so good. Face and lip rouge should match, but before applying the latter moisten the lips with a little cream to help keep them smooth, for it produces a better result with lipstick.

For those who wish to retain a becoming tan for as long as possible, avoid the use of any cream containing lemon, peroxide or cucumber, and use instead a bronze foundation cream. As the tan fades, change the deep bronze powder for a Gilane shade, worn best under an over-dusting of ocre rose or tan.

Shades of Powder
If black or white is worn for the evening, choose a lighter shade of powder. A blonde's skin takes on a lovely, pearly appearance at night by the addition of a pale green powder. For those who are dark, but inclined to paleness, choose a pale mauve powder and a bright lip rouge that has just a trace of orange in it, but avoid cheek rouge.

A scarlet V on the chest is best treated by beating up the white of two eggs with the juice of half a lemon spread over the affected part. Leave for half an hour, then wash off and make up the neck and chest with a pale green foundation cream. If the skin has become very sun-dried it is best not to wash the face

Cooking Hints

WHEN frying eggs, place the pastry cutters in the frying-pan and break an egg into each, for this method enables the eggs to keep a good shape.

Instead of using an egg when glazing pastry, put a tablespoonful of brown sugar and two tablespoonfuls of milk in a saucepan and bring to the boil. Allow to cool before lightly brushing over the pastry previous to cooking.

Lettuce will keep fresh and crisp for days if loosely wrapped in greaseproof paper and stored in a receptacle having a light-fitting lid.

To improve the flavour of rhubarb, cut it into pieces the day before it is required and cover with sugar. Leave it standing overnight without adding any water, and cook it carefully in its own juice.

As an alternative to serving apple sauce with roast pork, make the sauce with oranges in the same way as apples. Serve hot and you will be delighted at the delicious flavour.

Onions will retain their freshness for a time if singed at the roots, as this prevents them sprouting.

If biscuits have become soft, brush them over with milk and bake for a few moments in a hot oven, after which they will again be crisp.

An excellent flavouring can be made by grating lemon peel very finely, and mixing it with an equal amount of caster sugar, and storing in an air-tight tin.

Never put pepper into anything to be fried. It causes rissoles and fritters to break and spoils the cooking of fried fish.

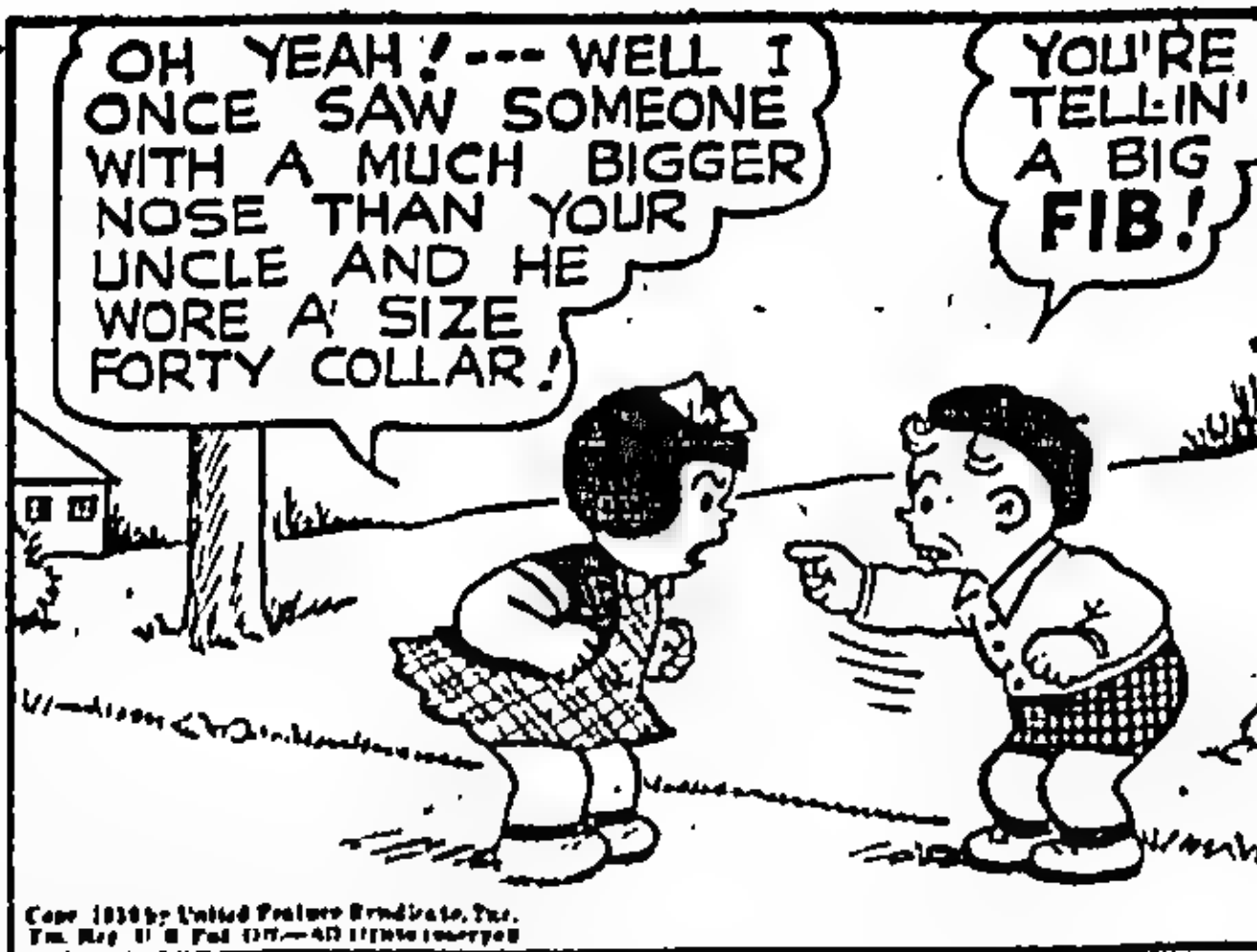
G. G. T.

for at least a week, but use instead an astringent cleanser, cream and tonic. Massage the face very gently every night with a nourishing cream; for this treatment combined with a cream mask and tissue oil will soon restore the complexion to its former condition.

Women who find after returning from their holidays that they have

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NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

Ideal Speech Daladier Broadcast Impresses

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—M. Daladier's response to Hitler's so-called peace proposals leaves nothing to be desired in point of emphasis, writes the "Daily Telegraph."

This paper adds that it is entirely in tune with his broadcast to the French people on the day war was declared, and nothing has occurred since to invalidate its force.

No Other Reply Possible
No self-respecting nation could give Hitler any other answer than that which M. Daladier gave yesterday.

Days when the robbery of territories brought advantage to the robber must end. It is for that high purpose that the two western democracies have now taken the field in alliance, and insidious attempts to divide them and to frustrate the pursuit of this purpose, will be no more successful in England than it has been in France, concludes the newspaper.

Warmly Welcomed
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
PARIS, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—M. Daladier's firm reply to Hitler is warmly welcomed in all sections of the press.

"Maitin" says, "It took Hitler an hour and a half to say, unid innumerable commonplaces, how he wanted to direct his latest conquests. It took M. Daladier 20 minutes to oppose to the German spirit of domination the French spirit of a just peace, which gives to the peoples the joy of living."

"We certainly want peace, but not peace at any price, and above all, not with participants whose signature is valueless."

The "Oeuvre", referring to Hitler's string of broken promises, says: "If

Nazi Party Officials Discontented Resent Alliance With Russia

PARIS, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Rumours of discontent among the Nazi party officials and prominent Army men, some of whom participated in the formation of a "Freikorps" in the Baltic countries, are referred to in an Amsterdam dispatch to a journal.

They feel that the abandonment by Germany of the position once held in countries owing civilisation to Germany constitutes an incomprehensible sacrifice and is open to much criticism.

Following the alliance with the Bolsheviks, the evacuation of Germany from the Baltic countries is arousing lively discontent among the higher ranks in the party.

Nazi Police Chief In Italy

HOME, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Herr Himmler, Chief of the Nazi Secret Police, arrived in Italy to-day. He was met at Milan by the Italian prefects of Bologna and Fiume.

He will have talks in a town on Lake Como which are expected to last two days.

We had been crazy enough to believe this perjurer, in six months after the Reich has digested its last prey, we should have been attacked under less favourable conditions.

ACTION AND DRAMA IN "Dawn Patrol"

"Dawn Patrol" coming to the King's to-morrow, deals with a section of R.A.F. men and their work during the last war. It is an excellent show and is much superior to many flying films recently shown on local screens.

The period is the middle years of the last war and every morning a squadron of fliers set out from behind the Allied lines to patrol the German lines and observe or destroy. The few airmen who have had time to acquire the art of war in the air have some chance of returning, but the replacements of young men who come out almost every day from England after a few flying hours at home are inevitably and uselessly destroyed. The General Staff seem to be continually planning new and yet more impossible expeditions, and the officer commanding the patrol has to obey their orders and wait every day for the return of the patrol with its number inevitably diminished, a strain which during the progress of this film three men in turn find unbearable.

The film has many remarkable scenes of individual combat in the air and culminates in an appalling scene of the bombing of factories, ammunition works and railways behind the German lines.

There was an earlier silent version of this film, starring Neil Hamilton and Richard Barthelmess, but there is a new generation of picture-goers to whom the pilot will not be known.

Much of the success of the film depends on the cast—Basil Rathbone as the major, sensitive, bitter and nerve-wracked; Errol Flynn as the man who takes his place wearing his stiff upper lip with dash and distinction; and David Niven as the man who sees his brother die in a burning plane.

It is hard to distinguish, but it is probably this last portrait, debonair, tipping and keeping an exquisite balance between comedy and pathos that most people will remember.

Empire Plan To Train More Airmen Canada As Centre Of New Scheme

CANBERRA, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The Australian Premier, Mr. R. G. Menzies declared to-day that the empire air training plan would make the commonwealth a great air power, and would substantially contribute to the successful conclusion of the war.

Under the training scheme missions were going to Canada from Britain, Australia and New Zealand, and it was planned that Canada should become the chief training centre.

Mr. Menzies announced that the Minister for civil aviation and assistant defence Minister, Mr. V. Fairbairn would represent Australia in Canada.

The Premier concluded by saying that it was a striking example of the manner in which they were employing the full weight of the resources of the empire in a common cause.

British Mission Personnel

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Sir Kingsley Wood, the Air Minister, announced the composition of the British Air Mission to Canada in the House of Commons to-day.

The leader, Lord Riverdale, is a northern industrialist and the deputy leader is Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, former Governor of Kenya.

Mr. F. P. Earle, managing director of one of our largest aircraft manufacturing companies, will be a member of the Mission, which will also comprise technical and other officers.

As Air Chief Marshal Brooke-Popham is now on service abroad, his place will be taken temporarily by Air Vice-Marshal Sir Christopher Courtney.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Air Ministry, Captain H. H. Balfour, will also go to Canada to help in arrangements which Canada will have to make for consultations with the missions from Australia and New Zealand.

Death-Knell Of German Ambitions

MELBOURNE, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The Empire training scheme mentioned by Sir Kingsley Wood, the Air Minister, yesterday sounds the death-knell of German ambitions, declared the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. R. G. Menzies, in a broadcast.

Mr. Menzies explained that the scheme means that Australia will train and maintain thousands instead of hundreds of the flying personnel.

It takes longer to train an airman than to produce an aeroplane, and the Empire has determined on, and planned an air armada manned by skilled and courageous fliers, he added.

Australian papers welcome the scheme. The "Melbourne Herald", in a leader, says it will arouse enthusiasm in the dominions by enabling them to make a vital contribution to the Empire's victory.

Press Enthusiastic
LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—British and Empire press reaction to the new Empire Air Training Scheme is enthusiastic.

In London the "Times" declares that this sign can hardly be exaggerated. "Here" Imperial co-operation on its highest and largest scale. New weight has been thrown into an

Frantic Wish For Peace Depression Follows Berlin Canard

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The Berlin correspondent of the "Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant" gives further details of the peace rumour in Germany.

The rumour, he says, led to an extraordinary outburst of rejoicing, and it was believed even by the more cautious people.

Even the official denial was not credited at first, and it was thought that the news of the peace was to be issued later.

Bitter Disappointment
Bitter disappointment was the reaction when it was at last discovered to be false.

"Such a demonstration," the correspondent comments, "points to the urgent wish of the German people for peace."

The Berlin correspondent of the "Amsterdam" "Telegraph" says there had been general pessimism in the Nazi capital since Hitler's second speech. This was noticeable both in political circles and among the general population.

Foreign reaction was such that there was little hope in Berlin that Britain and France were willing for peace, except on such terms as Berlin could not approve.

Cardinal Ill

MUNICH, Oct. 11 (UP).—Cardinal Faulhaber, aged 70, is ill with heart trouble. Prayers are being offered for him.

It is stated, however, that there is no immediate danger to his life.

THE prefix "Special to the Telegraph" is used by the "Hongkong Telegraph" to indicate news which is strictly copyright under the provisions of the Telecommunications Ordinance, 1936. Such news as bears the indication "UP" is received in Hongkong on the date of publication, by the United Press Association, who reserve all rights and forbid republication, either wholly or in part, without previous arrangement.

already fairly even balance of air power." In Australia, the "Melbourne Herald" says the plan will enable the Dominions to make a vital contribution to the victory of the Allies. The "Melbourne Sun" says the Empire is showing true coherence instead of crumbling as its enemy had hoped.

Pains in Back Gone in 3 Hours

If you suffer terrible, sharp pains or dull aching pains in the back or sides, you can get rid of them with ordinary medicine because you must kill the germs in your kidneys. Other symptoms of kidney and bladder disorders are scanty, frequent and painful passages, getting up at night, leg pains, lumbago, nervousness, headache, dizziness, circles under eyes and rheumatism, poor appetite and energy, swollen ankles, etc.—Cystex ends these troubles by removing the cause—and starts benefits in 24 hours and completely cures troubles in 3 days. Get Cystex from any Chemist or Guarantees to put you right or money back. Act Now! In 24 hours you will feel better and be completely well in one week. Cystex is a powerful, safe protector for kidneys, rheumatism, bladder, etc.

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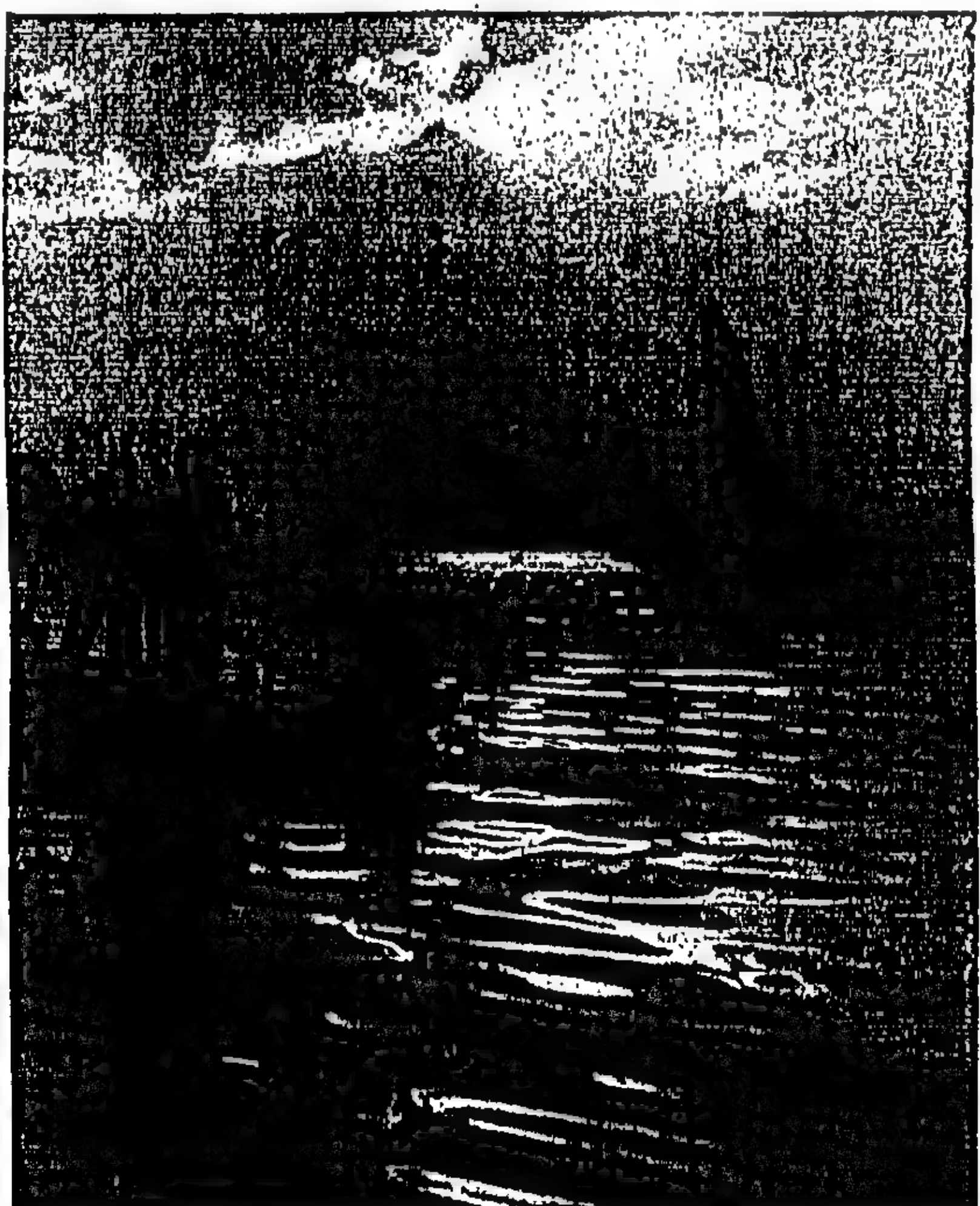
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Internee Marries

THE wedding took place at the Registry yesterday before Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith, between Otto Hans Ahrens, journalist, and Else Rudek (nee Kreutzberger), milliner of Kimberley Road, Kowloon. The bridegroom is an internee at La Salle College, and was released for the ceremony, on the application of his bride. The witnesses were Mrs. Sophie Costides and Mr. J. W. Eastman. Other weddings that took place before Mr. Whyte-Smith at the Registry yesterday were: Mr. Man Sang, merchant, to Miss Lee Kwan-ku, of Un Long, the witnesses being Messrs. Man Wah and Lee Nin-fong; Mr. Tong Ping-fong, assistant editor of the Tsing Wan Yat Po, to Miss Ma Ched-wai, of Lockport, Hong Kong, the witnesses being Mrs. Tong Leung-shi and Mr. Ma Hing-chai; Mr. Lai Sae-fai, merchant, to Miss Tse Wan-sin, of Wa Lane, the witnesses being Messrs. Tse Wing-shut and Kwan Ho.

Wed in Singapore
Lieutenant Robert Evelyn Boddington, of the Royal Navy, and son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Boddington of Hinton, Peterchurch, Herefordshire was married at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, on October 2, to Miss Heather Elizabeth Hance, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hance, of Hongkong.

The Rev. N. Williams, of H.M.S. Medway, took the service. Given away by Lieut. Commander Hubert Marsham, of the Royal Navy, the bride, who was dressed in a gown of white French crepe, wore a sapphire and diamond pendant, a gift from the bridegroom.

She had on a tulle veil, with a garland of flowers in her hair, and carried a bouquet of lilies and carnations.

Miss Stella Strachen-Smith, the bridesmaid, wore a dress of blue georgette, and carried a bouquet of hydrangeas and daisies. Best man was Lieut. R. A. St. Clair Sprout Bolton, R.N.

The reception was held at the Airport Hotel, and the honeymoon is to be spent at the Sea View Hotel.

The bride's going away ensemble consisted of a white pigskin suit, with turban, and an organdie blouse and accessories.

Miss Stella Strachen-Smith, the bridesmaid, wore a dress of blue georgette, and carried a bouquet of hydrangeas and daisies.

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Britain And Soviet RELATIONS REVIEWED

London, Oct. 11. In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Ellis-Smith (Lab.-Stoke), asked the Prime Minister if he had considered the need to publish a Blue Book containing documents, etc., concerning the relations of Great Britain with the U.S.S.R. during the period August, 1938, to October, 1939.

Mr. Butler, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying, said that Lord Halifax, Foreign Secretary, had given careful consideration to this question. He was not prepared to authorise publication of these documents at present.

Mr. Butler added that it should be remembered that in the exchange of views which took place between the British Government and the U.S.S.R., they took into consideration the position of several other governments.

Replying to Mr. Mander (Lab.-Wolverhampton), who wanted to know what action the Government proposed to take with reference to the proposal put forward by the Soviet Government for resumption of trade negotiations with Britain, Mr. Butler said that the question of adapting Anglo-Soviet trade relations to conditions of the present war was under consideration. Some preliminary difficulties were under discussion with the Soviet Government.

—Reuter Bulletin.

Not War-Time Budget

Last night a Treasury official stated that the budget to be presented to-day was drawn up before the outbreak of war and estimates of both income and expenditure will require

reconsideration in the light of the present situation.

The budget figures as presented to-day, therefore, should not be taken as a final indication of Government's intentions.

ORIENTAL

THEATRE

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British War Funds

A circular, appealing for support for the Hongkong Branch of the British War Organisation Fund has been issued by Sir Atholl MacGregor, Chairman of the Business Committee. Sir Atholl says the Fund will be the only one in Hongkong for public subscription from which, it is hoped, not only comforts and medical necessities will be provided for our troops in the field and for the wounded, but also to make money grants to approved funds and societies in England.

Great sacrifices, Sir Atholl points out, are being made and will continuously have to be made at home and in all other parts of the Empire. The benefits that Hongkong receives and will receive from these sacrifices are inestimable, and the Committee feels confident that every section of the Colony will recognise this by a generous response to this appeal.

Cheques for donations will be received by the Treasurer, Mr. F. B. Winter, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and payments may be made direct to the Fund at the offices of the Bank, but it is found more convenient to make monthly donations to the fund there is enclosed with the circular a form of banker's order together with an envelope addressed to the Treasurer.

Sir Atholl suggests that in the event of junior employees wishing to help the cause by making a small monthly cash payment, a senior or responsible officer be appointed to undertake the task of collecting these sums each month and to send to the Treasurer a cheque for the aggregate amount, together with a list of the individual donors and the amount of each donation.

The budget figures as presented to-day, therefore, should not be taken as a final indication of Government's intentions.

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QUEENS & ALHAMBRA

HONG KONG KOWLOON

AT 2.30-5.15 7.20-9.30 P.M. AT 2.30-5.20-7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY



ADDED!

"INSIDE NAZI GERMANY"
Presented By March of Time!

To-morrow at the QUEEN'S "HOTEL IMPERIAL" To-morrow at the ALHAMBRA "UNION PACIFIC"

DAILY AT 2.30 5.20 7.20 9.20

STAR HANKOW ROAD KOWLOON TEL 57795

TO-DAY ONLY

MGM's MAMMOTH MUSICAL MELODRAMA!

1000 Wonders Crowd A Romance As Exciting As Its Title!

HARLOW WILLIAM POWELL RECKLESS

TO-MORROW "LITTLE MISS ROUGHNECK" with Edith Fellows - Leo Carillo

TAKE ANY TRAM or HAPPY VALLEY BUS.

CATHAY

DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20, & 9.30 P.M.
MATINEES: 20c-30c. 40c. EVENINGS: 20c-30c-50c-70c-90c

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW - 2 DAYS ONLY!

Charlie Chan flies half-way 'round the world... to the playground of glamorous women... to save an innocent girl!

THE CASE OF THE MURDERED DIVORCEE

CHARLIE CHAN IN RENO

SIDNEY TOLER
Ricardo Cortez - Phyllis Brooks - Slim Summerville - Kane Richmond - Ben Yung Pauline Moore - Eddie Collins - Kay Linaker Louise Henry - Robert Lowery
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

SATURDAY - SUNDAY - MONDAY

LET FREEDOM RING

VICTOR BRUCE - McLAGLEN
LIONEL BARRYMORE - ARNOLD
Guy Kibbee - Charles Butterworth
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

ARMS BAN MAY GO

Impression of Visitor From America

Capt. Pat Nolan yesterday brought Pan American Airways' China Clipper to Hongkong on its 133rd trip. The plane arrived at 1.30 p.m., an hour before schedule. She did not call at Macao.

There were five passengers for Hongkong. From San Francisco came Mr. Edwin Wykes, business executive, of Cawnpore, India, who left England for the United States before the outbreak of war.

In the United States, he said, public sympathy was all for the Allies. He had not the slightest doubt that the arms embargo would be lifted.

Also from San Francisco was Mr. Ko Fook-sing, Hongkong merchant returning after a tour of the United States and a visit to the World Fairs.

Passengers from Manila—Mr. Carlo Andreoli, of Shanghai, Far Eastern representative for the Fiat Motor Company, returning to Shanghai after a business tour of the Philippines; Mr. James M. Ross, Manila attorney, on a business trip to the Colony; and Mr. Chan Sing, Baguio carpen operator of the Baguio Mining Company. Mr. Chan Sing will return to Manila by Clipper with his family.

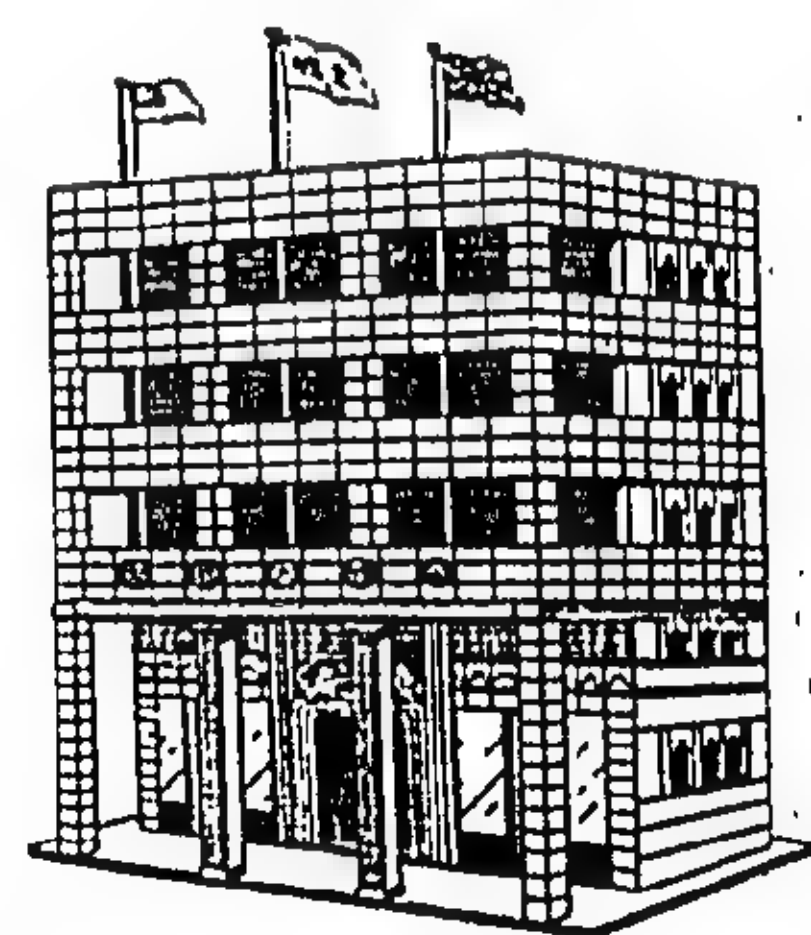
Colonel William G. Hawthorne, commander of a detachment of United States Marines, reveals that one of the Marines in Peiping who was accompanying goods in transit to the Tientsin barriers shot a railway guard of undetermined nationality in the thigh, following an argument.

The Marine proceeded to the barracks after the shooting, while the other remained guarding the goods until the Japanese controlled Chinese police arrested him. It is stated that negotiations are going on at present for his release, which is expected to-night.—United Press.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors by FREDERICK PERRY FRANKLIN, at 1 and 3, Wyndham Street in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

Grand Opening To-day!

We cordially invite you to visit us—we are sure you will enjoy our Chinese food which is of the finest possible quality.



Tiffins, Dinners, Parties
Come to —

Golden City Restaurant

124 Queen's Road Central

(almost opposite New Central Market)

金城大酒家

"Chevrolet for 1939 — Leads the Motor Parade—Because Only Chevrolet Gives So Much for So Little—A Truly Economical Car—29.4 H.P. 22 Miles per gallon — Smart — Comfortable — Proven Performance — Choice of Two Canadian Models with a Wealth of Super Equipment."

Master "85" Trunk Sedan with Conventional front axle . . . HK\$3,600.00
Master "de Luxe" Trunk Sedan with Independent Front Suspension and Remote Control Gear Shift . . . HK\$3,900.00

ABOVE CASH PRICES STRICTLY NETT
INSTALLMENT PRICES SLIGHTLY HIGHER

FAR EAST MOTORS
THE FAR EAST AVIATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
20, Nathan Rd., Kowloon, Telephone 59101.

Dollar T.T.—10/10/1939
Sole Agent: The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., Ltd.
21, Queen's Road, Hongkong
Low Water—14.40.

The Hongkong Telegraph

FOUNDED 1861 四期星 號二十月十英曆 THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1939. 日十月八 1939年
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FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS
CAMELIAS, GARDENIAS, ROSES, ETC.
An important accessory for your Autumn dresses
Priced from 75 cents
WHITEAWAY'S

Colony To Make Free Gift To Britain As Contribution To War

HONGKONG'S WAR BUDGET: INCOME TAX TO BE INTRODUCED

WHAT IT WILL COST

If the ten per cent. income tax proposed by Government is introduced, the following examples will show what Hongkong citizens on various incomes would pay:

\$400 per annum	\$.50
\$750 per annum	\$.45
\$1,250 per annum	\$1.25

This table ignores a possible sur-tax on the highest income and does not allow for any exemption that may be claimed.

DEMARCHÉ TO SOVIET

U.S. May Join With Scandinavians

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (UP).—Norway and Sweden, in concert with Finland, have approached the United States with the proposal that joint overtures should be made to Soviet Russia regarding the threat to Finland.

Denmark is stated to be joining in the protest.
The Stockholm newspaper "Dagens Nyheter" claims that the United States had agreed to join the Scandinavian countries in a joint demarché.

Troops On Move
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
HELSINGFORS, Oct. 11 (UP).—Russian troops are moving along the Finnish frontier, less than 24 miles from Petsamo.

This Arctic Ocean port is the only point through which Finland could obtain outside aid in the event of a Soviet invasion.

It is reliably reported that the Finnish Government is discussing the removal of the capital from Helsinki.

The small Finnish Navy has massed off the south-west coast.
Troops are mounting machine-guns in the streets and on public buildings in Helsinki.

Scores of thousands of men, women and children are evacuating the principal cities.
(Finnish Precautions—Page 2)

Food Rations In Italy Warning

ROME, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—It was announced by the Rome radio to-night that although food and other necessities have not yet been rationed, it may become necessary to do so.

As a precaution a census is being taken of supplies.

BARTER PACT BETWEEN BRITAIN AND SOVIET

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—It is officially stated that an agreement was concluded to-day between the Ministry of Supply and the Soviet trade delegation for the exchange of Russian timber for certain quantities of rubber and tin.

The agreement is described as a commercial transaction, and has no political significance.

It is pointed out that these commodities are normally part of Anglo-Russian trade dealings.

THE HONGKONG GOVERNMENT HAS DECIDED TO INSTITUTE INCOME TAX IN HONGKONG.

This notification was made in Legislative Council this afternoon by His Excellency the Governor.

Steps are being taken at once to draft the necessary legislation and to bring into being the necessary machinery.

It is expected that the machinery will be put into effect within six months.

No details are yet available regarding the scope or extent of the proposed tax, but it is not intended at the initial stage to prescribe very high rates of tax.

A hint is given by His Excellency that if Income Taxation is insufficient to meet calls upon the Colony's Treasury, an Excess Profits Tax may be imposed.

Defence Budget
A defence budget, in addition to the ordinary budget published yesterday, is to be introduced.

The Colony is to contribute materially towards the prosecution of the war against Germany.

The contribution may take one of two forms, either by meeting from its own pockets such additional local expenditure as the situation may demand for volunteer, naval, military and air defence and other war services, or by levying a tax on its citizens.

His Majesty's Government has decided to introduce a tax on income.

His Excellency's Address to the Legislative Council was as follows:

"Hon. Members.—It has been my pleasure to present a short address to you on this occasion, and to lay on the lines of that which last year I endeavoured to review the salient facts of the preceding twelve months and the more important schemes of the Government."

I regret very much that the ruin of war caused by Herr Hitler's intervention has prevented that intention from being fulfilled, and all the more because there has been good progress in many administrative activities and social services which is deserving of record.

Financial Policy
I propose, accordingly, to confine my remarks on this occasion to the financial policy and intentions of the Government and I conceive that these will be more rightly appreciated if I first invite attention to the declared policy of His Majesty's Government in this regard.

If one were to compare the manner in which this war is being faced by the Government of Great Britain with that of 1914, a fundamental difference would at once be observed. Then, armies, administrative departments and war organizations and requirements of all kinds had to be hastily improvised and the national finances were left to be carried on along normal peace lines; to-day the situation at home presents entirely the contrary picture.

The likelihood of the outbreak of a major war between Great Britain and Germany had long been foreseen, plans had been laid to meet the emergency and the appropriate economic policy had been thought out and made ready.

"It will be generally agreed, I think, that the outstanding feature of the economic plans of His Majesty's Government, as disclosed in the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on September 27 when he

announced the release of goods needed by Russia, and vice versa.

The tin involved has, to a large extent, been paid for through instalments in a long running commercial contract. The quantities are not regarded as being exceptional. All prices of wood, tin and rubber have been fixed. The goods exchanged will be absolutely equal and the amount depends on what can be physically moved from the northern ports before the ice season.

It is anticipated that this may be only the first of a series of negotiations with Russia.

It is revealed that the Admiral Scheer carries enough fuel to give her a range of 10,000 miles, and that she has no opportunity of refuelling, she may be forced to strike again soon, or to make a dash for home.

Her chances of escape then are considered to be very small.

It is pointed out that these commodities are normally part of Anglo-Russian trade dealings.

The announcement mentions the impediment to shipping in Russian ports after the ice sets in, and states that the difficulties caused by the withholding of export licences had the effect of holding up a number of cargoes of wood.

The object of the negotiations was

EXTRAORDINARY WAR BUDGET INTRODUCED

A DEFENCE BUDGET, IN ADDITION TO THE ORDINARY BUDGET PUBLISHED YESTERDAY, WAS INTRODUCED IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL THIS AFTERNOON.

The Financial Secretary announced that the entire proceeds of income tax are to be devoted towards the war budget.

The proceeds will be used firstly, to meet the cost of collection of income tax, secondly to pay for the expenditure on local defence, thirdly to meet additional expenses necessitated by new services created to meet wartime necessities, and fourthly as a special war contribution to His Majesty's Government to be spent as they see fit.

This war contribution will be entirely additional to the ordinary defence contribution of \$6,000,000 per annum, which will continue to be a charge on the ordinary budget.

Additional proposals that the income tax will be at the standard rate of ten per cent. with a possible increase to 15 per cent. in 1940, are also included in the budget.

These figures are only approximate. Additional details are announced in general and financial terms which are designed to be a guide to the Government's intentions.

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TURKS TO AID ALLIES IN THE BALKANS

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Oct. 11 (UP).—Pacts of Mutual Assistance between Turkey and Great Britain and France are expected to be signed almost immediately.

There are reliable indications that the Turkish Foreign Minister, M. Sarajoglu, has now reached an amicable agreement with M. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister, for a Russo-Turkish Pact which will not conflict with the arrangements between Turkey and the Allies.

The Russo-Turkish pact will be signed within the next 24 hours, and signing of the pacts of Mutual Assistance with the Allies will follow immediately.

It is understood that the Turkish pacts with Britain and France provide for mutual armed assistance against any aggressor in the Mediterranean.

In addition, it provides for joint Anglo-French-Turkish action in the event of German aggression against Rumania or other "protected" Balkan States.

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JAPANESE REQUEST

Rejection By Soviet Russia

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
SHANGHAI, Oct. 12 (In-ternat.).—Soviet Russia has rejected a request by Japan that Moscow should cease assistance to China, and instead, assist Japan in the creation of a "New Order" in East Asia.

Relations between the two Powers are stated to have deteriorated considerably since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war, and the Soviet Government, as well as other Japanese-controlled organs, are being voluntarily about the Moscow Government.

The Moscow Government will take note of Soviet advice which the Soviet Government has given.

Troops On Move
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
CHANGSHA, Oct. 12 (In-ternat.).—Three divisions of the Kuomintang Army are reported to have been withdrawn from Japan from the Soviet Manchurian front.

Two troops have been withdrawn from China, according to reports reaching here.

Advances of these three divisions to the Japanese strength in China will increase the Japanese army of occupation to 30 divisions, numbering about 500,000 men and men. This does not include air and detachments in other provinces.

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S.A. Invokes Defence Act

Citizenship Depends On Taking Oath

CAPETOWN, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—The application of the Defence Act to South Africa and Walvis Bay is announced.

The step is considered necessary because South Africa intends to have its defence not only in the land, but also in the Mandated Territory.

Emergency regulations under the Defence Act are to apply to South-West Africa.

No naturalized South African, under the Act of 1922, and in child of such person to be considered a citizen until he applies for service with the Defence Forces and takes the oath of allegiance.

Britain's 4,000 Planes A Month

ALLIES' INCREASING AIR SUPPLY

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—British air production before the start of the present war was well over 1,000 planes monthly.

This revelation was made on the highest authority by the Air Corps, president of the "Daily Telegraph" Group-Captain Tizard.

It says that the Air Ministry announcement that production in the beginning of September means the output has been raised to 4,000 planes a month.

This, together with the greatly increased French production, ensures an increasing ascendancy in the air of the Allies.

India Wants 250,000 Volunteers

NEW DELHI, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—The Government has announced a scheme for the registration of volunteers for the regular Indian Army to be limited at first to 250,000.

LONE WOLF HUNTED

British Navy Chases The Admiral Schoer

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—Although great secrecy surrounds the plans of the Admiralty to capture the German raider in the South Atlantic, it was learned in London to-night that British cruisers are now searching for the ship.

The only known victim of the raider, which is believed to be the pocket battleship Admiral Scheer, has been the British freighter Clement, which was shelled and sunk at the beginning of October.

This belief is founded on evidence provided by the Clement's survivors, but since then nothing has been heard of her.

Fully aware of the danger of using her wireless, which might easily reveal her position to the hunting cruisers, the lone raider apparently is not attempting to communicate with the German Admiralty.

It is revealed that the Admiral Scheer carries enough fuel to give her a range of 10,000 miles, and that she has no opportunity of refuelling, she may be forced to strike again soon, or to make a dash for home.

Her chances of escape then are considered to be very small.

It is pointed out that these commodities are normally part of Anglo-Russian trade dealings.

The announcement mentions the impediment to shipping in Russian ports after the ice sets in, and states that the difficulties caused by the withholding of export licences had the effect of holding up a number of cargoes of wood.

The object of the negotiations was

Finland Prepares For Emergency As— RED TROOPS MOVE UP TO FRONTIER

100 BOMBS DROPPED IN ATTACK ON FLEET

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—An Admiralty communiqué says that a further account of the German air attack upon a cruiser squadron confirms that no ship was hit and no casualties were sustained.

The enemy attack continued for over five hours and over 100 bombs were dropped. One salvo fell near enough to throw a few splinters onto a cruiser, but the others were wide, sometimes as much as a mile.

U-Boat Menace Crushed: No Further Sinkings

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—In a fortnight Britain has taken 13,615 tons of enemy shipping and has lost by U-boat action 5,809 tons, leaving a balance in our favour of 7,806 tons.

Giving this information during question time in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Winston Churchill declared that there had been no further losses since October 9.

WESTERN FRONT

RAIDS IN NO-MAN'S LAND Germans Attempt To Gather Information

PARIS, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—A communiqué says that activity by enemy patrols continues, and grows stronger between the Moselle and the Saar.

There was artillery action on both sides in the same region. The German High Command seems determined to obtain information of the French strategic positions and strength along the Rhine-Moselle front.

No big attack with masses of infantry has been launched, but persistent raids of small patrols are attempting to gather information and to take prisoners from whom details of the situation might be gathered. Machine-gun and light gun fire have been heard all the raiding parties.

Maginot Line Photos
German reconnaissance planes have been busy, mostly taking oblique photographs of French defences from behind the German lines.

To-day, taking advantage of the bad weather, a few vertical photographs of the French lines were obtained. Semi-official circles say that the Germans for the German activities are determined to retake lost territory, and fear of a rise in the Rhine waters flooding the German advanced positions.

French Superiority
PARIS, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—M. Guy Luchaire, the Air Minister, declared to-day that French pursuit planes have proved superior to German fighters in all air battles.

French reconnaissance pilots have flown day and night, often several hundred miles, into Germany.

Britons Held In Germany

Consular Officials Thrown Into Gaol

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Oct. 11 (UP).—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. R. A. Butler, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced that eleven members of the British Consular Service and five members of the Consular staff are at present in Germany.

Three of the number have been in prison pending the release from custody of certain Germans in England. However, they were now allowed to stay in an hotel.

Mr. Butler added that it is hoped to complete arrangements for the exchange of British and German consular officers shortly.

BRITAIN'S REPLY TO NAZI PEACE PROPOSAL

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Full approval by France and the Dominions has now been given to the terms of Mr. Chamberlain's reply to Hitler's peace proposals, which he will make to-morrow.

It is understood that the Prime Minister will use some very plain language with regard to the proposals, and it is felt that the statement will commend itself generally to the House of Commons.

He added that in the past 16 days, 50,000 tons of new merchant shipping prepared for such an emergency have come into the water, and therefore the country was 58,000 tons better off than when Mr. Churchill made his last statement.

Exciting Voyage
NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—How two German U-boats were sunk by British destroyers was described by members of the crew of the British freighter, Newton Pine, 4,212 tons, of the Tyneside Line, which arrived in America to-day.

One of the seamen said the steamer left England after war was declared, and for the first four days of the voyage they were convoyed by destroyers. Three German submarines tried to attack the convoy, and from the decks of the Newton Pine they saw two U-boats sunk. One was only 100 yards from their port and the other was 200 yards from their starboard.

The British ship was steaming up to join the convoy when the torpedo hit her. There was a big explosion and the ship literally vanished.

Refuelling U-Boats
LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The rumour that the Dominions Government was using mother ships to refuel German submarines operating in the Caribbean Sea was denied by Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare in the House of Commons to-day.

He said he was satisfied that the Dominions Government were fulfilling their obligations as usual.

French Seizures
PARIS, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—It was announced officially to-night that the French Navy has seized a total of 150,000 tons of goods destined for Germany since the war began.

Among the total were 40,000 tons of foodstuffs, and 30,000 tons of liquid fuels.

Large consignments of minerals indispensable to war manufactures have also been seized.

CABINET CRISIS IN JAPAN

TOKYO, Oct. 12 (Reuter).—A Cabinet crisis threatens in connection with the Trade Ministry issue, following the tendering by 100 dissenters of their resignations to the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs yesterday evening.

Holland Not To Protest To Reich

THE HAGUE, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Well-informed circles do not expect Holland to join in the protest to Berlin which the northern countries are reported to be contemplating owing to the torpedoing of neutral ships, since no Dutch ship has yet been sunk.

Subsequently Mr. Clement Attlee and Sir Archibald Sinclair will express the Labour and Liberal viewpoints respectively.

A lengthy debate on the Prime Minister's statement is likely to follow.

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

HELSINGFORS, OCT. 11 (UP).—EVENTS ARE MOVING RAPIDLY ON THE RUSSO-FINLAND FRONTIER.

The division of Red troops which was previously 18 miles from the frontier has now been massed directly on the border in the vicinity of Beloostrov, according to M. Gryzbowsky, the former Polish Ambassador, who arrived here to-day accompanied by his Embassy staff of 112 persons.

In addition to the troops, the Red Army has moved up a considerable number of tanks and heavy artillery units.

Meanwhile, Finland's army of 255,000 men has been moved up to strategic points.

Mobilisation orders have been issued, calling up an additional force of 120,000 men.

Foreign diplomatic circles are pessimistic regarding the future, and believe that Finland's chances of successfully resisting the Soviet demands are slim.

Nevertheless, the Finland people appear determined not to capitulate, as did Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia.

Any attack on Finland, they pointed out, would be an attack on the Scandinavian bloc.

Sweden, it is pointed out, has vital interests in the situation, on account of the strategic position of the Åland Islands, which the Soviet are demanding. The Åland Islands are under international control, by mandate jointly held by Sweden and Finland.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—It is firmly believed here that the Soviets are making exacting demands on Finland which certainly will be refused, as indicated by the Finnish evacuation of the big towns. It is thought that the Soviets have their eye on the Lapland port of Petsamo, which is of great value to Finland. However it is considered that Finland will not give it away without a great fight.

124,000 Leave Helsinki

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
STOCKHOLM, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Evacuation measures taken in the big towns of Finland have caused surprise, but no panic among the population, according to messages from Helsinki.

The evacuation of Helsinki alone involved 124,000 persons. Extra trains are authorised to carry evacuating citizens free. Other precautions include instructions to landlords to apply gas protection to all buildings, and the closing of the Bourse.

Appeal To America

BERLIN, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—According to the official news agency, the Finnish Foreign Minister, M. Eriko is to broadcast an appeal to the United States to-morrow.

Meanwhile the voluntary evacuation of Helsinki is continuing with long queues outside the stations and banks.

Air raid precautions are being accelerated.

Delegation In Moscow

MOSCOW, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The Finnish delegation which arrived in Moscow to-day was met by Soviet officials, the Finnish Minister in Moscow and the Ministers of the Scandinavian states.

Finland May Make Concessions
LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—According to the Rome radio, the Finnish Government has declared its willingness to make concessions to Russia, provided that Finland in return is given concessions in Karelinn. Karelinn is an autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.

Naked Aggression
NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The "New York Times," in an editorial says: "Russia's actions in the Baltic are a record in naked aggression."

"Their significance can be classed under two headings. 'Firstly, they are a new phase in Russia's swift advance to the west. Secondly, they measure the extent of Hitler's surrender of German trade interests in the east.'"

"One can only conclude," says this newspaper, "that peace means precisely the same to Stalin as it does to Hitler. In other words, demands of a strong country must be granted with-

RED ARMY IN ESTONIA

Designated Areas To Be Occupied

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
HELSINGFORS, Oct. 11 (UP).—A report from Tallinn says that the Russian Army will enter Estonia on October 18th.

Cabinet Resignation
BERLIN, Oct. 11 (UP).—The Estonian Legation here to-day announced the resignation of the Estonian Cabinet under Prime Minister Karel Eenpalu.

The announcement said a new Cabinet has been formed with Professor Juri Uluots as Premier and Professor Ants Phip as Foreign Minister.

Estonian Version
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
TALLINN, Oct. 11 (UP).—There are persistent rumours here that the Estonian President, Dr. Konstantin Päts, intends to resign.

However, there is a strong sentiment against such a move in the new Parliament.

Four Soviet warships have arrived on a State visit.

Turkey's Pact
ANKARA, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The Turkish Premier, Mr. Sydam, to-day longly explained the Russo-Turkish negotiations to the parliamentary group of the Republican People's Party, which approved the Government's viewpoint, says an official communiqué.

Political circles believe that both the new Russo-Turkish pact and the pact of mutual assistance with Britain and France will be signed shortly.

Lord Tweedsmuir For New York

QUEBEC, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada is going to New York next week for general medical overhaul. No serious concern is felt for his health.

ULSTER'S WAR CONTRIBUTION

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
BELFAST, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The Ulster Emergency Budget brings taxation into line with Britain, and provides for a contribution of £2,000,000 to the United Kingdom Exchequer during the first year of the war.

out resistance by a weaker neighbour.

Calm And Determined
HELSINKI, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The Finnish Commander-in-Chief to-day expressed pleasure at the reaction of the Scandinavian countries to the Russian menace.

It was evidence, he said, of the solidarity of the Scandinavian bloc, and he realised its significance.

He concluded "We are calm and determined."

Norway In Danger Zone
OSLO, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The newspaper "Aftenposten" says the new military situation created by the Soviet advance in the Baltic is of great importance to Norway's air strategic position.

"Norway, together with Sweden," says the journal, "has now arrived in the danger zone."

Typhoon Victim Arrives

Norwegian Ship In Storm Drama

EVIDENCE of the ferocity of the typhoon which spared Hong-kong last week was brought to the Colony by a Norwegian motorship which now lies at Kowloon Wharves.

While the fate of a Greek vessel caught in the typhoon was causing anxiety the Norwegian ship was in similar difficulties.

For 36 hours she was trapped between a strong nor'easter and a violent typhoon from the south-west.

One wooden deck awning was carried clear away, one hatch was stove in, and the crew's quarters were flooded to a depth of four feet.

Twisted Wreckage
As she lies at Kowloon Wharves splintered woodwork, twisted iron plates and stanchions, and shattered windows and portholes give mute testimony of the struggle she has weathered—a struggle that kept Captain John Heiding on constant duty for 36 hours and undisturbedly on his feet for 25 hours of that time.

At least three other vessels are known to have experienced the full force of the typhoon, a Greek freighter, a Japanese freighter bound for Hongkong, and an American minesweeper whose mine trucks were swept away.

The Norwegian vessel, a motorship of 4,555 gross tonnage for which Messrs. Gilman & Company are the Hongkong agents, piles for Oppavved Ankers and the Dr. La Rama Company, Manila, between the East Coast of America and Manila, calling at Hongkong on voyages both to and from Manila.

Danger From Islands
The ship was outward bound from Hongkong when her trouble began. On Saturday night and throughout Sunday she was thrashed by north-easterly winds and the captain was faced with the problem of keeping off the small islands south of Formosa and steering clear of the centre of the approaching typhoon.

By night the full fury of the disturbance was upon them. From midnight until Tuesday forenoon Captain Heiding was on the bridge. Fifty-foot waves smashed steadily over the ship from the starboard side. The crew worked feverishly fashing down lifeboats and other important equipment, but every small thing was smashed or torn away. Lifebelts about the decks were wrenched from their steel brackets and flung overboard like pieces of straw.

All the deck work of the ship suffered, but the damage was most notable on the starboard side. The starboard passenger deck wooden awning was ripped from its setting; it rose high over the ship, crashed into the iron rolls on the observation deck above the bridge, and disappeared into the sea on the port side. The port passenger deck awning was wrenched from the superstructure, but was not carried away.

Wireless Room Flooded
The starboard bridge deck windows burst inward, once in the face of a lookout man, fortunately without inflicting more than a few slight cuts. One wireless aerial carried away and water mounting high over the bridge, swept through the broken windows and flooded the wireless room. On the deck below the passengers' cabins were also awash.

Monday started uncomfortably for the crew. Twice the steel door of the aft superstructure had been smashed and had twice been replaced. They were in bed at 2 a.m. on Monday with a foot of water beneath their bunks when the door burst in again and water came pouring into their quarters. Soon there was 4 feet of water in the cabins.

During the storm tarpaulins were swept off two hatches, laying a cargo of hemp, rice, and sugar open to damage. No. 5 hatch was stove in and barrels of oil peaked below were broken and squashed like matchboxes; water and oil mixed and damaged the other cargo.

Every steel door on the after deck house was stove in and the room housing the steering gear was flooded, putting it out of order. The motors had to be turned off and for hours on Monday afternoon shifts of four men manned the hand steering gear, repeatedly swamped by great seas, to keep the ship head-on. By 5 p.m. repairs to the steering gear were effected.

Put Back To Hongkong
When the typhoon at last passed on it was decided to put about for Hongkong to determine the extent of the damage and, as one oil fuel tank was known to be leaking, to effect necessary repairs. After her, cargo

BRITAIN'S ARMY OF MILLION MEN

War Minister's Statement To Commons Shows Preparedness

LONDON, OCT. 11 (REUTER).—CONTINUING HIS STATEMENT (THE FIRST PART OF WHICH IS REPORTED ON PAGE 9) IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, MR. LESLIE HORE-BELISHA, THE WAR MINISTER, MADE A COMPARISON WITH 1914.

"Now," he said, "only 28 per cent. of the fighting troops are infantry men. They are armed with 50 Bren guns, 16 anti-tank rifles, and other weapons as well, per battalion. Nearly 60 per cent. of the fighting troops in 1914 were infantrymen."

"It will be soon by this one example how much more effectively armed with fire power is the present Expeditionary Force."

"There, however, is one respect in which our Army has not altered; its relation with our Allies, who have welcomed our men so generously."

Commenting on what he saw in a recent G.H.Q. visit, the War Minister said, "I would like their parents and wives to know that the men are in fine spirits. The only serious shortcomings at the moment appear to be inadequate cigarettes and the slowness in delivery of letters."

"At this moment they are busily engaged in fortifying their positions in the line. Civilian skill and machinery are augmenting military resources."

"We are determined to perfect the existing defences and to supplement them speedily by every means. To all who have co-operated in this military movement, to various Government departments of this country and France, the gratitude of the nation is due. Especially, however, should the achievement be recorded as evidence that the maritime might of Britain is unimpaired."

Protecting Wings
"The Navy has not lost its secret and the Air Force has held its protective wings over another element of danger."

Continuing his statement, Mr. Hore-Belisha said: "It is only to France that British soldiers have been transported. The Middle East has been strongly reinforced and also our garrisons elsewhere, both in material and men."

"One part of our Army, however, remains stationary in this country. Anti-aircraft units have been on guard since this war began. Their vigilance is not forgotten, underestimated or unrecognised."

Better Than 1914
"We, at the outset of hostilities, were better situated than we were in 1914."

Recalling the peace-time military training system and doubling of the Territorials, Mr. Hore-Belisha said: "Altogether, we had at the disposal of the Army in this country alone, including reservists and militia, the best part of a million men on whom we could call."

"Never has the total of our armed forces in the United Kingdom approached anywhere near such a total in time of peace."

"The growth had been rapid and had placed a great burden on the organisation of the Regular Army."

"It is the growth of the Army, Mr. Hore-Belisha said that in April, the plan for 10 divisions became a plan for 32. "This is not to be the limit of our effort," he said.

Calls On Man-Power
"Great calls will be made upon our man-power."

"How do we intend to proceed?"

"In the first place, we have a method of calling up classes. With each batch we are taking a quota of volunteers."

"Since the beginning of the war we have taken into or are in the process of taking into the Army nearly 50,000 volunteers."

As discharged she will go into dry-dock. The crew's belongings suffered most. They are now piled on the deck at, clothes and boots sodden with sea water lying amid a jumble of splintered woodwork and twisted iron. In their cabins below ward-rooms have even been wrenched from the walls by the ship's contortions.

Ten Passengers
The ship carried 10 passengers. Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Cullity and their son and daughter, Miss Angelina B. Folger, Mr. John A. Boyce, and Mrs. Blanche Knapp joined the ship at Manila, and Professor S. R. Chow, Professor T. S. Chien, and Mr. Liu Yu-wan sailed from Hongkong. Their next port was Los Angeles.

Mr. Boyce, of Messrs. Hansen, Orth, and Stevenson, Manila general merchants, who is bound for Montreal on leave, told a "Hongkong Telegraph" representative: "I have been in a number of typhoons, but never in one as violent as this. Its duration of 36 hours was exceptional."

"The captain and his crew showed splendid seamanship throughout and the stewards' department carried on only once were we served a cold instead of a hot meal. Some of the passengers were nervous, but it is a tribute to their courage that one of them could make a jest about the whole thing. He said, 'Now the cook has two kinds of pans in his galley—frying pans and flying pans.'"

Mr. Hore-Belisha said, "I have been asked 'If units of command are assured. The answer is 'Yes, it is. The British Army is under French command.' (Cheers)."

"The British Commander-in-Chief has the right of appeal to his own cabinet which I don't imagine will be 'normally necessary' to exercise because the understanding is so complete and whole-hearted in every particular. But unity of command is assured in that way and it is even possible that French troops may be under the British C-in-C."

Mr. Hore-Belisha also announced that General J. C. Dill is commanding the First Corps, while Viscount Gort's Chief of Staff is Major General Pownall.

"In September, it happened that we took in twice as many volunteers as in 1914. Volunteers have been of all military ages, and this should dispose of the supposition that we are confining entry to the Army to young men of the first age groups. "There is no dearth of ability in the ranks. The look-out for talent is continuous. In this Army the star is within every private soldier's reach. None, however, humble or exalted, his birth, need be afraid that his military virtues will remain unrecognised."

More Women Enrolling

The War Minister then revealed that in the last six weeks he had taken 2,000 officers from the Reserves Register. He announced that women of the Auxiliary Territorial Service, already 20,000 strong, were about to augment their number and extend their invaluable service in the replacement of their brothers in arms. Mr. Hore-Belisha outlined the two new openings for older men.

"We propose to form Home Defence battalions. Each one will be a battalion of its county regiment and will be composed of officers and other ranks not serving in the National Defence Companies; officers and other ranks found permanently or temporarily unfit for service overseas and officers and other ranks awaiting drafting and young soldiers not available by age for service in the theatre of operations."

"It will be possible for some of the older ex-officers and men to be absorbed by these battalions. "We are also in the process of forming an auxiliary Military Pioneer Corps, to be organised in battalions which will take over military pioneer work both overseas and here."

"It is not to be composed of men of early military age and all will be volunteers."

Output Of Munitions

The War Minister paid tribute to the industries engaged in the output for munitions, adding "It is the output of the factories making equipment and munitions for the field which is the ultimate measure of our effort."

The Army itself was training men as technicians and the Ministry of Labour had plans in mind for enabling some of his training establishments to assist in providing the Army requirements of skilled tradesmen.

Twice In Generation

Concluding Mr. Hore-Belisha said: "While the world was reading of German advance into Poland, British soldiers, resolved to resist this wrong, were passing silently and in unceasing sequence across the Channel into France."

"How strange it is that, twice in a generation, men should take this journey and some should be leading again upon soil made sacred by their fathers. We may rest assured that they will acquire themselves with the same tenacity, courage and endurance."

"However long the struggle and however great the ordeal, they will, as our soldiers did before, take our arms and our cause of freedom to victory."

Under French Command

Replying to a brief debate, Mr. Hore-Belisha said, "I have been asked 'If units of command are assured. The answer is 'Yes, it is. The British Army is under French command.' (Cheers)."

"The British Commander-in-Chief has the right of appeal to his own cabinet which I don't imagine will be 'normally necessary' to exercise because the understanding is so complete and whole-hearted in every particular. But unity of command is assured in that way and it is even possible that French troops may be under the British C-in-C."

Mr. Hore-Belisha also announced that General J. C. Dill is commanding the First Corps, while Viscount Gort's Chief of Staff is Major General Pownall.

Hongkong Financial Secretary's First War Budget

INCOME TAX, NEW DUTIES AND EXCHANGE CONTROL MEASURES

INTRODUCING his first war budget in the Legislative Council this afternoon, the Hon. Mr. S. Caine, Financial Secretary, revealed that among the measures to be taken to raise additional income for the purpose of contributing towards the Home Government's war chest, was a standard income tax of ten per cent, increased duties on liquor and petrol, exchange control, and methods to check undesirable imports.

The Hon. Financial Secretary's speech follows:

"Your Excellency, You have indicated in their main outlines the financial intentions of Government in the new conditions which exist today. Circumstances have unfortunately compelled the Government to put those intentions before Council, and the Colony which that Council represents, in two stages. There has been no time since the outbreak of war to reach finally in our proposals for wartime measures, and then to reprint the estimates in accordance with our decisions on the other hand, in view of the approaching end of the financial year, it is inadvisable to defer presentation until the estimates could be recast in print so as to conform with those later proposals.

"The only possible course, therefore, was to lay the estimates as printed before the Council, to state when doing so that they would undergo a considerable metamorphosis, and finally in Select Committee to cast them in their new form, or rather forms, for there will be two budgets for the duration of the war, where one used to grow in peace time.

"Paper Changes
"I am very sorry for any confusion that this way of handling the subject may have caused but it was inevitable. But so far as the ordinary estimates of expenditure are concerned the changes to be made are of a 'paper' rather than a practical nature: it is the defence budget where most of the innovations come.

"We propose, as Your Excellency has said, to have two budgets; the ordinary one which will strongly resemble the budgets of previous years, and a defence budget which will be quite new. I hope a feature of only one year or two.

"After that general explanation I have to ask honourable members to turn their attention back to the original estimates of expenditure for 1940-41 which have been in their hands for 10 days. As a memorandum explaining the principle matters of novelty contained in them was circulated at the same time I do not propose to deal with those estimates at any great length.

"I fear that the innovation, for which I was responsible, in submitting the Press to see the printed estimates, with the Council's Order of Business has led some of the papers to misinterpret them, and the statement of Government's full proposals may be disappointing to those who read some of the more sensational deductions published yesterday afternoon. The Press have also given due prominence to one fact shown by the print, that is that we already have the forty million budget which I spoke of as a possibility of the more distant future twelve months ago.

"Expenditure and, fortunately, revenue as well have continued to increase automatically with the increase of population. On a peace basis an approximate balance was expected but the war is likely to increase expenditure in many directions without correspondingly increasing revenue from existing sources.

No Innovations
The estimates as printed contain no innovations in revenue apart from the re-arrangement of the heads in more convenient form. As to expenditure the ordinary budget of expenditure by a select committee of this Council which will be followed this year as before will afford full opportunity for honourable members to make any comments which they desire and elucidate any obscurities in the details. Those details were mainly settled before the outbreak of war but no necessity is seen at present to alter them at all considerably.

"In preparing the final draft, a number of items of expenditure which it had originally been desired to include were deleted in order to avoid budgeting for any substantial deficit in the uncertain circumstances which lie before us; but the Government have very definitely refrained from economies in the expenditure of social services or of measures of economic development. Your Excellency has made clear that there is no intention to curtail those services in order to provide funds for the new calls which the war must make upon our resources.

"Your Excellency, You have indicated in their main outlines the financial intentions of Government in the new conditions which exist today. Circumstances have unfortunately compelled the Government to put those intentions before Council, and the Colony which that Council represents, in two stages. There has been no time since the outbreak of war to reach finally in our proposals for wartime measures, and then to reprint the estimates in accordance with our decisions on the other hand, in view of the approaching end of the financial year, it is inadvisable to defer presentation until the estimates could be recast in print so as to conform with those later proposals.

"The actual amounts expected to be spent on any of these building new works are small but their inclusion will give approval for proceeding definitely with plans for them and concluding a contract for the work.

"Financial Difficulties
"Nonetheless we must not be wholly unprepared for financial difficulties and the programme of public works extraordinary and also the many items of special expenditure appearing in the individual heads of estimates, although they may be approved by this Council and the Secretary of State, will not be automatically carried out in the revenue position does not justify the expenditure. All such items require the individual authority of Government before expenditure is incurred on them and that approval will be withheld if necessary.

"In addition it is proposed to draw up a schedule of additional post provided for in the estimates the filling of which will similarly be subject to special approval. That procedure will enable Government to proceed with these appointments if the financial position does not deteriorate but ensures a continuous control in the light of current financial circumstances.

"There is only one other point to which I want to refer in the estimates as printed. The change in the system of calculating the Colony's ordinary Defence Contribution has necessitated a change, essentially a bookkeeping nature, in the accounts of the waterworks undertaking. Briefly it consists of charging against the waterworks a 20 per cent. of its gross revenue less direct charges as under the old routine has been deleted and, to compensate, the part of the general rates credited in the accounts to the waterworks undertaking has been reduced from 2 per cent. to 1 per cent. The net effect on the waterworks' finances is a difference of only a thousand or so dollars.

The War Budget
I turn now to the effects on the estimates as printed of the new war and the new financial proposals outlined by Your Excellency.

"Let me take the war budget first. To it will be credited the whole proceeds of income tax. These proceeds will be used, first, to meet the costs of collection of income tax secondly, to pay for the expenditure on fiscal defence now appearing in Heads 6A, 6B and 6C, that is, the Volunteer Defence Corps, the Naval Volunteer Force and the Air Raid Precautions Department, thirdly to meet the additional expenditure in various directions necessitated by new services created to meet war time necessities, e.g. maintenance of German internees, censorship services, etc.

"The whole balance of the proceeds will be made available as a special war contribution to His Majesty's Government, to be spent as they think fit, locally or at home. This will be entirely additional of \$5,000,000 per annum which will continue to be a charge on the ordinary budget.

"The new expenditure on the Income Tax Department and on special war expenditure will of course be duly authorized by this Council and estimated for those purposes will be submitted as soon as they can be prepared.

"Standard Income Tax
"Members will naturally want to know how this is expected to work out in figures. We are proposing a standard rate of Income Tax of 10%, with a possible surtax on very high incomes. I will explain later more of the details, but the yield at 10% was put by the Taxation Committee at about \$10,000,000 per annum. I can at present give no reliable estimate of the costs of administration but they are likely to be only a small percentage. The local defence and war expenses are not likely to aggregate more than \$2,000,000 per annum and the balance payable to His Majesty's Government should be of the order of \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000.

"do be, however, that nobody will hold these figures against me if they turn out wrong. There are no statistics whatever of total incomes in the Colony and we are compelled to do a lot of guesswork at this stage.

"The Ordinary Budget
Turning now to the ordinary budget, we must reckon with increases in expenditure in many services not directly connected with the war. All supplies, for instance, are likely to cost more; unfortunately as we are so dependent on imports we can do very little to prevent prices rising. Revenue on the other hand, is likely

to suffer by the reduction in our swollen population which has recently begun and which is so welcome on general grounds, and by the reduction of luxury expenditure which Your Excellency has urged and to which payment of income tax will itself contribute. Accordingly, even if there had been no intention to make any special contribution to His Majesty's Government I should have proposed some increases of taxation in order to provide ourselves with some margin of reserve. That margin is secured by the proposals Your Excellency has outlined, the effect of which is as follows.

"On the expenditure side the ordinary budget will be relieved of the costs of the Volunteer forces and Air Raid Precautions, estimated in the printed volume at about \$1,800,000 for 1940/41. On the revenue side the ordinary budget will benefit by receipts from other new taxation referred to by Your Excellency, principally the imposition of additional duties on petrol and liquor.

"These proposals are not put forward mainly with a view to increasing the revenue but for purposes connected with foreign exchange policy which I will explain more fully in a few minutes. The additional taxes are designed deliberately to check consumption and cannot be expected to produce a proportional amount of revenue.

"The revenue will also benefit a little by steps which have been taken or are in contemplation to implement certain minor recommendations of the Taxation Committee.

"School fees are being increased from the 1st January, fees for maintenance in hospitals are being revised, especially for Government servants, and discussions are in train with the object of securing the payment of royalties by certain public utility companies as recommended by the Committee.

"In all the additional revenue, mainly of course from the petrol and liquor duties, should be not less than \$1,000,000 per annum.

"The revised ordinary budget should therefore show a nominal surplus of some \$2,000,000, but since it is not proposed to make any specific allowance to allow for declines in other items of revenue, the surplus in fact of supplies etc. that nominal surplus will be rather a reserve than a true expectation of excess of revenue.

Income Tax Details
"I promised a few minutes ago to give some further details of the Income Tax proposals; but the figures I shall quote must be taken as provisional only. Although Government is convinced of the necessity of such measure in the present circumstances, it is not intended to thrust upon the Council a scheme cut and dried in all its details, and all the personal and other allowances will be open to full discussion in this Council or in any special committee which may be set up to consider the details. Honourable members and the public will, however, wish to have some idea of what is in Government's mind on these points.

"The standard rate of 10% will be charged on all company profits, payments of interest, etc. and on all income in respect of which the taxpayer has made no claim, to personal and family allowances; but the man who makes such a claim will pay, at 10% only on the balance of his income after deducting his allowances and after paying a half rate, 5%, on the first part of his taxable income.

"The allowances Government has provisionally in mind are earned income allowance, one-tenth of earned income up to \$15,000; personal allowance, \$1,000 for a single man plus \$1,250 for a wife; children, \$1,000 for the first child and \$800 for each subsequent child. The 5% rate would be charged on the first \$3,000 after deducting allowances.

Exemption Limit
Under the scheme, the exemption limit would be \$1,800 per annum for unearned income and \$2,000 for earned income; and a married man with two children would be exempt up to \$3,200 per annum and would only pay the full rate of 10% on income in excess of \$8,000 per annum. The following are random examples of the tax payable by such a man on various incomes, ignoring a possible surtax on the highest incomes, a matter which is still receiving the consideration of Government.

Administration
Before leaving this subject of income tax I would say a word about its administration. The Taxation Committee recommended that there should be a preliminary expert investigation of the administrative difficulties; but circumstances now render it impossible to secure the services of an expert and Government had to decide either to go ahead at once or to wait until after the war, when of course the urgent need

would have vanished. It is equally impossible to get an expert from home even to help start the Department; we must do it with our own resources.

"Government is only too well aware that that is a formidable undertaking and I most earnestly crave the patience and indulgence of this Council in order to make this new departure a success in the short time at our disposal we have to seek in the beginning for what may seem an extravagant temporary establishment.

"I also crave the patience of the public who will have to put up with the mistakes and delays which we can hardly avoid in the early stages. I can only promise that we will do our best and express a hope that we may receive a helpful co-operation from the public.

Exchange Control
"I come finally to the measures of exchange control and other steps to safeguard our foreign exchange resources which have been taken, or are in contemplation, on which Your Excellency just desired me to make a statement for the information of honourable members. It will be necessary for the home Government to make very large purchases for war purposes from non-sterling countries including Canada, the United States and the neutral European countries. They will need all the resources they can obtain in the currencies of those countries.

"The first objective of exchange control measures is therefore to secure as far as possible that foreign exchange which may be held or may be acquired in the future by residents in the United Kingdom and the other parts of the Empire whose currencies are on a sterling basis should be made available to the Government.

"In their full form the necessary measures include the taking over by Government of all sums held in foreign currencies by residents of the colonies concerned and the surrender to Government of all sums subsequently acquired by such residents whether as interest on overseas investments or as the result of the export of goods to foreign countries.

"The control of the surrender of the proceeds of exports is a system introduced by which exports are only permitted by licence which requires such surrender as one of its conditions. Having got control of all the available foreign exchange resources the Government then has to decide the purposes for which the exchange may be sold.

"This again is backed by a system of import licensing which requires the approval of some Government authority before any imports can be admitted. As yet the measures have been taken to prohibit absolutely the import of commodities which are regarded entirely as luxuries.

Hongkong Measures
"The circumstances of Hongkong and particularly the great entrepot trade and financial position of the Colony make it impossible to adopt at least highly dangerous measures of control adopted as above in the home country and elsewhere in the British Colonies.

"First we have limited purchases by the public of foreign exchange generally to authorized dealers, who include all the larger banks, both British and foreign, in the Colony. These authorized dealers are to be the purposes for which exchange may be sold and speculative transactions and transfers of capital are absolutely forbidden.

"Secondly, Government has required the surrender of foreign exchange holdings but this requirement has been limited to British subjects of the difficulty of applying it more generally in this international community of ours. Such exchange transferred to Government is of course paid for in Hongkong dollars or sterling.

Government's Powers
"We have taken power also to require any British subject to surrender to Government any foreign exchange which he may subsequently acquire but it is not the intention to apply that to exchange acquired in the ordinary course of business. Such exchange is normally sold to one of the authorized dealers and through the control of sales of exchange it thereby remains within the control of the sterling system provided that we have the full co-operation of the banks concerned.

"I should like to take this opportunity to state my belief that all the banks operating in this Colony and my gratitude to those banks for the help they have given to Government so far and the patience with which they have borne with our somewhat fumbling first attempts in this unfamiliar field of control.

"Because of our peculiar circumstances we have had to make certain exceptions even in the field of sale of exchange. Both exports of Hongkong and Chinese bank notes and remittances of small sums to the interior of China are either completely free or subject to only a loose control. In view of that the authorities at home have felt obliged to refuse absolutely unrestricted dealings between London and Hongkong lest

there should be a leakage of funds from London through Hongkong. We have however been assured that the authorities in London will provide exchange for all legitimate purposes and sterling transactions in Hongkong itself are completely unrestricted.

Checking Undesirable
"The Secretary of State for the Colonies has also agreed that it would be unwise to impose in Hongkong a full system of licensing of imports and exports. Search has therefore been made for other means of checking undesirable imports, that is, imports which are undesirable because they use up exchange resources.

"The conclusion has been reached that this can best be done in two ways, first by the imposition of taxation with the deliberate object of checking consumption. With tax on petrol and foreign wines and spirits, and, since consumption of luxuries, even from sterling sources, is to be discouraged, Government proposes to increase duties on Empire wines and spirits by 25%.

"In considering the petrol taxation I hope that members will keep prominently in mind that the authorities in the United Kingdom have taken direct rationing of private users, granting them sufficient supplies for a mileage of 2,000 miles a year.

"The measures we propose are as mild compared with that, just as everything else, taxation and being treated less severely than the United Kingdom residents.

"It is not desired that the increased tax on petrol should hit the commercial users, that is the buses and taxis; therefore the tax on diesel oil used by the buses increased and, as some offset to the additional burden on petrol driven lorries, the annual licence fee on such lorries will be reduced to a nominal charge of \$5 representing in each annum, vehicles which have already paid licence fees for this year will be eligible for proportionate refund as from the 1st October.

No Concession For Tax
"No similar concession will be made to taxis but the additional burden of the petrol tax in their case may be regarded as a substitute for the special taxation of the taxi operators which was suggested by the Taxation Committee but which the Government does not now intend to pursue.

"The second action which it is proposed to take to limit exports which are undesirable from the exchange point of view is the enactment of legislation enabling the Government to prohibit the import of specified articles except under licence. It is proposed that licences should be issued freely when the importer is able to give guarantees that the articles will be sold only for re-export but very sparingly in other cases, and the application of this system will be limited to articles which can conveniently be controlled in such a way. The bill of an ordinance to provide for such a system will be introduced as early as possible.

"I now move formally the Resolution standing in my name, that the draft estimate for 1940/41 be approved; but in doing so I give formal notice that amendments on the lines just indicated will be proposed in the Select Committee which the Resolution will presumably be referred.

Wounded With Dagger
The coolie, however, turned into Canton Road, and by a vacant piece of ground, two men, armed with daggers, suddenly appeared from behind rocks. They ordered the coolie to stop, and while one robber held Kong, the other attempted to search him.

Kong resisted, and his captor struck him in the left arm with a dagger. He then submitted, and the robbers took \$150 in banknotes, \$1 in subsidiary coins, a gold finger ring valued at \$30, a gold watch and chain valued at \$12, a fountain pen and a propelling pencil before escaping.

Reich-Bulgarian Trade Pact
SOFIA, Oct. 12 (Reuter).—A new German-Bulgarian trade agreement is announced.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH ON WAR BUDGET

(Continued from Page 1)

ever, all that we can wisely do at the moment.

With this object in view it is Government's intention to replace the budget which is formally before you today by two separate budgets: the former will provide for the formal expenditure of Government departments, the latter is designed to fulfil our obligations as a member of the British Empire while engaged in a major war.

Colonial Secretary's Suggestions
"It may surprise you that what I will describe as the ordinary budget does not show greater reductions in expenditure. The estimates, of course, were fairly well advanced when war broke out and early in September we were in the act of considering the extent of which they should be cut down when I received from the Secretary of State some very valuable guidance.

"In effect Mr. MacDonald's counsel was that, subject to two provisos of which I have made mention later, there should be as little disturbance as possible with the Colony's current activities and developmental schemes, so long as revenue to finance them would be forthcoming. In particular the desire was expressed that existing social services and approved plans for their extension should continue as far as was possible; furthermore any marked retrenchment in the Civil Service was deprecated unless and until we were advised by him so to do.

"It will be agreed, I think, that this confident policy, which unquestionably reflects that of His Majesty's Government, is very enlightening at such a time as the present.

Two Provisos
"The Secretary of State's two provisos, which I mentioned just now as being conditions to be observed in framing the estimates, dealt with the following points. Firstly, the great importance of conserving the defence resources of Great Britain through control over the purchase and export of foreign currencies and of those British currencies which are not on a sterling footing.

"Hongkong's procedure in this respect, it was found, was not quite as 'on all fours' with that of other British Colonies because of the predominating importance of our entrepot trade, and special treatment of the problem was therefore permitted to us. I have asked the Honourable the Financial Secretary to give the Council a connected account of the measures taken by Government with this end in view, and I myself shall have a further word to say on this subject when speaking of the revenue and expenditure.

"The second point on which the Secretary of State expressed a proviso was the avoidance of expenditure which, by creating a demand for essential goods would deflect men, materials and shipping from war purposes. In that connection I may say that I had already given orders that work on my successor's new house should be stopped before this advice was received.

advanced as yet for any detailed description, but in order to prevent it is not intended that the initial stage to prescribe very high rates of tax. "Attention has also been given to the question of taxing Excess Profits. There may plainly be justification for such a measure in due course, possibly in a later measure. I have tried to put before you the twofold duty which rests upon this Legislature at this juncture.

"On the one hand we are responsible for the proper care, of course, intended to do no more than outline the principles in accordance with which this Colony's financial policy for the near future is being framed and the Honourable the Financial Secretary will, this afternoon, explain the Government's proposals in a more minute manner. I have tried to put before you the twofold duty which rests upon this Legislature at this juncture.

"On the other hand it is our duty as well as in our interest to give all that we can to help His Majesty's Government in the great struggle in which the Empire is engaged. The task of this Government is to find the right balance between these two duties and I confidently hope that you will find yourselves able to endorse the proposals that are now about to come before you.

"do not wish to be thought to make any of the burden which they will lay upon the shoulders of the taxpayers of Hongkong. The Income Tax, even at the relatively low base rate of two shillings in the pound, must inevitably give a structure of the Colony, and considerable adjustment will be necessary in order to absorb that shock. Nevertheless I am fully confident that they will no more shrink their duty where their money is earned than they have in offering their services and if necessary their lives, in Britain's cause."

U.S. Workers Ban German Goods
NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The American Federation of Labour has passed a resolution unanimously confirming the trade union boycott of German goods.

The Federation has extended the boycott to Russian goods and to all other countries with which the United States has a trade agreement with a parliamentary government.

ULSTER FLOCKS TO COLOURS
BELFAST, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Lord Craigavon, 14th Marquis of Coleraine, Ireland, declared today that the response of Ulstermen to the call for service was wholly satisfactory.

"I am proud," he said, "at what has been done and is being done to help the mother country."

Lord Craigavon added that he would make a weekly statement to Parliament, which would in future meet two days a week instead of three.

Daring 2 a.m. Robbery In Yaumati

Ricksha Coolie Leads Victim Into Trap

ALLEGED complicity between robbers and a ricksha coolie is said to have been responsible for a highway robbery which occurred in Canton Road, Yaumati, early this morning.

The victim of the affair Kong Yim-kwong, 35, a broker residing at 69 Austin Road, returned to Kowloon by the Canton Road ferry at 2 a.m. and engaged a ricksha, telling the man to pull him home along Woosung Street.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary issued yesterday says:—Considering the short session the turnover was again disappointing. Government 4% Government Loan, Banks, Wharves, Docks, Cements, and China Lights.

Buyers
Canton Ins; \$200
H.K. Fires \$170
Docks \$174
Providents \$4.10
H.K. & S. Hotels \$4 1/2
Lands \$31 1/2
Realities \$4.15
Tramways \$15.65
China Lights (Old) \$7.85
Electric \$40 1/2
Telephones (Old) \$20
Cements \$14.10
Ropes \$4 1/2
Dairy Farms (Old) \$20 1/2
Watsons \$7.80
Sellers
H.K. Banks \$1.245
Wharves \$100/101
Docks \$10
Telephones \$4.30
China Lights (Old) \$7.95
Cements \$14 1/2
Dairy Farms (New) \$19
H.K. Govt. 4% Loan \$100
Sellers
Providents \$4.30
MANILA GOLD SHARES
Atoka \$14
Mantian Pa. 12 1/2
Bagulo Gold Pa. 12
Batong Buhay Pa. 0035
Benguet Consolidated Pa. 9.50
Big Wedge Pa. 15 1/2
Coca Cola Pa. 15
Consolidated Mines Pa. 0040
Demonstration Pa. 00 1/2
I. X. L. Pa. 33
Ipo Gold Pa. 11
Itogon Mining Pa. 10 1/2
Masbate Consolidated Pa. 00 1/2
Mindanao Motherlode Pa. 00 1/2
Mine Operation Pa. 00 1/2
North Camarines Pa. 13
Paracale Gumau Pa. 15 1/2
San Mateo Pa. 07
Surigao Consolidated Pa. 15 1/2
Suyoc Consolidated Pa. 10 1/2
United Paracale Pa. 25 1/2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

C.  R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 16th day of October, 1939, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Mong Nei Chung, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	Lot No. 563	North of Island Lot No. 522, Blue Pool Road, Wong Nei Chung.	N. 100 ft. E. 100 ft. S. 100 ft. W. 100 ft.	46,000 sq. ft.	\$84	\$23,000
As per sale plan.						

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PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
2	Lot No. 418	Location of Mong Nei Chung & Tong Shi Road, Mong Nei Chung.	N. 100 ft. E. 100 ft. S. 100 ft. W. 100 ft.	46,000 sq. ft.	\$110	\$10,500
As per sale plan.						

VILNA RETURNS TO LITHUANIA

Guaranteed By New Military Alliance

MOSCOW, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The Soviet-Lithuanian treaty is described here as a "military alliance," and it is expected that Russia will fortify Lithuania's frontier with Germany. The treaty will last for 15 years. Public demonstrations were arranged at Kaunas, the Lithuanian capital, to celebrate the return of Vilna, under the treaty, to Lithuania.

It was at Vilna that Lithuania proclaimed her republic in 1918, and it has always been considered the capital of the country.

Demonstration Of Joy

KAUNAS, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Demonstrating their joy at the return of Vilna, thousands of people gathered and cheered outside the Soviet Legation to-day.

It is reliably reported that garrisons of Soviet troops may be stationed for "mutual security" at various points in Lithuanian territory, but excluding Kaunas and other large industrial towns.

As soon as the Lithuanian Government moves to Vilna, the Soviet garrison there will be withdrawn.

The Japanese Consulate General in Hongkong will remove on October 14 and 15 to No. 2, Connaught Road, top floor.

C.  R.

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PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
3	Lot No. 418	Mong Nei Chung Road.	N. 100 ft. E. 100 ft. S. 100 ft. W. 100 ft.	46,000 sq. ft.	\$84	\$23,000
As per sale plan.						

Exchange At A Glance

SELLING	1/2
T.T. London	1/2 1/2
Demand do.	1/2 1/2
T.T. Shanghai	3/10
T.T. Singapore	3/10
T.T. Japan	105 1/2
T.T. India	82
T.T. U.S.A.	24 1/2
T.T. Manila	40 1/2
T.T. Batavia	130 1/4
T.T. Bangkok	107 1/2
T.T. Saigon	10 1/2
T.T. France	10 1/2
T.T. Germany	10 1/2
T.T. Switzerland	10 1/2
T.T. Australia	1/6 1/2
BUYING	1/3
4 m/s L/C London	1/3 1/4
4 m/s D/P do.	1/3 1/4
4 m/s L/C U.S.A.	25 1/2
4 m/s France	11 1/4
30 d/s India	84 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in Lon.	4 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in N.Y.	4 1/2 1/4

Club Rugger

(Continued from Page 8.)

Judging from the splendid condition of the turf it will be a popular rugby field. Once water has been laid on to take out the "bone," the pitch should rank second to none.

The Police scored a well-merited victory in a very close game. Taylor, playing on the left wing outside to Wilson, gave the Force a three-point lead at half time. He failed to convert his own try from a position within his ability. Wilson broke through in the second half to add a further three points. Fay, who is making a name for himself in local cricket circles, made an abortive attempt to convert.

The Police forwards were ragged in comparison to the military eight and were guilty of hindering the passage of the ball after it had been hooked.

Police took advantage of the friendly game to test and experiment with their players after the interval. Taylor was tried at forward, a position in which he played until three years ago. His value to the Police as a bustling three will probably result in his being played among the backs once the season begins. Certainly his combination with Wilson in the first half was the most effective on the field. Mackenzie and Morrison, the right wing, were inclined to hesitate until too late before making for a gap. Wall was very steady, at full-back.

The military XV had the better of things at forward, though out-weighted. Berry and Li Hewitt did good work. Behind the scrum they looked initiative, but defended stoutly against superior weight.

THE "TELEGRAPH"

will send a Staff Photographer to all events of public interest. Requests should be addressed to the Pictorial Editor.

POST OFFICE

Owing to the uncertainty of Sea transport the public are requested to post Christmas Parcels early, preferably before the end of October.

OUTWARD MAIL TIMES

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day. When mails are advertised to close after 5 p.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m.

INWARD MAILS

Mail	Service	London date	4th October
Air Mail	"Imperial Airways Direct Service"	London date	4th October
Air Mail	"Air France Direct Service"	Paris date	4th October
Amoy	Oct. 12	Oct. 12	Oct. 12
Hai Phong	Oct. 12	Oct. 12	Oct. 12
Hai Phong, Pakhoi, Hoihow and Fort Bayard	Oct. 12	Oct. 12	Oct. 12
Japan	Oct. 12	Oct. 12	Oct. 12
Japan and Shanghai	Oct. 12	Oct. 12	Oct. 12
Manila	Oct. 12	Oct. 12	Oct. 12
Manila	Oct. 12	Oct. 12	Oct. 12
Straits	Oct. 12	Oct. 12	Oct. 12
Shanghai	Oct. 12	Oct. 12	Oct. 12
Shanghai	Oct. 12	Oct. 12	Oct. 12
Calcutta and Straits	Oct. 12	Oct. 12	Oct. 12
Japan	Oct. 12	Oct. 12	Oct. 12
Japan and Shanghai	Oct. 12	Oct. 12	Oct. 12
Straits and Manila	Oct. 12	Oct. 12	Oct. 12
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"	London date	4th October	Oct. 12
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service"	San Francisco date	12th October	Oct. 18
Formosa	Oct. 18	Oct. 18	Oct. 18
Java and Manila	Oct. 18	Oct. 18	Oct. 18
Straits	Oct. 18	Oct. 18	Oct. 18
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (San Francisco date)	26th September	Oct. 18	Oct. 18
Australia and Manila	Oct. 18	Oct. 18	Oct. 18
Hai Phong and Pakhoi	Oct. 19	Oct. 19	Oct. 19
Japan	Oct. 19	Oct. 19	Oct. 19
Japan, Shanghai and Formosa	Oct. 20	Oct. 20	Oct. 20
Shanghai and Amoy	Oct. 22	Oct. 22	Oct. 22
Straits and Manila	Oct. 22	Oct. 22	Oct. 22
Shanghai and Amoy	Oct. 22	Oct. 22	Oct. 22

OUTWARD MAILS

Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America via Vancouver B.C. (Parcels only for Canada)—due Vancouver B.C., 30th October.

G.P.O. & K.P.O.

Parcels, Oct. 12, 5 p.m. Reg., Oct. 13, 9.15 a.m. Ord., Oct. 13, 10 a.m.

Friday

Tourane 8.30 a.m. Parcels only for Shanghai 9.30 a.m. Port Bayard and Bangkok 1.30 p.m. Shanghai 3.30 p.m. Port Bayard 7.00 p.m. Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles 10th November.

G.P.O. & K.P.O.

Parcels, Oct. 13, 5 p.m. Reg., Oct. 14, 9.45 a.m. Ord., Oct. 14, 10.30 a.m.

Saturday

Amoy 8.30 a.m. Singapore 10.30 a.m. Amoy and Shanghai 2.30 p.m. Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London, 25th October.

G.P.O. & K.P.O.

Reg., Oct. 17, 5 p.m. 5 p.m. Ord., Oct. 17, 5.30 p.m. 7 p.m. Air Mail for Malaya, Java and Australia by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due Sydney, 23rd Oct.

K.P.O.

Reg., Oct. 17, 5 p.m. 5 p.m. Ord., Oct. 17, 5.30 p.m. 7 p.m. Japan 7 p.m.

Wednesday

Canton 8.15 a.m. Canton 10.30 a.m. Straits 2.30 p.m. Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu and U.S.A. by the "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—due San Francisco, 25th October.

K.P.O.

Reg., Oct. 18, 5 p.m. 5 p.m. Ord., Oct. 18, 5.30 p.m. 7 p.m. G.P.O.

Reg.

Oct. 18, 5 p.m. 5 p.m. Ord., Oct. 18, 5.30 p.m. 7 p.m. G.P.O.

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Reg.

Oct. 18, 5 p.m. 5 p.m. Ord., Oct. 18, 5.30 p.m. 7 p.m. G.P.O.

Court Sequel To Stubbs Rd. Accident

European Charged With Dangerous Driving

RESULTING from an accident in Stubbs Road on September 14, involving an Army lorry, L. B. Holmes, of 199 The Peak, appeared before Mr. Forrest at the Central Magistracy this morning, summoned for dangerous driving by failing to keep to his left side of the road while rounding a bend.

Mr. F. C. Nigel appeared for the defence and pleaded not guilty. Sub-inspector F. J. Clarke, who prosecuted, said he was informed of the accident and arrived at the scene about 3.50 p.m. He saw an Army lorry with its radiator against an electric transformer on the side of the road near Lingnam College. The lorry was badly damaged and could not be driven from its position. It was lying almost at right-angles to the road.

Long Skid Marks

The width of the road was 21 feet, and two skid marks were observed. One was 19 and the other 20 feet in length. On the south side of the road was a small mound of earth which projected slightly into the road, and near it was a white-painted rock. Both showed signs of having been hit by the lorry, as the tyre marks were peculiar to Army vehicles. The transformer was 22 feet further away.

Pte. F. J. Byford, of the Middlesex Regiment, said that about 3.40 p.m. he was driving down Stubbs Road. Sitting next to him was Cpl. A. Hoare, and behind were eight Middlesex men. On the straight stretch of road before reaching the bend where the accident occurred, he looked at his speedometer and saw it was registering 12 miles per hour. As he rounded the bend, he sounded his horn, and continuing on saw a car approaching from the opposite direction on the wrong side of the road.

Struck A Mound

Witness pulled to the left to avoid hitting it, struck a mound, went on to hit the white-painted rock, and finished against the transformer. After the lorry had stopped, he got down and found a Middlesex man, who had apparently been flung out of the lorry, lying in the road. He picked the man up, and Cpl. Hoare went to speak to the driver of the car. After the man who had been picked up had said he was all right, witness went to join Hoare and heard Holmes say he was in a hurry. Holmes then went away in his car.

Questioned by Inspector Clarke, Byford said the regulation speed for Army lorries was 15 miles per hour. When he first saw defendant's car, it appeared to be doing 30 miles per hour. Witness applied his footbrake when he swerved to the left. After the car passed, witness heard the screech of brakes.

No Obstruction

Replying to his Worship, Byford said there was no obstruction or anything else on the road to cause Holmes to be on his wrong side. There were a few pedestrians, but they were not on the road. Cross-examined by Mr. Nigel, Byford said he had been driving in Hongkong since April. He disagreed that Holmes was on his proper side of the road. It was also untrue to say Holmes stopped his car on the right side of the road going up, and backed down the same side as witness had been driving.

Cpl. Hoare said the lorry was doing a little over 10 miles per hour before the accident. Byford sounded his horn before rounding the bend. He then sighted a car coming from the opposite direction at a speed which witness estimated was between 30 and 35 miles per hour. The car was on the wrong side of the road. Byford pulled over to the left, went over a mound, and witness saw that he was going to hit a rock, so he jumped out of the vehicle.

He next heard the screech of brakes, and saw the car skid to the north side of the road. Holmes stopped, came back and asked witness what had happened. The lorry had meanwhile slewed around and finished against the transformer. Holmes said he was in a hurry, and could not wait for the police to arrive. Further hearing was adjourned to October 18.

"Poppy Day" As Usual

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Owing to the necessity of maintaining A.R.P. precautions, there will be no Armistice Day ceremony at the Cenotaph this year. November 11 will be observed as "Poppy Day" as usual, and it is suggested that the following Sunday be observed as a day of remembrance and dedication.

More Americans Return Home

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—A total of 450 Americans who have been stranded by the war in Elre sailed aboard the American steamer, Arcadia, for the United States to-day. This was the second batch of Americans whose transport home has been arranged by the United States Government. Last week the Arcado took about 600 Americans back home.

"BIG TEA MEDICINE" WAS BAD MEDICINE

NO LESS than 128 deaths in unusual circumstances—over twice as many as in the previous year—were reported in the New Territories during 1938 according to the annual report of the District Officer (North) which has just been published.

As many as 36 people suffered violent deaths, including 12 on the roads, 12 by drowning, seven on the railway, five miners killed at Lin Ma Hang mine, chiefly by falling rock, four were by gunfire when the Japanese attacked Shum Chun and Lo Wu on November 26, and two young married women committed suicide by swallowing the leaves of a plant which grows at infrequent intervals in the New Territories, and which is highly poisonous to humans.

High Death Rate Among Refugees

It is emphasized that the high death rate for the year is largely attributable to the mortality among refugees, especially their children. Nineteen death inquiries were held during the year, as compared with 11 in 1937, and under an average of five a year for the eight years preceding that.

Describing the suicide of two young Hakka women living on the northern shores of Tolo Harbour, the report states that both women were unhappy in the families into which they had been married.

Food For Pigs, Poison For Humans

This plant apparently occurs at infrequent intervals in the hills and is familiar to the experienced as an occasional food for pigs, and a fatal poison for human beings.

As a poison it turned out to be well known to the Government Analyst, whose records showed that it had at intervals in the Colony's history been used in criminal poisonings.

A brief reference to the small death rate for the year, however, being 125 cases and 30 distress warrants compared with 87 cases and 21 young Hakka women living on the

KILLED BY LIVE WIRE

Workman's Death On Garage Roof

THE death of a workman who was killed by an electric shock while working on the roof of Gilman's Garage in Nathan Road on September 9 was the reason for an inquiry held by Mr. F. Himsforth at Kowloon Magistracy this morning.

Inspector E. Shephard conducted the case for the Police. Following evidence a verdict of death by misadventure was returned by the Coroner.

Dr. H. H. Tai said he made a post mortem examination on the body of Chan Lok-tai, aged about 30, on September 10. He found charred areas of skin over the body. The cause of death was electric shock.

Mr. A. Spary, Inspector of Works of the Public Works Department, said he visited the garage on September 9 in connection with the accident, and found that the rubber cable on the roof had been punctured. Tests taken between the conductors and the concrete roof showed a potential difference of 110 volts. The deceased came into contact with the metal sheathing used in constructing the fanlight, and received a fatal shock.

Inferior Wire

Questioned regarding the quality of the wire by Inspector Shephard, witness said it was a very inferior type of wire which was now in a state of deterioration, and would be dangerous at any time.

Sgt. H. T. Matches said he saw the body of deceased lying along the side of the skylight. The man actually received a shock from wire running across the roof when he touched it accidentally with his foot.

The wire had been laid on it, and would have been in the way of the workman working on the roof.

Mr. W. M. Glittens, electrical engineer for W. C. Jack and Company, said he had been supervising the new electrical wiring inside the building at the garage since April. He remembered seeing the wire which was strung across the yard in a taut position before the new garage was erected. He next saw the wire lying on the roof on September 9.

Mr. J. Braga, in charge of the office at the Garage, said that no instructions had been given for the removal of the wire. He could not find out who had put up the wire originally, as it was such a long time ago.

Mr. W. H. Wain, foreman for the building contractors, said he noticed the wire above the new garage roof, but could not say how it came to be lying on the roof. He had received no complaints from the workmen about the wire being in the way.

BRITAIN'S REJECTION

(Continued from Page 1.)

Cabinet, in consultation with France and the Dominions.

There is little prospect of any compromise which will accept the German conquest of Poland or will not provide an absolutely fool-proof guarantee against future German aggression.

Mr. Daladier's broadcast yesterday is generally expected to be the keynote of Mr. Chamberlain's address. The Premier is not expected to advance counter-proposals.

He is expected to state:

1.—Hitler has not suggested any reparation for the wrong done to Poland;

2.—He has not mentioned the restoration of Czech-Slovakian independence;

3.—Assurances given by the present German regime will not suffice to free small States from perpetual fear of Nazi aggression.

Mr. Chamberlain will, it is believed, have the support of an overwhelming majority in Parliament, where even the former advocates of appeasement admit the necessity of continuing hostilities until Nazi domination is overthrown.

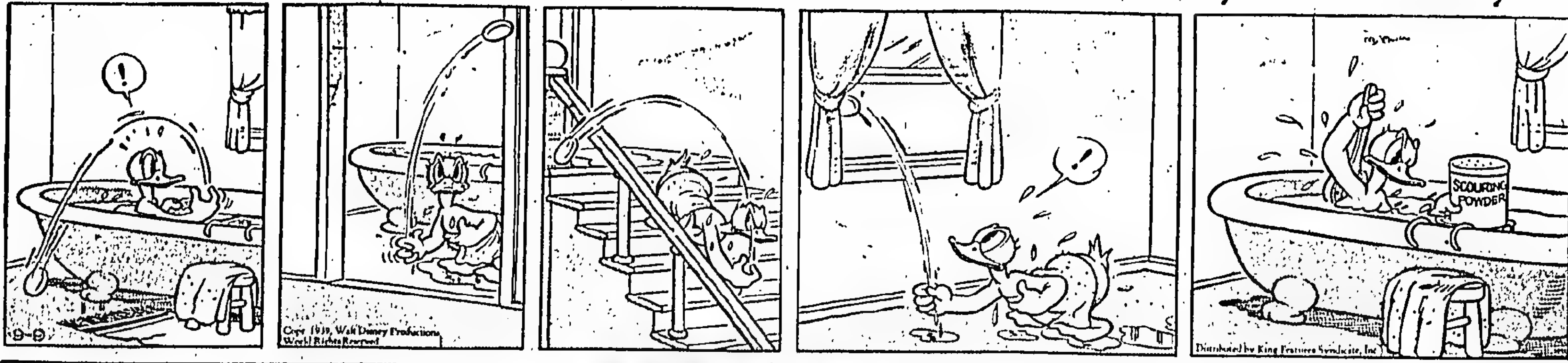
A Liberal minority is attracted by Mr. Lloyd George's plea for peace, but the veteran Welsh leader and former Prime Minister is not likely to obtain even five per cent. support from the House of Commons.

The Labour Opposition has again re-affirmed its support for a firm policy.

Theft Of Tools From Car

Mr. U. M. Chen reports to the police the loss of a set of car tools from his car parked outside No. 2

DONALD DUCK



By Walt Disney

NEW ZEALAND CHEDDAR CHEESE

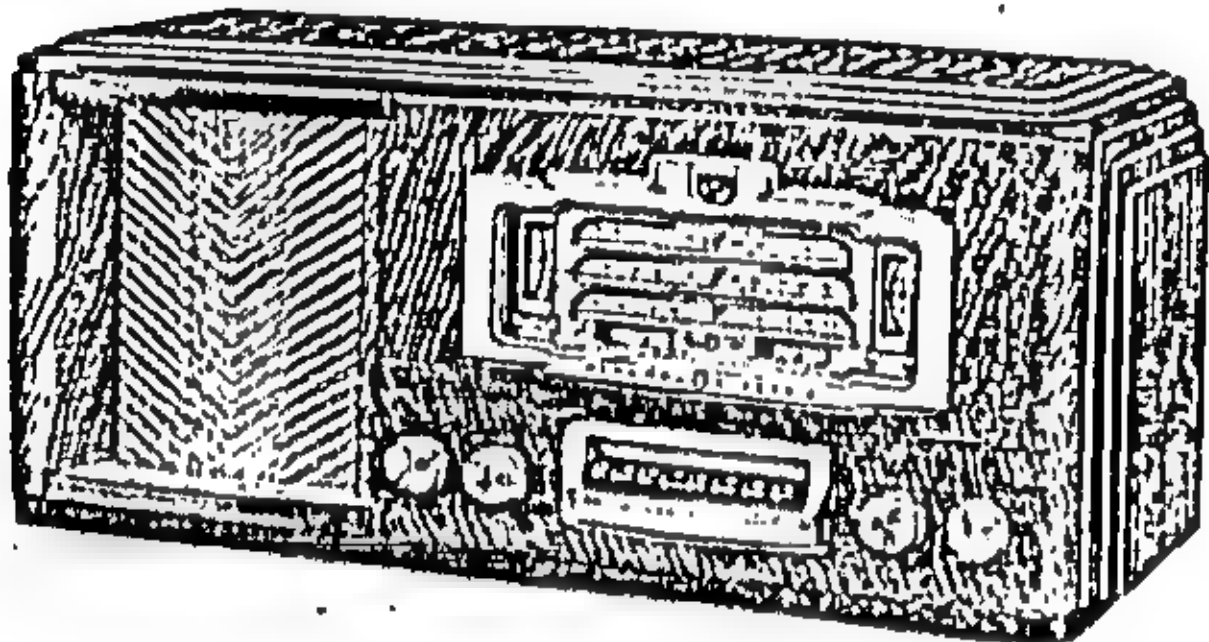
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1940 General Electric Radios are the result of several years of continuous testing in the "Humidity Chamber," which subjects individual parts and complete receivers to temperature and humidity conditions previously more severe than any found in the tropics. This research provides in six months an experience, which General Electric radios have in their 1940 radio line, equal to many years normal use in an owner's home. See General Electric Radio before you buy and take advantage of this reliability.

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FLAG DAY

IN AID OF

THE HONGKONG INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14

Please give generously

Donations will be thankfully received by the Honorary Treasurer, Lady MacGregor, Flag Day-Sub-Committee, P.O. Box 493, Hongkong.



PHOTOGRAPHS of the children become increasingly precious with the passing years. They, too, in later years, will appreciate the record of their childhood.

MAKE AN APPOINTMENT TO-DAY

MEE CHEUNG

PHOTOGRAPHERS

15, 23, Ice House Street. Tel. 26379.

A Look Through The "Telegraph"

50 YEARS AGO

Oct. 12, 1889.
"Reuter" actually takes the trouble to wire out specially that "the Emperor of Germany greeted the British Channel Squadron at Kiel." If this most extensive telegraphic service cannot find anything more interesting than this twaddle to send out from home, it would be much better to send nothing at all. Why didn't the enterprising telegraphist tell us in what particular fashion the German Emperor condescended to "greet" the Channel Squadron? We are all yearning to get full details of this historical ceremonial—like what the Kaiser had for breakfast before he went out to do homage to the naval might of Britannia. (Fifty years ago cable cost \$3.50 a word and newspapers rarely obtained more than one message a day—Ed.).

In France milk is now transported in a frozen state, and statement is made that it may be kept sweet for days and weeks in this condition.

Says a religious contemporary:—"There was not a Protestant in China fifty years ago. Now there are 30,000 Chinese in full church membership and 10,000 children in Mission schools." And there is likewise one of the champion liars of the world—the artist who wrote the foregoing paragraph.

The official grief at the death of Dr. Stewart (the Colonial Secretary) was a good deal modified by aspirations among the older hand to see a vacant post, with its comfortable salary of \$7,200 a year. It did seem rational that the Home Government should give a local man the billet, for surely we have at least one competent official who deserves promotion. But no—the claims of Messrs. Denne, Lister, Ackroyd, etc., etc., were too strong. And there is likewise one of the champion liars of the world—the artist who wrote the foregoing paragraph.

25 YEARS AGO

Oct. 12, 1914.
The newspapers in Antwerp state that an official telegram from Berlin announces that Antwerp has fallen. The British War Office announces that the Belgian forces evacuated Antwerp yesterday.

Lord Haldane addressed two great recruiting meetings in Newcastle-on-Tyne. He stated that he wished to say emphatically it was fortunate that we had not yet entered the war, which would have been in a difficult position if we had been attacked alone. The terms of peace must be that militarism, which perverted every talent of the German nation, should be crushed and broken, and future generations freed from such terror.

There has been a thrilling interlude in Samoa, which is running smoothly under the Union Jack. The German warships Schernhorst and Grauert entered Apia (capital of the Island of Upolu) and the New Zealanders landed the guns, expecting punishment but the warships departed. A German steamer appeared and was charged that the Union Jack was still flying.

Countries at War: Germany against Britain, Russia, France and Belgium; Austria against Serbia, Russia, and France.

10 YEARS AGO

Oct. 12, 1929.
Criticism of the management of the Hongkong Cricket Club in regard to the preparation of the tennis courts, and facilities provided for tennis playing members, were made at the annual meeting, held at the club pavilion yesterday evening. Mr. H. H. Hancock, President, was in the chair, and was supported by members of the committee.

5 YEARS AGO

London, Oct. 12, 1934.
British officialdom is in a quandary as to what flag to fly when Princess Marina of Greece comes to stay in England.

The Princess is shortly paying an official visit to the King and Queen, the parents of her husband-to-be, Prince George. But Princess Marina has no country, and therefore most flag. It would not be tactful to fly the old Imperial blue and white Greek flag, because Britain has friendly relations with the Greek republic.

Neither would the Russian eagle, or even the Hammer and Sickle of the Soviets do, although they might be taken to represent Russian ancestry. She has connections with the Danish royal house, and this is the flag that may be flown. It might, however, be decided to anticipate her nationality and fly the Union Jack. Meanwhile, the London Press is busy preparing for the wedding. Hotel proprietors, caterers, dressmakers, tailors, florists, and jewellers all anticipate big business in October and November, the month in which the marriage is scheduled. Some hotels have already received enquiries for accommodation during the wedding week.

A 5,000-ton ship built by Messrs. Cammell Laird, Birkenhead, was launched to-day. She was the s.s. Clement, the first of two 5,000-ton vessels being constructed for the Booth Line, Liverpool. (The Clement was sunk by a German pocket battleship off S. America last week—Ed.).

RADIO

ZBW, 355 metres (845 k.c.) and 31.49 metres (9,520 kilo-cycles).

Peter Gracy's Talk On Great Composers AN HOUR FOR CHILDREN

Radio programme broadcast by Z. B. W. to-day, on a Frequency of 845 k.c., and on Short Wave from 1-2.15 p.m. and 8-11 p.m. on 9.52 M.c. per second.

12.15 p.m. A Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 Beethoven—Sonata in D Major Op. 28, played by Arthur Schnabel (Piano).

12.52 Two Songs by Sophie Braslau (Contralto), Die Junge Nonne; Die Forelle (Schubert).

1.0 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 Carroll Gibbons and His Boy Friends, Film Selections.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 Musical Comedy Selections.

5.45 p.m. Studio—Children's Hour.

6.45 London Relay—Supplementary News.

7.02 Maritana—Vocal Gems, sung by Clara Seron, Francis Russell, Dennis Noble, and Chorus.

7.11 The Tatloo—Aldershot—1938.

7.30 B.B.C. Recording—"The Old Contemplatives"—Part 2.

The record of the British Expeditionary Force from Mons to Ypres, between August and November, 1914.

8.0 Local Times Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 Schubert—Ballet Music from "Rosamunde," Berlin State Opera Orchestra.

8.15 Studio—Short Biographical Studies of Great Composers, by Peter Gracy—No. 6—Schubert.

8.45 Studio—Talk on "English Ideals in Education" by Gerald A. Goodban, M.A.

9.15 London Relay—The News.

9.30 B.B.C. Recording—Fifteen Minute Skit—"Poor Polly."

9.45 Eric Coates—"The Three Men Suite": 1. The Man from the County; 2. The Man about Town; 3. The Man from the Sea.

Light Symphony Orchestra cond. by Composer.

9.50 Songs by Hubert Elsdell (Tenor). Come, Sing to Me (Thompson). Fill a Glass With Golden Wine.

Embittered By Baltic Events

Lesson To German Minority In Belgium

BRUSSELS, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Some indication of the bitter attitude of the German minority in Belgium to events in the Baltic can be seen in an editorial in a leading newspaper in Eupen district, which was ceded to Belgium by Germany after the Great War.

The newspaper says the Baltic events were a lesson for the German-speaking Belgians.

"Most of the German-speaking peoples in the Baltic made the mistake of identifying their Germanism with Nazi ideology and with support of 'Drang Nach Osten' (Thrust to East)."

Bitterly Regret Error "They must bitterly regret their error to-day."

"We believe the shocking events in the Baltic have opened the eyes of our fellow-citizens, and that soon all of them will realize their good fortune in being equal citizens of this Christian and democratic State, which, far from trying to suppress their German character, protects it."

Britain Accepts New President

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced that the British Government recognised the assumption of the functions of the President of the Polish Republic.

Sir Howard Kennard, British Ambassador to Warsaw, would proceed to France in a few days to resume his duties as His Majesty's Ambassador at the seat of the Polish Government, said Mr. Butler.

(Quilter); Goodnight (Shelly and Davis).

10.00 Len Fells & His Orchestra.

10.30 p.m. Dance Music.

11.0 Close. Down

Baby, Baby—bless him!

how shall mother dress him?



—by coming to WHITEAWAY'S and selecting from their fine range of baby robes, bonnets, nightgowns, booties, etc.

Christening Robes

with slip included Beautiful and dainty

\$14.50 set

Lace Trimmed Day Gowns

from \$3.50



Night Gowns

Priced from \$2.50

FINE, SOFT

Shetland Shawls

from \$7.95



Infantees \$1.25

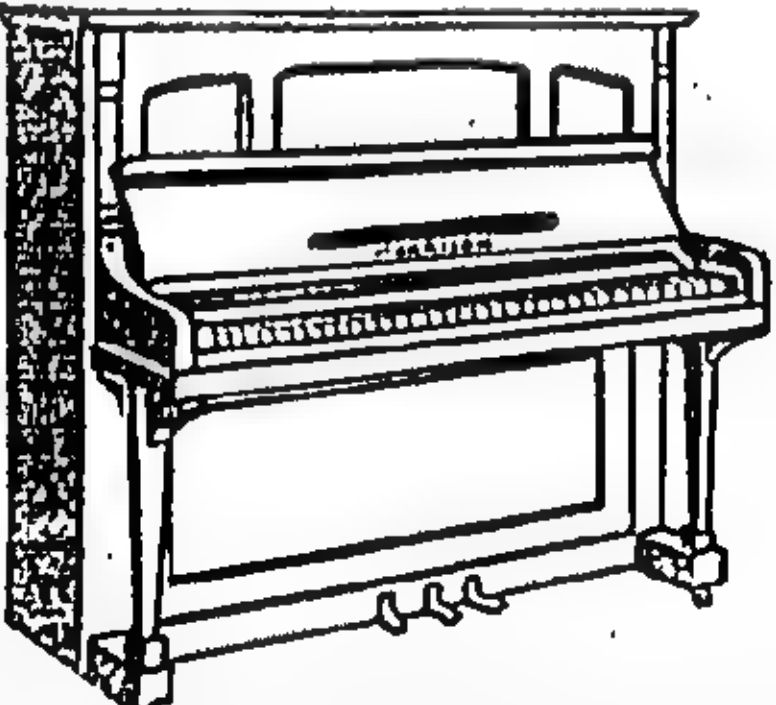
Bootees \$1.95

Bibs 60 cts.

Infants' Wear Dept.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

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FAMED FOR THEIR TONE, TOUCH, QUALITY & ENDURANCE ALL MODELS FOR SALE & HIRE INCLUDING THE MORRISON MINI-GRAND Our miniature piano with the full scale and tone of an upright grand.

TSANG FOOK PIANO COMPANY

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COMPLETE WITH 1/2 TO 3/4 H.P. LAUSON GASOLINE ENGINE—8 TO 12 HOURS ON ONE GALLON OF GASOLINE. CAPACITIES UP TO 60 GALLONS PER MINUTE. STOCKS CARRIED.

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33, WONG NEI CHUNG ROAD — — — HAPPY VALLEY.

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ACROSS
1—River in New Mexico
5—Smells
10—Bodily strength
11—Meeting place
12—Pigeon
13—Peter
14—Mental composition
15—Timber
16—Kind of raincoat
17—Spanish title of
18—Shutters set
19—Shed for drying
20—Lies flat
21—Come in contact
22—Hum
23—Pine
24—Ornament
25—Drunkard
26—U-lacks
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28—U-lacks
29—U-lacks
30—U-lacks
31—U-lacks
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2—Many times
3—Perimeter
4—Orange and purple
6—Door
7—Furn machine
8—Lateral
9—Famous canal
10—Knots
11—Dower
12—Minute amount
13—Those who aid
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The Sun Attacks HERE

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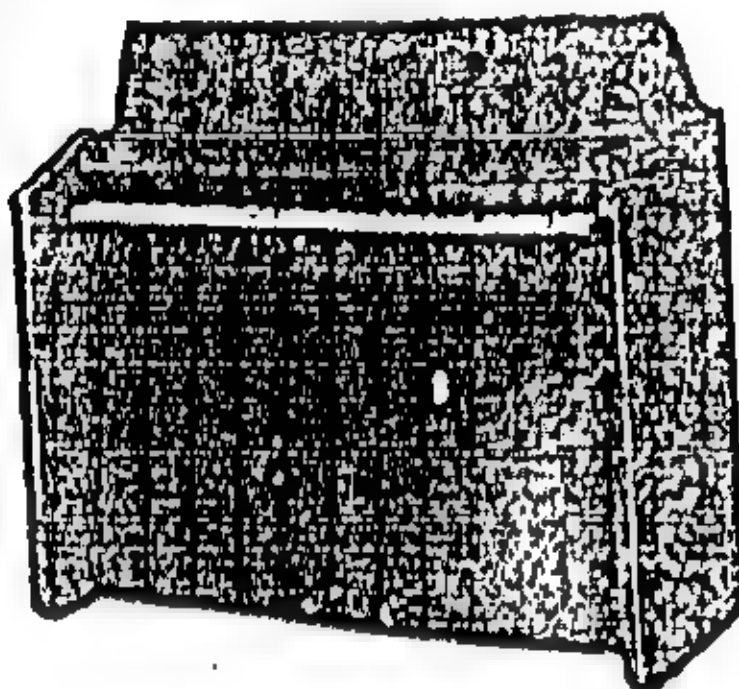
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October 12, 1939

The War Goes On

WHEN THE German armies violated Belgium in 1914 their leaders counted on a short war. The unfortunate German people have been told by their controlled press that, with the conquest of Poland, Britain and France will be eager to accept peace terms, and the remarkable "armistice" celebrations throughout Germany on Tuesday are indicative of this desire of the Germans to believe that their leaders are right.

The Nazi boast has been given a withering answer in M. Daladier's broadcast yesterday and, doubtless, Mr. Neville Chamberlain will be equally emphatic in his rejection of the so-called Nazi peace terms when he addresses the House of Commons this evening.

Whatever successes Hitler's perky and desperate haste have won in Poland, all the world now knows that the conquest of that unhappy victim of Nazi aggression is only the beginning of the struggle to which Nazism has challenged civilization and into which Britain is throwing all her strength.

The Fuehrer in his frenzy may be blind to the lessons of the long effort from 1914 to 1918, but they have been well and truly learned in England.

Kitchener's doctrine that to wage a major war the nation must prepare for years of fighting was startling in 1914. We then wasted many lives, much time and much treasure before our leaders organised Britain's man power for military service and her industries for the supply of munitions; now, the machinery to marshal the Empire's utmost strength in arms, made ready before the outbreak of war, is at work.

The certainty that, however long the task may take, it will be accomplished, will hardly be kept by the worst brutality of the Gestapo from the knowledge of the German people.

Whatever Hitler's monomaniac faith in his star, his people are clearly uncomfortable, as the joyous celebrations throughout the country at the hoax armistice reports bear witness.

It must be depressing to the German man-in-the-street, however dulled by propaganda, when he learns that, though Poland be crushed, he will for an indefinite period be short of meat, short of clothes, without any soap, and that is the best which the regime can promise him.

It is clear that the Allied challenge is disturbing. Hitler's "peace" terms shows that the Fuehrer has been thinking over it. The "armistice" celebrations show that the German people have also been thinking over it. They, the people, will think dangerously.

Someone in Germany is going to remember that "the last battle Britain always wins."

LEST WE FORGET—

—THE NATION THAT DID NOT DESERVE TO DIE AGAIN...

THE name of Poland once again disappears temporarily from the maps of Europe, but it will not vanish from the hearts of the Poles, nor should it from ours as we do battle in the west for its liberation.

Let us forget the enormity of the German offence committed against Poland, consider what the Poles did for their country in the course of its 20 years' resurrection.

For not only have its men, women, and children died under the hail of German steel, but years of hard work have been wiped out, years in which a race transformed itself into a nation.

The first time I went to Poland I imagined that Warsaw would be a drab, backward Slav city, dirty, tumbledown, lacking in elegance.

Instead, I saw Warsaw as a clean city of fine buildings, with a magnificent opera house, skyscrapers, up-to-date newspaper offices, and the best-dressed men and women I had met since leaving London and travelling across Northern Europe.

"You see," said a friend, on the terrace of the Hotel Europejski, "we are not Balkanised or backward as so many of you western Europeans seem to think, though, I admit, 20 years ago it was not like this."

Homesteads And Farms Burned

FROM him I heard what Poland looked like just after the 1914 war. The factories were closed because of a shortage of raw materials. The fields of the peasants were waste lands, their stock had been slaughtered, their homesteads and farms burned.

"The Germans and the Russians fought back and forth here like giant ploughs," my friend added, "turning upside down everything in their path."

Vast districts were on the edge of famine, communications were completely disorganised. The currency was chaotic, with German, Russian, and Austrian coins in circulation.

Let us forget, then, this is the background of the new Poland which Germany has again laid waste. Out of this morass the Poles built a country, not faultless, but having within it plenty to admire.

Now look briefly at their achievements.

Fishing Village Into Big Port

FIRST, Gdynia, built to give them their own port on the Baltic.

Sixteen years ago Gdynia was a village of a couple of hundred fishermen, who lived with their families in thatched houses along the sandy shore.

Now those same fishermen are (or rather were) living in villas in nearby Zoppot, the Monte Carlo of the Baltic. For on the sites of their thatched houses stand blocks of flats, rows of shops. The land on which they dried their fishing nets is worth £1 a square yard.

Let us forget Hitler's real smash and grab aim, please note that you could see as many as 40 or 50 ships in the 700 acres of Gdynia's harbour basins, protected by breakwaters two miles and a half long, equipped with automatic radio beacons and submarine oscillators.

From here went regular passenger services to North and South America. In and out, moved 40,000 passengers a year. To make this artificial port out of the scrub and sand cost the Poles £12,000,000, but it will always stand as a symbol of Poland's economic dynamism, though the name of Poland may vanish from the map, and the name of Gdynia be changed into some German form.

In a few years, then, this new port built up a trade in which it handled

annually 10,000,000 tons of merchandise.

Now consider the man who is the backbone of Poland—the peasant.

Going east from Germany in Warsaw the Nord Express used to rush through endless miles of plain, every inch of which was cultivated. From the train windows you saw the wheat fields stretching out from the railway track to the horizon, golden and bright high under the summer sun.

A beautiful scene this, but on closer examination what struck the observer most was the poverty of the peasant. He was very poor.

700,000 Small Holdings

BACK in Warsaw I tried to find out whether this could not be remedied, and there, at the Ministry, I discovered that only in Poland and Czechoslovakia was any attempt being made to solve the peasant problem in Central Europe.

"First of all, please understand that Poland is land hungry," said the expert, "and that's due to overpopulation in the rural areas."

Now this is what happened. As early as 1910 the Sejm (Parliament) of the Polish Republic passed a resolution fixing the principles of land reform. Chief of these was to break up the big estates and parcel them out into small lots.

So during the last 20 years 700,000 farm holdings have been created or enabled to achieve independent status. These have been giving work and a livelihood to 3,500,000 peasants.

Then year by year the Poles increased the area of arable land by turning barren land to account, and they have, in fact, increased the area of arable land by more than 3,000,000 acres to give the peasant a better deal.

Let us forget, these independent small farmers now become Hitler's erstwhile allies, until they are once more liberated.

Then, for obvious reasons and to absorb the surplus rural population, the Poles concentrated on industry.

What they have done in industrial production can best be seen by the index figure. In 1922 it stood at 75.5, but last year it had risen to 119.5.

Though the Germans destroyed or stole 80,000 electrical machines and about 7,000,000 yards of cable, Poland's electro-technical industry increased its production fourfold.

The chemical industry tells the same story: the output of soda rose by 145 per cent; calcium products were doubled; artificial silk production increased fivefold.

Her locomotive builders made Poland self-sufficient in rolling stock; her papermakers increased their output four times; the cellulose mills accounted for a sixfold increase in production.

She Wanted Ten More Years

LEST we forget what the Polish worker has now lost, note that Poland was one of the first countries to introduce the eight-hour day (seven in the mines and six for workers in temperatures over 82 degrees). In Germany, and presumably under the Germans, 10 hours is the working day.

The Poles, however, do not believe that man lives by work alone.

After the 1914-18 war, the Poles began with a shocking percentage of illiterates, due to the deliberate policy of the partitioning Powers, who wanted to keep their victims not only in serfdom but also in spiritual darkness.

But in the last few years the Poles have built 10,000 elementary schools, so no wonder the percentage of children in school soared from 60 in 1921 to the latest figure of 93. It would soon have been 100 per cent., but Hitler stepped in.

Then, with her limited resources, Poland created social services that may now disappear—community centres, summer camps for children, supplementary feeding in the schools. For the moment the prospect is dark.

"We needed another 10 years of peace to complete the creation of the new Poland," said an attaché of the Polish Embassy to me.

Let us forget, Poland's 20 years show that she deserved that peace.

Emrys Jones

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"I tell you, Chief, we got the year's biggest horror story here—three bridge players stranded on an uninhabited island!"

To-day is Hongkong Budget Day

GILBERT FRANKAU has thoughts on

MONEY

NEVER having been out of debt between the years 1906 and 1939, I claim to know as much about money troubles as any treasury in the British Empire.

Yet my very rich friends—I am always delighted to observe—spend for more time worrying about their financial futures than I do mine.

My father was like that. Though his worry was never personal. The thought that he might not leave my mother and his four children properly provided for used to drive him nearly frantic.

I still think of him as the least selfish man who ever lived. He grudged himself everything—at times even a handsome cab home after a late night at the office. He grudged nothing.

With what result? He died, as I told you last week, at an early age, leaving quite a large capital—which my mother and I between us blew inside 10 years.

Blowed, maybe, is not exactly the right word. Most of the money went into a business—and never came out of it. Nevertheless, the money went.

The Way to Treat It

MY mother died without knowing the worst. Afterwards I used to dream—having inherited an exaggerated sense of personal responsibility—that I could restore their share of the family fortune to my surviving brother and sister.

But I never have. And that they would have been any the happier for it I refuse to admit.

Both, like myself, lead busy lives. My brother Ronald's success is well known. My sister's, though less spectacular, seems to me even more satisfactory. She has devoted herself, in the intervals of bringing up a large family, to pure scholarship.

Accordingly, there is no need for my father to turn in his grave.

Nor, as I like to imagine, were his efforts and my mother's entirely wasted. If—as the poet tells us—to live in hearts we leave behind is not to die.

That the last sentence is perilously near "sob-stuff," I admit. Let us treat, further, that great financialer treat money as it should be treated—objectively, unemotionally, and unemotionally. But how many of us can afford to do that?

Foolish Slogan

TO nearly all of us money, whether received as payment for work we do or as interest on accumulated savings, is a personal matter. Our private budgets are the measures of our material lives. So much comes in yearly from our work or our savings. So much goes out for our expenses.

Lower our income or put up our expenditure. Either way, we squeal. And the people who squeal loudest—in my experience—are the very people who are always ready to preach: "Money doesn't mean happiness."

That slogan is not even "sob-stuff." It is sheer blunderdash. Lack of money for reasonable needs, these including enjoyment, will sour anybody except a saint.

Saints, however, are rarities; and the average Briton, though he dislikes being told so, is just as fond of money as his neighbours across the

Channel. It is a pity, therefore, that the average Briton should be taught so little about money when he or she is a nation.

As a young man I still suffer from the "money is the root of all evil" complex. Most of us, from the rich to the poorest, prefer that our children should learn the hard lesson of £ s. d., as I myself had to learn it, by bitter personal experience.

We would far rather see the little darlings studying French for their school certificates than the price of bread, meat, fish, and vegetables. While as for teaching them the difference between Preference and Ordinary shares, or even between a freehold and a leasehold... how much more satisfactory that they should have started algebra.

Financial Ignorance

ALGEBRA forsooth. When the boys don't know how much their own boots cost, and the girls, at any rate of our so-called upper and middle classes, can't even be trusted to buy a cauliflower.

Oh, the financial ignorance—the sheer, crass, hopeless, terrifying and completely avoidable financial ignorance—of the average middle-class bride and bridegroom.

The enduring miracle is that their domestic budgets ever balance. Yet most of them eventually do.

Eventually most of us learn the value of money. But half the knocks we take on the way to knowledge could be avoided if either our parents or our school-teachers would be less snobbish and more practical.

The making of money, the spending of money, or the investing of money, however much we may resent the fact, plays a considerable part in almost every human being's existence.

Children brought up in complete ignorance—as so many, upper and middle-class children are—of money matters represent a constant danger to the community. They are apt to become (as in my own case) spend-thrifts; or what is even worse, misers.

Such children are equally the prey, in later years, of the bucket-shop keeper and fraudulent political economist like Karl Marx.

You Must Be Master

FOR the real secret about money is that if you don't master it—and the sooner you are taught to do this the better—it will end by mastering you.

Hence, more often than not, your unhappy over-rich man who is afraid of losing his possessions. Hence, and hence only, your debtor who is always so certain that he'll be able to "let you have it back by Monday"—and never does.

Both such are money-slaves, though neither of them, in my opinion, is worth much pity.

Such pity as I have for money-slaves is reserved for the vast majority who won't find it too easy to pay that extra twopenny on tea or that extra penny on petrol.

All the same, they'll do it, and without too much grumbling. Nor should the better off grudge that extra income tax.

Because even those—and, believe it or not, they are still legion—who have never been taught the difference between Preference shares and an Ordinary know one meaning of the word "Security."

It's always worth while paying out money—down to your very last sixpence—for that!

AMAZING WEALTH

Britain's Strength In War Disclosed

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—A special commentary on the British economic strength has been released.

It is stated that in connection with Germany's claim of her economic strength, and the weakness of Britain, the following points may be useful.

Britain is the second richest country in the world, second only to the United States.

The average income per head of the British people is £112, whereas the average income per head of the Greater Reich is only £64 10s.

The British people, therefore, can afford to spend nearly twice as much on the war as the Germans.

For every gun which Germany can afford to make, Britain can make two. For every aeroplane Germany produces Britain can afford to make two.

When the British war effort is fully mobilised, they can expect nearly twice as much power as Germany.

Incomparably Stronger

Britain is incomparably stronger financially than Germany. Her gold reserve is over £500,000,000, whereas Germany has hardly any gold reserve at all. Britain has foreign investments totalling £3,500,000,000 whereas Germany has none.

Without exporting anything at all, Britain could pay for imports of food and raw material for at least 18 months, whereas Germany has only enough foreign exchange to pay for imports for two months.

As far as taxation is concerned, Britain compares favourably. The German married man has to pay income tax as soon as his income reaches £255 sterling a year. The British married taxpayer does not begin to pay until he is earning £225.

In Britain there are ample supplies of food, and it is not yet necessary to introduce rationing. In Germany rationing is already in force, and the ration is pitifully small.

The British Empire produces three times as much wheat, and twice as much sugar as Germany, and Britain has half as many people to feed as Greater Germany.

The British Empire produces twice as much iron-ore as Germany, four times as much oil and petrol, seven times as much copper, and nearly three times as much lead.

This Is Supposed To Be A News Item

"REUTERS". London Office sends out the following hot news item: "The message sent to the United States regarding the threatened sinking of the *Itasca* is believed to be part of the propaganda activities of Admiral Roder.

"That the chief of the German naval staff can indulge in propaganda suggests that the command of the German fleet is not a full-time job."

Women To Look After Diggers

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—An Australian Women's Volunteer Service has been formed in London to look after the welfare of Australians. A bureau has been set up in Australia House to enrol Australians and others who wish to join.

U.S. Marine Shoots Puppet Policeman

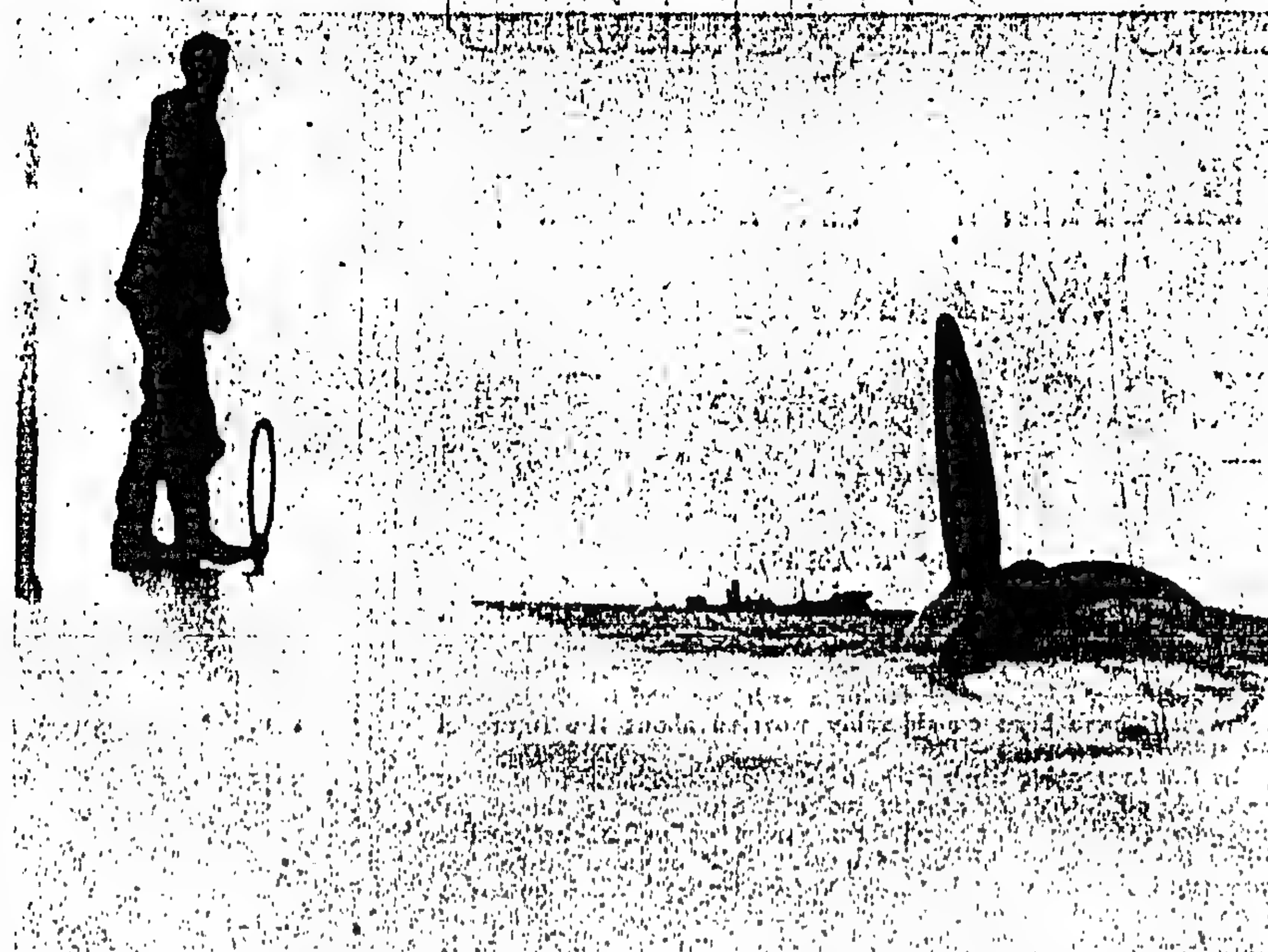
TIENSIN, Oct. 12 (Reuter).—Two United States marines from Peiping were guarding a shipment of goods at Tientsin east station last night. One of them was involved in an argument with a railway police officer, believed to be a Chinese, which resulted in both producing their guns. The marine shot the policeman through the thigh and then escaped through the barriers to the marine barracks. The other marine has been detained by the railway police. He is still held up to now. No further details are available.

Burma Starts Her Preparations

RANGOON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—A Defence Committee has been formed with the Governor, Sir Archibald Cochrane as chairman. The Defence Commissioner is deputy chairman and one of the members is the Burmese Premier, who has offered the support of his Ministry.

Split In British Communist Party

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—A division in the British Communist Party is revealed by the resignation of Mr. Harry Pollitt from the secretariat. Mr. Pollitt apparently disagreed with the change in the Party's attitude which at the beginning supported the Government's policy, and is now against it.



A GRAPHIC PHOTOGRAPH of the rescue of the crew of the torpedoed British steamer Kensington Court by Royal Air Force planes. The Kensington Court, in background, is just going down as a member of crew of one of the two R.A.F. planes which participated in the rescue waits to assist on rescuers.—Royal Air Force Photograph. Crown Copyright Reserved.

South Africa's Hidden Wealth Will Be Used For Allies' Benefit

CAPETOWN, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—In South Africa it is expected that the war will lead to the development of the Dominion's mineral ores.

It is calculated that the Dominion will produce enough for her own requirements, and also will be able to ship the surplus to Britain and the Allies.

South Africa contains nearly all metals and oils required by modern industry, though only the more accessible products are now being worked. Mining products are exported as raw materials, the finished articles being mainly imported.

Large Reserves

Among the base metals in South Africa are asbestos, chrome and manganese. There are large reserves of these, and also of iron, copper, tin and vanadium.

Recent advances in technical skill will enable most of the problems of plant equipment to be solved locally. An estimate made two years ago placed the value of South Africa's untouched base minerals at over £30,000,000.

JAPAN FED UP WITH WAR

CARS with threadless tyres. Taxis and buses that run on charcoal.

And a progressively lowering economic level that bodes ill for the future of the country and people.

These are the things that struck Mr. A. S. Smith in a tour of Japan, from which he returned to Hongkong to-day.

Japan, Mr. Smith believes, is heartily "fed up" with the war in China.

The people are finding it increasingly difficult to avoid malnutrition, owing to the increasing cost and scarcity of food.

Power plants cannot obtain sufficient coal or fuel. Neon signs and electrical advertisements are slowly disappearing, or being replaced by inferior lighting apparatus.

More Japanese girls are being forced into the geisha ranks. And the soldiers who are boarding transports are becoming appallingly young.

Swastikas no longer fly "side-by-side with the Rising Sun" in Japan's streets. Japan has not yet recovered from the Russo-German agreement.

Recruiting In Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Recruiting has begun in Jerusalem of 2,000 Palestine volunteers from Palestine nationals for the Royal Engineers, the Royal Army Service Corps, the Ordnance Corps, and the Medical Corps.

The men will be liable for service in any garrison or theatre of war.

Sweden May Build Battleships

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The Swedish Defence Minister to-day proposed in Parliament that construction be started immediately on two battleships.

Sweden already has many destroyers of the latest type. Parliament passed two bills, one for setting up a Ministry of National Economy, and the other providing severe penalties for espionage.

LEST WE FORGET

LONDON, OCT. 11 (Reuter).—IT IS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED THAT THE KING HAS DECIDED THAT THE ARMISTICE DAY SERVICE AT THE CENOTAPH WILL NOT BE HELD THIS YEAR.

H.K. Stock Market

The following quotations were issued on the Hongkong Stock Market this morning.

BANKS

H.K. Banks \$ 1,250 n.
H.K. Banks (Lon. Reg.) £ 73 n.
H.K. Banks (H.K. Reg.) £ 75 n.
Chartered £ 65 n.
Mercantile, A. & B. £ 20 1/2 n.
Mercantile, C. & £ 10 1/2 n.
East Asia £ 72 n.

INSURANCES

Canons \$ 202 1/2 n.
Union \$ 365 n.
China Underwriters \$ 174 n.
H.K. Fire \$ 170 n.

SHIPPING

Douglases \$ 87 n.
Steamboats \$ 12 n.
Indo-China, S. \$ 60 n.
Indo-China, D.S. \$ 30 n.
Shell (Reuter's) \$ 83 1/2 n.
Waterboats \$ 810 n.

DOCKS ETC.

Wharves \$ 101 n.
Docks \$ 18 n.
Providents \$ 430 n.
New Eng. Sh. \$ 7 1/2 n.
Sh. Docks, Sh. \$ 125 n.

MINING

Rails \$ 9 1/2 n.
Venz. Gold \$ 4 n.
H.K. Mines \$ 4 n.

LANDS

Hotels \$ 450 n.
Lands \$ 32 n.
Land \$ 18 n.
Shai Lands \$ 8 n.
Humphreys \$ 75 n.
H.K. Realties \$ 415 n.
Chinese estates \$ 100 n.

UTILITIES

Trams \$ 1570 n.
Peak Trams (old) \$ 740 n.
Peak Trams (new) \$ 370 n.
Star Ferries \$ 81 1/2 n.
Y. Ferries \$ 22 n.
China Lights (old) \$ 795 n.
China Lights (new) \$ 430 n.
H.K. Electric \$ 494 n.
Mueno Electric \$ 740 n.
Sandalan Lights \$ 115 n.
Telephones (old) \$ 20 n.
Telephones (new) \$ 700 n.
Traction \$ 19 1/2 n.
Traction (Pref.) \$ 22 1/2 n.

INDUSTRIALS

Cald. Macg. (Ord.) \$ 14 n.
Cald. Macg. (Pre.) \$ 13 n.
Canton Ice \$ 1 n.
Cements \$ 1425 n.
H.K. Ropes \$ 45 n.
Powell, Ltd. \$ 1 n.

COTTON MILLS

Ewo Sh. \$ 1085 n.
Shai Cotton Sh. \$ 105 n.
Zhong Sing Sh. \$ 49 1/2 n.
Wing On Textiles Sh. \$ 49 1/2 n.

MISC.

H.K. Entertainments \$ 650 n.
Constructions (old) \$ 155 n.
Constructions (new) \$ 84 n.
Vibro Piling \$ 1025 n.
Ch. Govt. \$ 30 1/2 n.
G. Bonds \$ 11 1/2 n.
Marsmans (Lon.) \$ 104 n.
Marsmans (H.K.) \$ 104 n.
H.K. Govt. 4% Loan \$ 88 n.
H.K. Govt. 3 1/2% Loan \$ 88 n.

AMERICAN SAILOR LOST IN TYPHOON

SHANGHAI, Oct. 12 (Internat.).—An unnamed American sailor of the destroyer U.S.S. Perry fell overboard and disappeared during a typhoon while the warship was on way from Shanghai to Manila, it became known to-day.

Poland's New Government

British Ambassador Returns To Post

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—A few hours after the arrival in London of the Foreign Minister of the new Polish Government, it was announced in the House of Commons that Sir Howard Kennard would leave for Paris in a few days to resume his duties as British Ambassador to Poland.

The London "Times" declared that the Polish Foreign Minister was particularly welcome for many reasons. He represents an indestructible race whose country has been barbarously devastated not for the first time in its history, but which unhesitatingly chooses a new government in the place of the old.

The "Times" refers to the new Foreign Minister's words at General Kennard, who is to take up duties as Ambassador to Poland in a few days at the seat of the Polish Government in Paris.

The new Polish Foreign Minister, who arrived in London from Paris this morning, had a long talk with the Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, at the Foreign Office this afternoon.

He conferred with Mr. Chamberlain at No. 10 Downing Street, and at night was a guest at a banquet given by the Polish Ambassador.

Another guest was Sir Howard Kennard, who is to take up duties as Ambassador to Poland in a few days at the seat of the Polish Government in Paris.

In Paris, the Polish Cabinet met before the Foreign Minister left for London under General Sikorsky. The Foreign Minister delivered a report.

Measures have been taken in connection with the Polish merchant fleet, most of which was saved, and most of the rights have been restored to the ten Polish members of Parliament who had been exiled several years ago.

The Polish Foreign Minister in a broadcast said that in their great hour of crisis their spirit was unconquerable, and they were determined to carry on. Their alliance with the tremendous military efforts of the Western Powers would guarantee victory.

"What I have heard from the highest British and French statesmen has made me realise that we shall not halt until a complete and final victory is won. We are fighting not only for our own freedom, but the freedom of all nations and a better Europe. We shall put an end to all efforts to dominate by brute force."

Cession Not Recognised
LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—It is understood in London that Great Britain is not prepared to connive at any cession of Polish territory.

Lithuania has been told that Britain cannot recognise the cession by Russia of Vilna to Lithuania.

On the other hand, it is felt that the case of Lithuania is very different from the Russian and German partition of Poland.

Lithuania was compelled to sign the treaty with Russia, and can hardly be blamed if she takes some compensation for the virtual loss of her independence.

In addition, the inhabitants of the Vilna region will be better off under Lithuanian rule than under Russia or Germany.

Troops Move Up
HELSINKI, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Several divisions of Soviet troops, as well as many large tanks and heavy artillery, have been moved up to the Finnish frontier.

The Finnish Foreign Minister will broadcast to the United States to-morrow.

There is a desperate hope that the United States will counsel moderation to Russia.

An Iron Ring
MOSCOW, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The Lithuanian delegation which concluded the Soviet-Lithuanian treaty, attended a dinner in their honour at the Kremlin to-night.

The Soviet press describes the concessions to Russia by the Baltic States at the setting up of an "iron ring for Soviet defence in the near Baltic."

Occupation Postponed
TALLINN, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The entry of Soviet troops into Estonia to occupy bases rented by Russia under the recent agreement has been postponed to Wednesday of next week.

Three Soviet warships to-day entered Tallinn Bay and exchanged salutes with the Estonian coastal batteries.

Plenty Of Planes, But No Bombs

Watchful Aerial Activity

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The B.B.C. correspondent with the R.A.F. in France says that air activity on the western front at present is confined to reconnoitring activity.

No bombs have been dropped by either side.

At small cost our planes have taken photographs of the Siegfried Line, but the Germans, for the same cost, have nothing to show for their air flights, which have been almost wholly over German territory.

The only German flight over the French lines was by a single machine flying very high, and the Messerschmidt fighters are the only enemy planes seen.

Frenchman's "Blimy Guv'nor"
The correspondent describes a recent dogfight between British and French planes and German machines, in which one of the enemy machines was shot down.

One of the British planes developed engine trouble, but the pilot was lucky enough to land behind the Maginot Line. He was greeted by a salute with the words, "Blimy, Guv'nor! You're blooming lucky!"

The pilot was a Frenchman whose home is in South London.

Consuls Held In Reich

British Officials Said Comfortable

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, said His Majesty's Government had no official information as to the constitution of the new Czech Government.

Asked for a statement as to the present position between Britain and Spain, Mr. Butler said: "Our relations with Spain are developing in a normal and friendly manner."

British Consuls In Germany
Mr. Butler also revealed at question time that 11 members of the British Consular Service and five members of the British Consular Service and five members of their staffs were still in Germany.

According to the reports of the United States Charge d'Affaires in Berlin, they were comfortable at hotels.

The three who had been in prison pending the release from custody of certain German officials in Britain, have now returned to the hotel.

It was hoped shortly, added Mr. Butler, to arrange for an exchange of British and German consular officers.

STOCK EXCHANGE VERY CHEERFUL

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The Stock Exchange spent a thoroughly cheerful session, encouraged by M. Daladier's and Sir Kingsley Wood's speeches, though some quarters preferred to await Mr. Neville Chamberlain's speech to-morrow.

The Air Minister's remarks regarding the increased production helped aviation and motor holdings, while gilt-edged shares were notable for a number of small dealings.

War Loan was at a minimum, which was the first of such business since the war.

Commodities and rubber were firm generally, a farthing higher on trade buying, with sellers reserved.

Wall Street was firm.

Shai Consular Officials Resign

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

SHANGHAI, Oct. 11 (UP).—The Japanese Consul, Mr. Miura, together with 20 leading officials of the Japanese Consulate and Embassy, have tendered their resignations in support of the Foreign Office revolt against Admiral Nomura, the Japanese Foreign Minister.

Britain Calls Up More Men

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

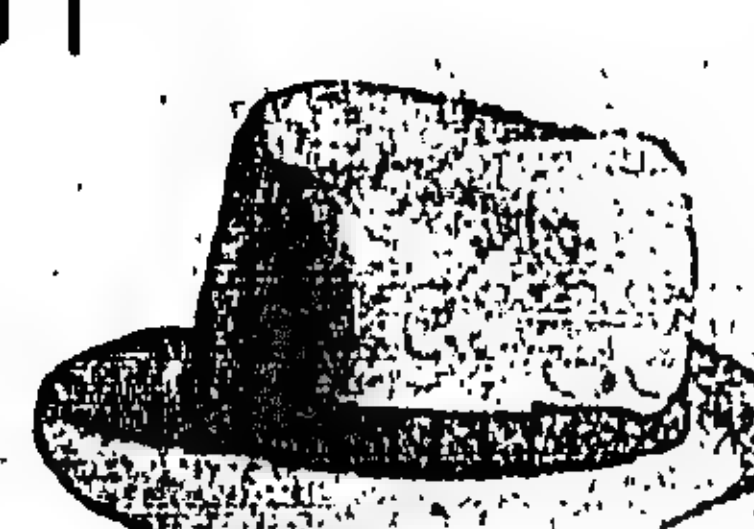
LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The War Office announces that during the next week or two, a large number of men, who have already received calling-up notices, will be joining the colours for military service.

attended a dinner in their honour at the Kremlin to-night.

The Soviet press describes the concessions to Russia by the Baltic States at the setting up of an "iron ring for Soviet defence in the near Baltic."

Occupation Postponed
TALLINN, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The entry of Soviet troops into Estonia to occupy bases rented by Russia under the recent agreement has been postponed to Wednesday of next week.

Three Soviet warships to-day entered Tallinn Bay and exchanged salutes with the Estonian coastal batteries.



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"Lovely smell of cooking in the club this morning. Scrambled eggs, cutlets, and that excellent curry the secretary introduced from Penang. Makes a fellow's mouth water. I've half a mind to go through the lot."

"Can't you talk of anything except food? I don't if I shall ever eat again."

"Fairly dripping with sweetness and light this morning, aren't you? Advanced case of hangovers, I'll bet a couple of chips. Some of you young fellows haven't enough sense to come in out of the rain."

"That's right. Morally, you hypocrite. I suppose you never woke up with a head or a tongue like a strip of ancient gummy bag."

"On the contrary, I have in the past cultivated some of the finest hangovers of all time. But that was back in the bad old days before I'd heard of Rose's Lime Juice."

"What on earth has Rose's got to do with hangovers?"

"Everything, my dear Watson. It wipes them out. If you stick to Gimbles or have a good stiff twig before going to bed, you'll have no regrets in the morning."

"Rose's Lime Juice you said?"

"Yes, Rose's."

"Lend me a pencil, and I'll write it down."

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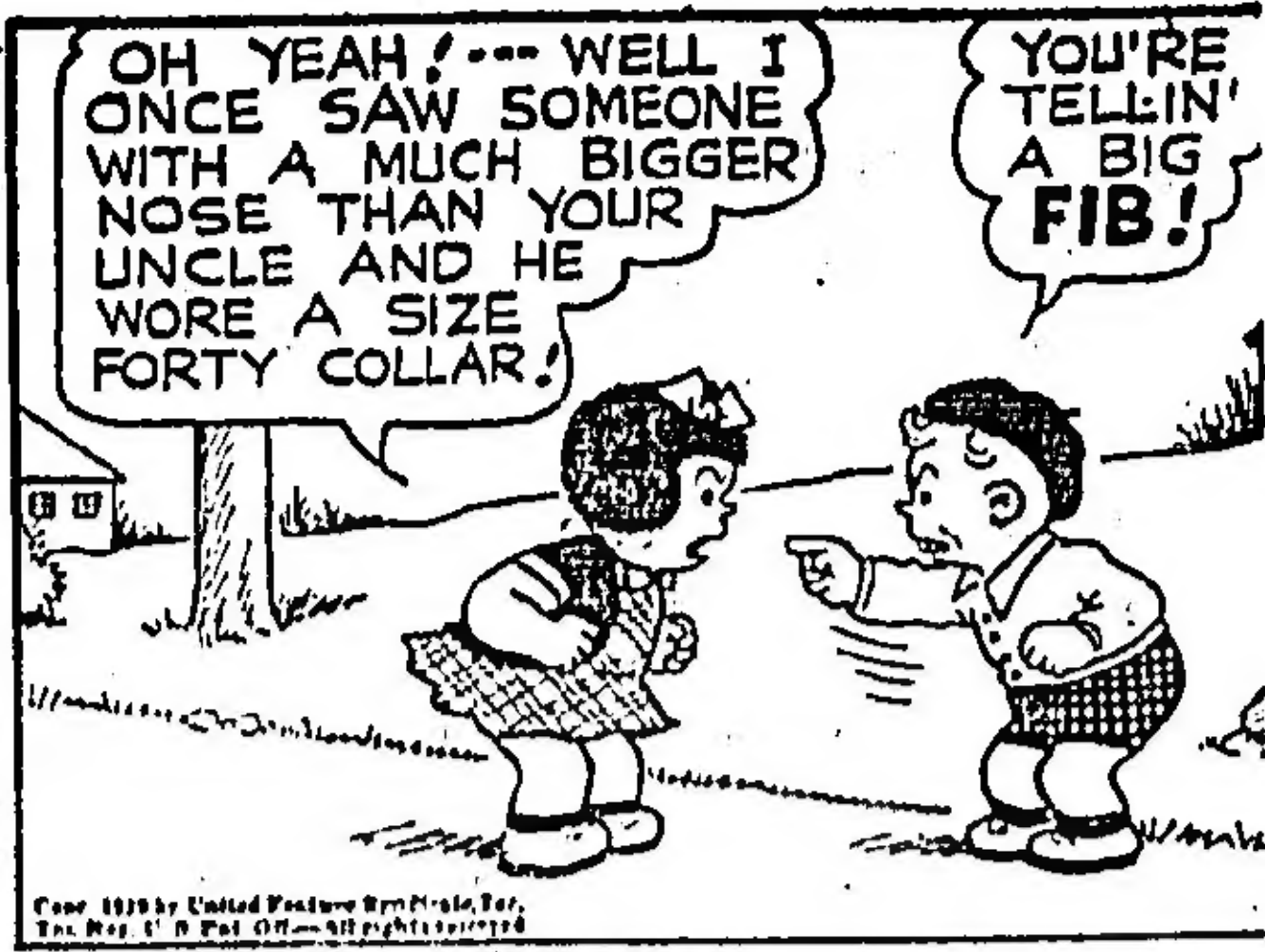
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NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

Ideal Speech Daladier Broadcast Impresses

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—M. Daladier's response to Hitler's so-called peace proposals leaves nothing to be desired in point of emphasis, writes the "Daily Telegraph."

This paper adds that it is entirely in tune with his broadcast to the French people on the day war was declared, and nothing has occurred since to invalidate its force.

No Other Reply Possible
No self-respecting nation could give Hitler any other answer than that which M. Daladier gave yesterday.

Days when the robbery of territories brought advantage to the robber must end. It is for that high purpose that the two western democracies have now taken the field in alliance, and insidious attempts to divide them and to frustrate the pursuit of that purpose, will be no more successful in England than it has been in France, concludes the newspaper.

Warmly Welcomed
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
PARIS, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—M. Daladier's firm reply to Hitler is warmly welcomed in all sections of the press.

"Matin" says: "It took Hitler an hour and a half to say, amid innumerable commonplaces, how he wanted to direct his latest conquests. It took M. Daladier 20 minutes to oppose to the German spirit of domination the French spirit of a just peace, which gives to the peoples the joy of living."

"We certainly want peace, but not peace at any price, and above all, not with participation whose signature is worthless."

The "Oeuvre", referring to Hitler's string of broken promises, says: "If

Nazi Party Officials Discontented

Resent Alliance With Russia

PARIS, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Rumours of discontent among the Nazi party officials and prominent Army men, some of whom participated in the formation of a "Freikorps" in the Baltic countries, are referred to in an Amsterdam dispatch to a journal.

They feel that the abandonment by Germany of the position once held in countries owing civilisation to Germany constitutes an incomprehensible sacrifice and is open to much criticism.

Following the alliance with the Bolsheviks, the evacuation of Germans from the Baltic countries is arousing lively discontent among the higher ranks in the party.

Nazi Police Chief In Italy

ROME, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Herr Himmler, Chief of the Nazi Secret Police, arrived in Italy to-day. He was met at Milan by the Italian prefects of Bolzano and Fiume.

He will have talks in a town on Lake Como which are expected to last two days.

We had been crazy enough to believe this perjured, in six months after the Reich has digested its last prey, we should have been attacked under less favourable conditions."

ACTION AND DRAMA IN "Dawn Patrol"

"Dawn Patrol" coming to the King's to-morrow, deals with a section of R.A.F. men and their work during the last war. It is an excellent show and is much superior to many flying films recently shown on local screens.

The period is the middle years of the last war and every morning a squadron of flimsy crates set out from behind the Allied lines to patrol the German lines and observe or destroy. The few airmen who have had time to acquire the art of war in the air have some chance of returning, but the replacements of young men who come out almost every day from England after a few flying hours at home are inevitably and uselessly destroyed. The General Staff seem to be continually planning new and yet more impossible expeditions, and the officer commanding the patrol has to obey their orders and wait every day for the return of the patrol with its number inevitably diminished, a strain which during the progress of this film three men in turn find unbearable.

The film has many remarkable scenes of individual combat in the air and culminates in an appalling scene of the bombing of factories, ammunition works and railways behind the German lines.

There was an earlier silent version of this film, starring Neil Hamilton and Richard Barthelmess, but there is a new generation of picture-goers to whom the pilot will not be known.

Much of the success of the film depends on the cast—Basil Rathbone as the major, sensitive, bitter and nerve-racked; Errol Flynn as the man who takes his place wearing his stiff upper lip with dash and distinction, and David Niven, as the man who sees his brother die in a burning plane.

It is hard to distinguish, but it is probably this last portrait, debonaire, smiling and keeping an exquisite balance between comedy and pathos, that most people will remember.

Empire Plan To Train More Airmen Canada As Centre Of New Scheme

CANBERRA, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The Australian Premier, Mr. R. G. Menzies declared to-day that the empire air training plan would make the commonwealth a great air power, and would substantially contribute to the successful conclusion of the war.

Under the training scheme missions were going to Canada from Britain, Australia and New Zealand, and it was planned that Canada should become the chief training centre.

Mr. Menzies announced that the Minister for civil aviation and assistant defence Minister, Mr. V. Fairbairn would represent Australia in Canada.

The Premier concluded by saying that it was a striking example of the manner in which they were employing the full weight of the resources of the empire in a common cause.

British Mission Personnel

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Sir Kingsley Wood, the Air Minister, announced the composition of the British Air Mission to Canada in the House of Commons to-day.

The leader, Lord Riverdale, is a northern industrialist and the deputy leader is Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, former Governor of Kenya.

Mr. F. P. Earle, managing director of one of our largest aircraft manufacturing companies, will be a member of the Mission, which will also comprise technical and other officers.

As Air Chief Marshal Brooke-Popham is now on service abroad, his place will be taken temporarily by Air Vice-Marshal Sir Christopher Courtney.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Air Ministry, Captain H. H. Balfour, will also go to Canada to help in arrangements which Canada will have to make for consultations with the Missions from Australia and New Zealand.

Death-Knell Of German Ambitions

MELBOURNE, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The Empire training scheme mentioned by Sir Kingsley Wood, the Air Minister, yesterday sounds the death-knell of German ambitions, declared the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. R. G. Menzies, in a broadcast.

Mr. Menzies explained that the scheme means that Australia will train and maintain thousands instead of hundreds of the flying personnel.

It takes longer to train an airman than to produce an aeroplane, and the Empire has determined on, and planned an air armada manned by skilled and courageous fliers, he added.

Australian papers welcome the scheme. The "Melbourne Herald" in a leader, says it will arouse enthusiasm in the dominions by enabling them to make a vital contribution to the Empire's victory.

Press Enthusiastic

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—British and Empire press reaction to the new Empire Air Training Scheme is enthusiastic.

In London the "Times" declares that this sign can hardly be exaggerated. "Here's imperial co-operation on its highest and largest scale. New weight has been thrown into an

Frantic Wish For Peace

Depression Follows Berlin Canard

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The Berlin correspondent of the "Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant" gives further details of the peace rumour in Germany.

The rumour, he says, led to an extraordinary outburst of rejoicing, and it was believed even by the more cautious people.

Even the official denial was not credited at first, and it was thought that the news of the peace was to be issued later.

Bitter Disappointment
Bitter disappointment was the reaction when it was at last discovered to be false.

"Such a demonstration," the correspondent comments, "points to the urgent wish of the German people for peace."

The Berlin correspondent of the Amsterdam "Telegraf" says there had been general pessimism in the Nazi capital since Hitler's second speech. This was noticeable both in political circles and among the general population.

Foreign reaction was such that there was little hope in Berlin that Britain and France were willing for peace, except on such terms as Berlin could not approve.

Cardinal Ill

MUNICH, Oct. 11 (UP).—Cardinal Faulhaber, aged 70, is ill with heart trouble. Prayers are being offered for him.

It is stated, however, that there is no immediate danger to his life.

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already fairly even balance of air power."

In Australia, the "Melbourne Herald" says the plan will enable the Dominions to make a vital contribution to the victory of the Allies.

The "Melbourne Sun" says the Empire is showing true coherence instead of crumbling as its enemy had hoped.

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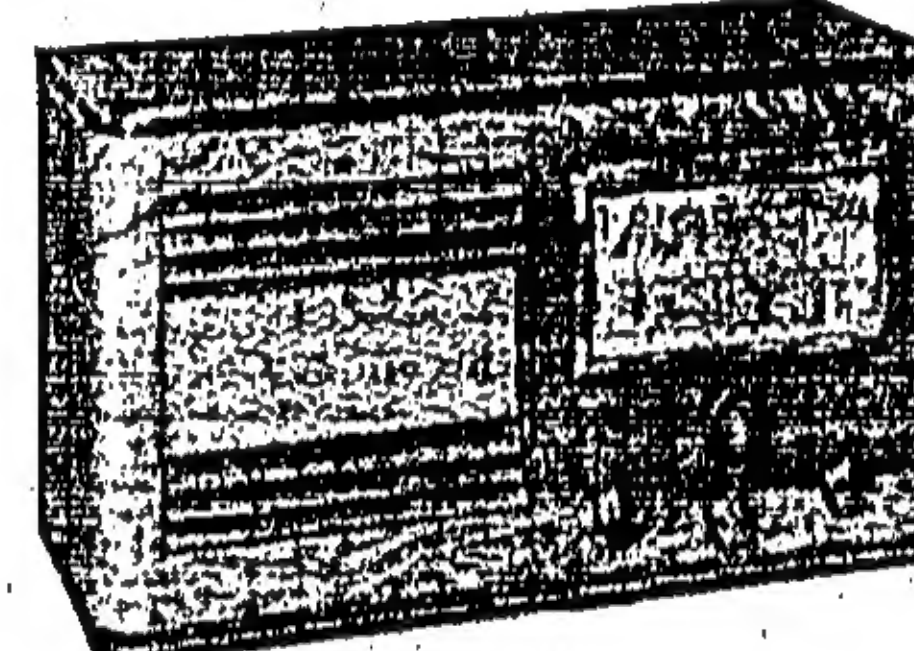
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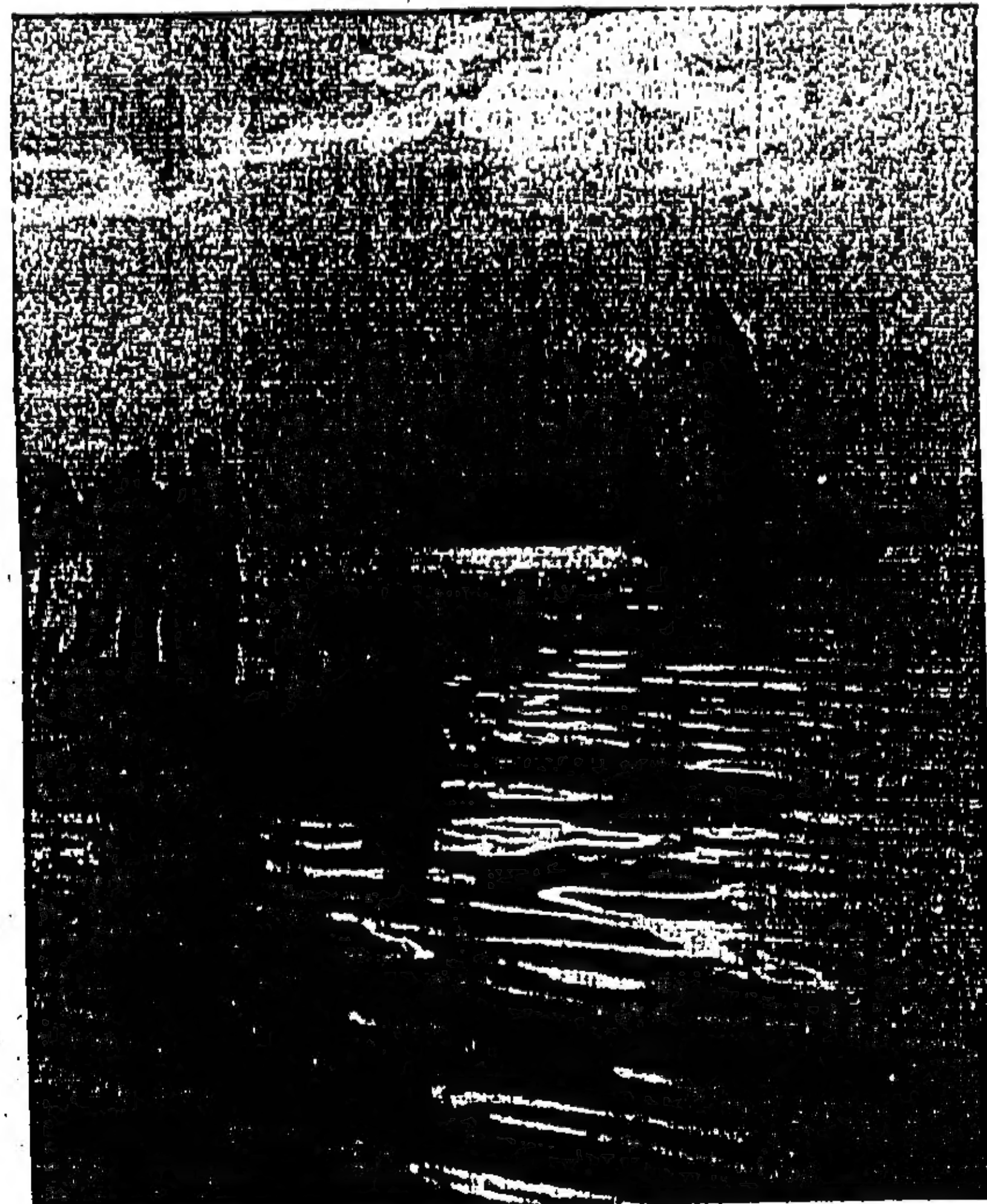
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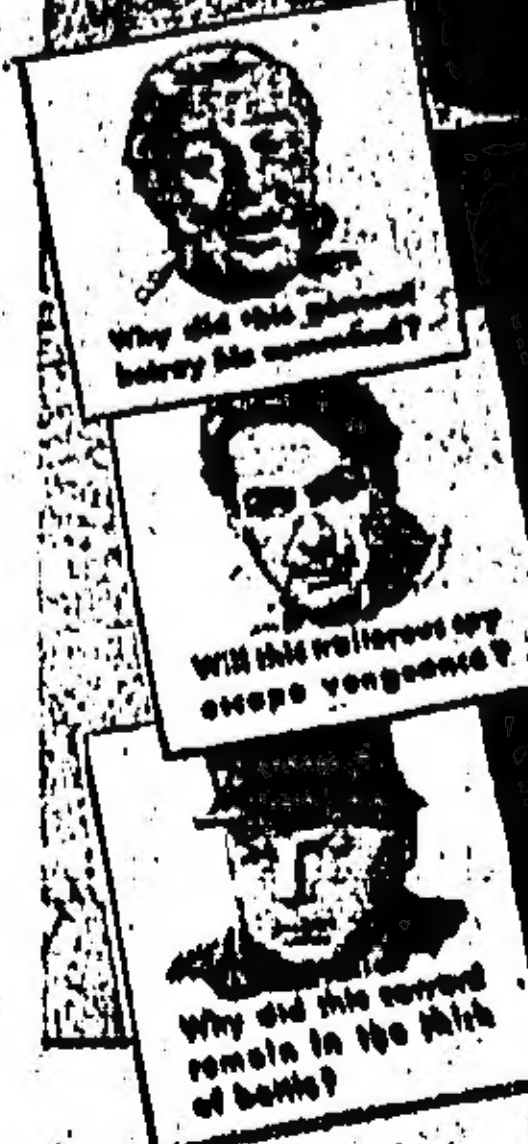
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Isa Miranda
Ray Milland

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Reunited by... Capt. Lockhart

TO-MORROW AT THE QUEEN'S SATURDAY AT THE ALHAMBRA

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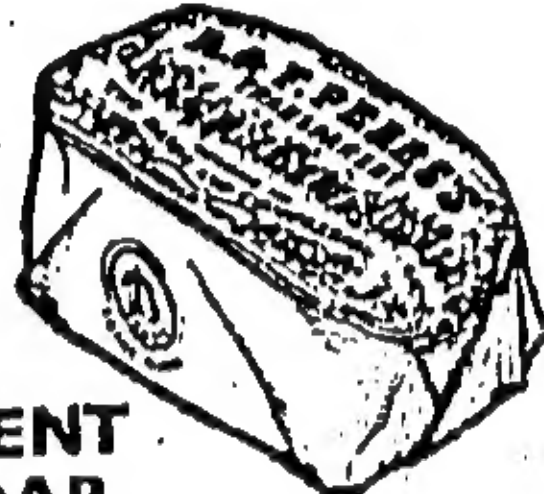
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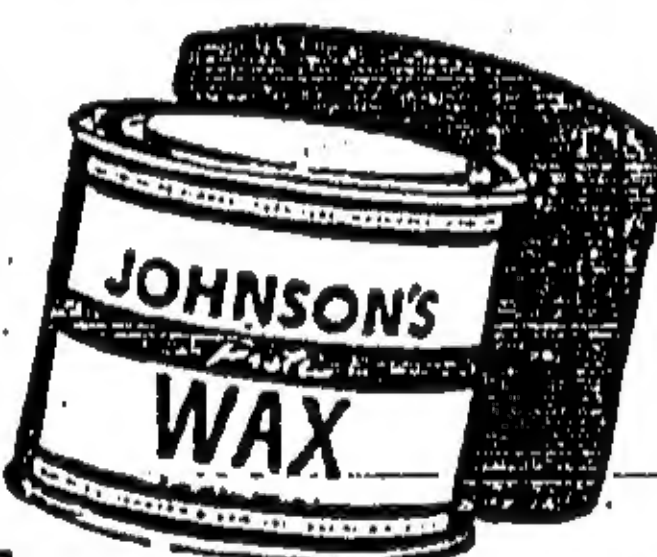


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RECIPE FOR A NEW SUIT

Each separate point is as important as the salt in the soup in making up a three-star success.



1. The feather on the hat, a bold, upswEEPing quill, in royal blue. It contrasts brightly with—
2. The caramel brown felt hat. Notice how it comes well down on the head at the back, sweeps up, following the same line as the feather in front.
3. A small, flat beaver collar goes over the square-cut collar of—
4. The suit, which is made in caramel brown wool. This is one of the newest and most attractive colours—good for in or out of town. The jacket of the suit is wrist length (very new) double-breasted (also new), studded with ten wooden buttons. Sleeves are long and plain, but shoulders are slightly squared, just enough to look solid.
5. Don't miss the two slanting hip pockets, edged with beaver to match the collar.
6. Back of the jacket is slightly flared, just hinting at the bustle silhouette.
7. Skirt is easily full, and cut with the newest sort of fullness—unpressed seams flaring slightly towards the hem. But notice—
8. The skirt is still short, round 16in. off the ground.
9. Shoes in matching brown calf are smart but comfortably cut, stub-toed, fairly low heels, high over the instep.
10. Bag in caramel brown cloth matches hat, suit and shoes—leaving the note of colour contrast to be loudly struck by royal blue feather—
11. Royal blue suede gloves, plain short gauntlets, and—
12. Royal blue blouse with high collarless neck, curved under gathering up fullness over the bust (detailed in small sketch on the right).



SHORT CUTS

Paper towels are useful in drying fish before baking or boiling and also for draining excess grease from doughnuts, fritters, croquettes and bacon.

A teaspoonful of Epsom salts added for each gallon of water used in washing coloured fabrics prevents fading and keeps colours from running.

To remove fat from soup, try straining it through a cloth wrung from cold water, but be sure to heat it again for serving.



Collarless neckline, diminutive waistline, and a flaring skirt are features of this coat of bunn marten dyed shawl. Note, too, the raised and rounded shoulder line, and two-direction working of the fur in bodice and skirt.

lines about their eyes, and whose eyelids are crumpled and wrinkled. Will do well to obtain some special eye-drops and an anti-wrinkle oil which are conveniently boxed together.

Apply a little of the beauty oil to the skin around the eyes and a little more to the palms of the hands.

Close the eyes and embrace the eye and forehead area with the palms. Then using a smoothing upward and outward movement, press the palms slightly while stroking. Repeat twenty times each day until the eyes are again normal.

Ann Thorogood



Tepid water, a stiff brush and plenty of mild soapsuds—this is the recipe for dainty and comfortable feet. This school miss is giving her feet a beauty bath preparatory to a pedicure, so that she can show her toes in cut-out dancing sandals.

Daily Routine Suggested For Keeping Feet Lovely

By JACQUELINE HUNT

FEET that dance merrily half the night, then trudge dutifully to classes and, perhaps, before the day is done, sprint fleetly down the hockey field, need a lot of care. Often this is a phase of beauty and grooming that is neglected by the schoolgirl, for young feet are generally healthy feet and not subject to aches and pains.

Yet, according to a famous orthopedic surgeon, it is in the late teens that most foot troubles begin. It is at this age that many girls begin to wear high-heeled shoes that do damage to the delicately poised bones of the ankles and arches.

Schoolgirls of to-day tend to be more sensible about such matters than they were in my day, but even so, a little more thought given to the care of the feet now will make for better foot health in days to come—and for better grooming right now.

Make a Schedule

Foot care doesn't take a lot of time but, when you plan your beauty schedule, see that some time is allotted specifically to your feet. Your schedule might read something like this:

Monday—Facial, beauty bath, inspect toenails.

Tuesday—Shape eyebrows; 15-minute eye treatment.

Wednesday—Manicure and pedicure.

Thursday—Shampoo and wave-set.

Friday—Change nail polish, use depilatory on arms and legs, foot exercises.

The attention you give your feet daily will take but a few minutes.

You automatically get your foot bath when you are having your daily tubbing. Use a bath brush and work up a stiff lather. Scrub this between the toes, over the ankles, heels and soles to insure thorough cleansing. This scrubbing improves the tone of the skin and removes callouses. Rinse off course. Then hold the feet under a cold stream of water from the tap to help firm and toughen them.

Exercises for Feet

After your bath, give your feet a bit of exercise. Walk about barefoot, on tiptoe. Stretch as tall as you can, raising the heels higher and higher, so that the muscles of the ankles and arch are stretched.

Then sit on a chair, lift the feet off the floor and rotate them from the ankles, first to the right, then to the left. While you're at it, take a peek at your heels. If they're rough, work some softening cream into them.

When you've had an unusually active day and your feet ache, resist the temptation to pop them into a basin of hot water—at least, if you expect to put on your shoes again.

Use tepid water. Into it, dump a handful of table salt or baking soda or Epsom salts. Let the feet soak in this for ten or fifteen minutes. Dry carefully, and pat with eau de Cologne.



A collar so big that it makes a fur-top coat is one of the luxury features of the season. This one adopts bunn marten for a wide waist-length shawl collar. In back it dips in a U-shape with skins following the curves. Note how the big smooth collar complements a slim, flared coat.



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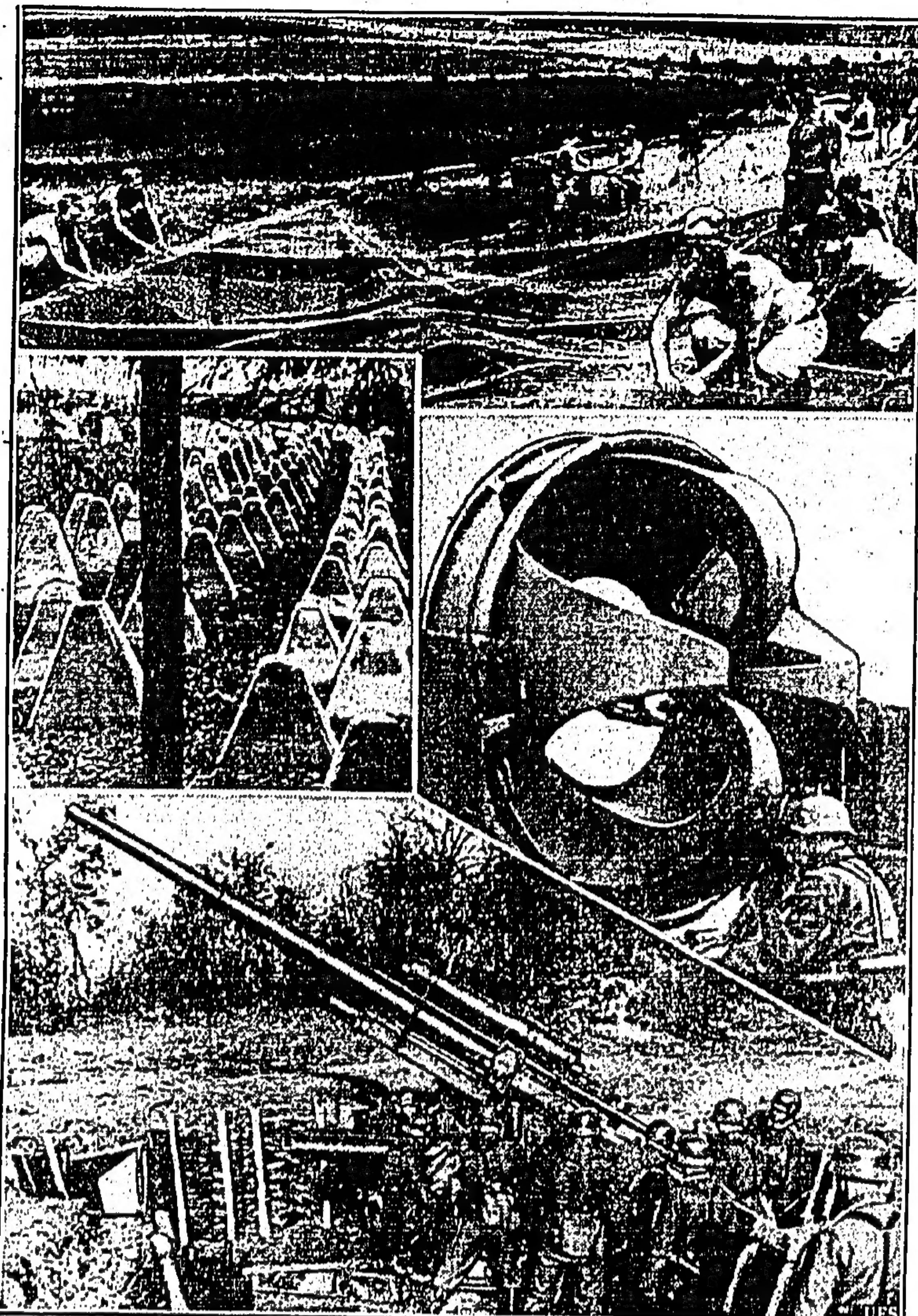
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NEWS OF THE DAY
IN PICTURES
FROM FAR AND NEAR

Hongkong Telegraph PHOTONEWS

HAPPENINGS
AS SEEN BY
THE CAMERA'S EYE



Western Front operations in the Second World War centre around the two chains of fortifications on the Franco-German frontier. Scenes above are in connection with the Nazi "Westwall," officially named the Limes Line by Fuehrer Hitler and often called the Siegfried Line. The wall, stretching for 400 miles and facing the French Maginot Line, is 30 miles deep in places. Top panel, gun crew spreads wire netting over dug-out. Wire will be covered with grass. Left centre, not grave-stones, but concrete barricades against tanks. Right centre, huge sound detector, to warn of approaching enemy air-craft. Bottom, anti-aircraft gun occupying a strategic point in the wall.



A family of German refugees cross the border into Buckow, Germany, after a hurried flight from Poland to reach their homeland before war broke out in Europe. The guard lets them through the toll gate at the frontier. Hundreds of others did likewise.



Empty frames on the floor of London's National Gallery testify to England's fear of air raids. The frames contained priceless master-pieces, removed to basement for safekeeping.



100,000 MORE
BLANKETS
NEEDED FOR CHINA'S
WAR VICTIMS!

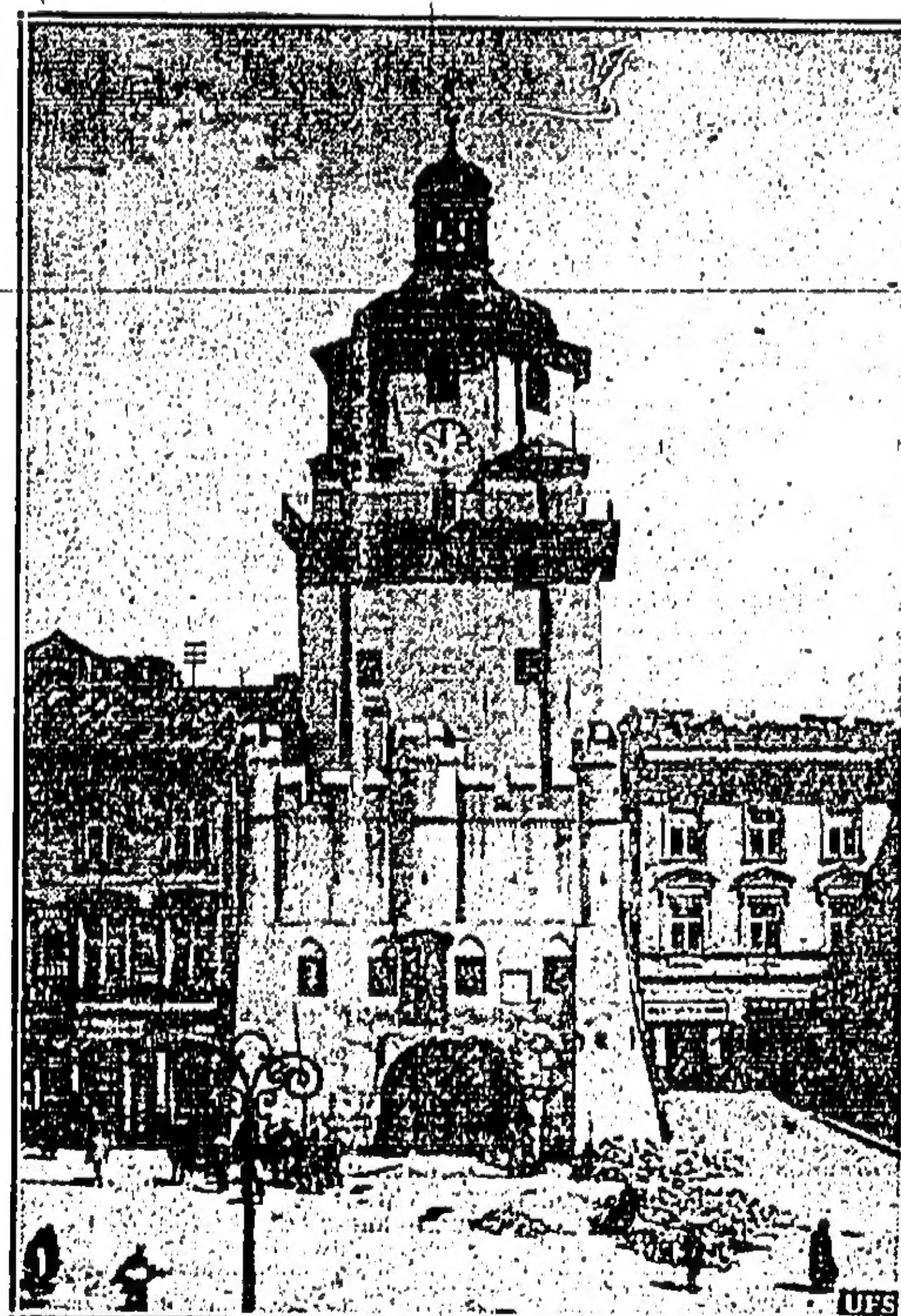
Mrs. Hal Kemp, former Martha Stephenson, and little Ju-Ju Waung recall there's also a war in China and that refugees need blankets. They're shown at New York office of Medical Aid to China bureau.



The Marquess of Lothian, newly appointed British Ambassador to United States, succeeding Sir Ronald Lindsay, shown on his arrival in New York aboard the Aquitania.



With others who hurried back to America from Europe aboard the French liner Champlain was Madeleine Carroll, movie star, arriving in New York. She turned over French chateau to Sisters of Poor.



When the Germans were driving toward Warsaw, the Polish government moved to Lublin, 100 miles south-east. Above is Cracow Gato in Lublin. Foreign legations and embassies followed the government.

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Heart Trouble Caused by High Blood Pressure

If you have pain across the heart, palpitation, dizziness, headache at top, back of head and above eyes, shortness of breath, feel tired, or suffer from poor sleep, loss of memory and energy, indigestion, worry and fear, your trouble is probably caused by high blood pressure. This is a mysterious disease that causes more deaths than cancer, because the symptoms are so common and usually mistaken for some simple ailment. If you suffer from any of these symptoms, your life may be endangered by heart trouble or a paralytic stroke, and you should start treatment at once. The very first dose of Hypotensin, a medical discovery, reduces high blood pressure and makes you feel years younger in a few days. Get Hypotensin from your chemist today. It is guaranteed to make you feel well and strong or money back on return of empty package.

SESSIONS CALENDAR

Two Murder Cases to Come Up Next Week

The following are the cases to be tried at the Criminal Sessions commencing on October 16:

Tang Yiu-wai, woman, charged with the murder of Wan Hong-chung, concubine;

Man Shiu, charged with the murder of Chan Shek-lan at Stanley Prison;

Sham Yan-cheung and Chan Yuen, possession of plates for making bank of China banknotes;

Wah Tung-lun, assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm;

Kwok Hung, armed highway robbery;

Tang Ping and Wong Tim, possession of dangerous drugs;

Lam Yui, robbery by two or more;

Shum Kwong-chung and Yeung Tin-chung, bribery;

The Chuen-ian, wounding with intent;

Leung Wah-sun, possession of coining tools and counterfeit coins;

Shek Teoi and Chan Sap, breach of the Deportation Ordinance.

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Alor Star, Ipoh, Klang, Seremban, Teluk Anson, Teluk Anson, Teluk Anson, Teluk Anson.

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KINOW

AIR-CONDITIONED THEATRE

TO-DAY ONLY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.

THE STORY OF A MAN WHO RISKED ALL FOR
HONOUR A STORY OF ENDURING
COURAGE SWEEPING
DER ROMANCE AND
EXCITEMENT, TEN-
A THOUSAND THRILLS.



TO - MORROW ERROL FLYNN in
Warner Bros. "THE DAWN PATROL"
Picture.

MAJESTIC

THEATRE

4 SHOWS DAILY 2.30-5.20-7.20-9.30
MATINEES: 20c-30c-50c-70c
EVENINGS: 20c-30c-50c-70c
FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
Emily Brontë's Powerful Drama of the Desperate
Man Who Avenged A Lost Love... An Immortal Screen
Version of an Immortal Novel!

I cannot bear the Torture
of seeing you in his arms!



SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents
WUTHERING HEIGHTS
Merle Oberon - Laurence Olivier - David Niven
with Flora Robson - Donald Crisp - Cedric Rastin - Robert O'Hara - Robert O'Hara - Robert O'Hara

COMMENCING TO-MORROW
THE GREATEST HISTORICAL DRAMA OF ALL TIME!!!
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Super-Production!
NORMA SHEARER - TYRONE POWER



Dine at the
Parisian Grill
Good Food - Fine Wines
DINNER & DANCE MUSIC
by
The Blue Danube Trio

LATE NEWS

RICE SECRETLY ACQUIRED

The REVELATION that Govern-
ment has secretly purchased the
whole quantity of rice regarded
necessary for the essential well-being
of the Colony in the event of an
emergency was made in Legislative
Council this afternoon.

In view of the necessity for
preserving secrecy in the acquisition
of this stock, Government did not
approach Legislative Council for
funds and the transaction was fin-
anced by means of bank advances.

The Government stocks will be
turned over to licensed importers and
will not be placed in the open market.

These revelations were made by
the Attorney General when he
moved the First Reading of the Es-
sential Commodities Reserve Bill,
which gives general power to Gov-
ernment to license importers with
a view to securing that they keep
adequate reserves of commodities de-
signated as essential.

Government is to immediately
apply the system to rice.

Britain And Soviet

RELATIONS REVIEWED

London, Oct. 11.
Mr. Ellis-Smith (Lab.-Stoke), asked
the Prime Minister if he had con-
sidered the need to publish a Blue
Book containing documents, etc.,
concerning the relations of Great
Britain with the U.S.S.R. during the
period August, 1938, to October,
1939.

Mr. Butler, Under Secretary for
Foreign Affairs, replying, said that
Lord Halifax, Foreign Secretary, had
given careful consideration to this
question. He was not prepared to
authorise publication of these docu-
ments at present.

Mr. Butler added that it should be
remembered that in the exchanges of
views which took place between the
British Government and the U.S.S.R.
they took into consideration the
position of several other govern-
ments at present.

Replying to Mr. Mander (Lab.-
Wolverhampton), who wanted to
know what action the Government
proposed to take with reference to
the proposal put forward by the
Soviet Government for resumption
of trade negotiations with Britain,
Mr. Butler said that the question of
adapting Anglo-Soviet trade relations
to conditions of the present war was
under consideration. Some pre-
liminary difficulties were under dis-
cussion with the Soviet Government.
—Reuter Bulletin.

British Legion's Big Effort

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The
British Legion Fund collected last
year amounted to the record total of
£376,000. The grand total since the
Fund was inaugurated in 1921 has
now reached more than £7,500,000.

British War Funds

A circular, appealing for support
for the Hongkong Branch of the
British War Organisation Fund has
been issued by Sir Atholl MacGregor,
Chairman of the Business Committee.

Sir Atholl says the Fund will be
the only one in Hongkong for public
subscription from which, it is hoped,
not only comforts and medical
necessities will be provided for our
troops in the field and for the wound-
ed, but also to make money grants to
approved funds and societies in
England.

Great sacrifices, Sir Atholl points
out, are being made and will con-
tinuously have to be made at home
and in all other parts of the Empire.
The benefits that Hongkong receives
and will receive from these sacrifices
are inestimable, and the Committee
feels confident that every section of
the Colony will recognise this by a
generous response to this appeal.

Cheques for donations will be
received by the Treasurer, Mr. F. B.
Winter, of the Hongkong and Shang-
hai Banking Corporation, and pay-
ments may be made direct to the
Fund at the offices of the Bank, but
in case it is found more convenient
to make monthly donations to the
fund there is an enclosed with the
circular a form of banker's order
together with an envelope addressed
to the Treasurer.

Sir Atholl suggests that in the
event of junior employees wishing to
help the cause by making a small
monthly cash payment, a senior or
responsible officer be appointed to
undertake the task of collecting these
sums each month and to send to the
Treasurer a cheque for the aggregate
amount, together with a list of the
individual donors and the amount of
each donation.

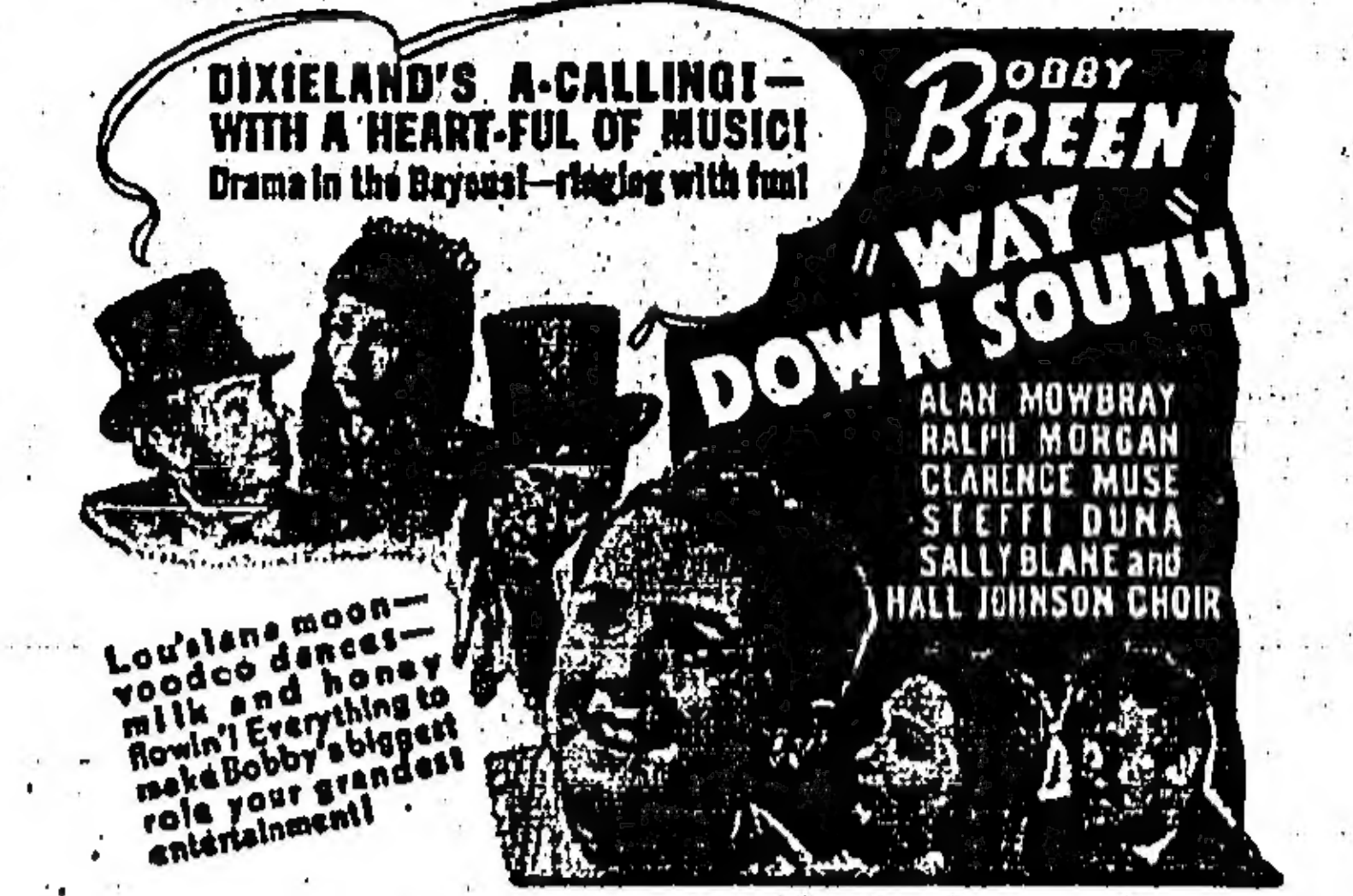
All schemes previously adopted
were devoted to the assistance of
participants in the last war, but now
it is announced that the schemes will
be for those in any war, including
the present.

QUEENS & ALHAMBRA

HONG KONG KOWLOON

AT 2.30-5.15-7.20-9.30 P.M. AT 2.30-5.15-7.20-9.30 P.M.

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY



ADDED!

"INSIDE NAZI GERMANY"

Presented By March of Time!

To-morrow at the QUEEN'S To-morrow at the ALHAMBRA

"HOTEL IMPERIAL" "UNION PACIFIC"

STAR

HANKOW ROAD KOWLOON TEL. 57795

TO-DAY ONLY

MGM's MAMMOTH MUSICAL MELODRAMA!

1000 Wonders Crowd A Romance As Exciting As Its Title!



TO-MORROW "LITTLE MISS ROUGHNECK"

with Edith Fellows - Leo Carillo

CATHAY

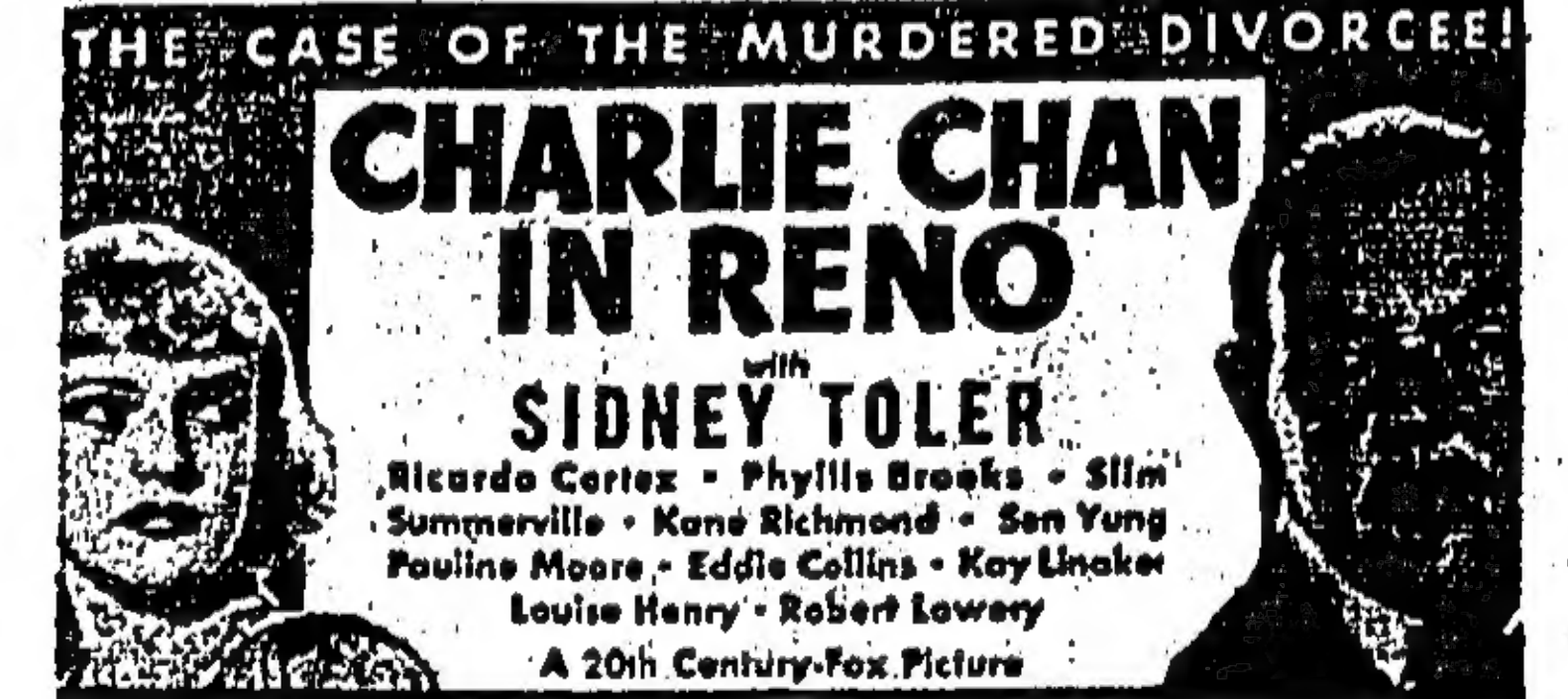
TAKE ANY TRAM or HAPPY VALLEY BUS

DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

MATINEES: 20c-30c-50c-70c EVENINGS: 20c-30c-50c-70c

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW - 2 DAYS ONLY!

Charlie Chan flies half-way round the world... to the playground of glamorous women... to save an innocent girl!



SIDNEY TOLER

with Ricardo Cortez - Phyllis Brooks - Slim Summerville - Harold Richman - Sam Yang - Pauline Moore - Eddie Collins - Key-Lin - Louise Henry - Robert Lowery

A 20th Century-Fox Picture

SATURDAY - SUNDAY - MONDAY



with VIRGINIA BRUCE - McLAGLEN - LIONEL BARRYMORE - ARNOLD

Guy Kibbee - Charles Butterworth A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

Nazi Egg Nests: Army Wants The Facts

LONDON, Oct. 11. (Reuter).—It is reliably learned that in South Germany in the past few days Hitler has been urgently approached by high German Army officers and prominent private citizens to set up a commission of enquiry (on which the Army would be represented) to enquire into statements by the American journalist, Mr. H. H. Knickerbocker, that Nazi leaders have deposited large sums abroad.

It is intolerable, representations to Hitler said, that German soldiers should be giving their lives in defence of the Nazi Government if members of that Government, against their own laws, are preparing to flee abroad at the first sign of adversity.

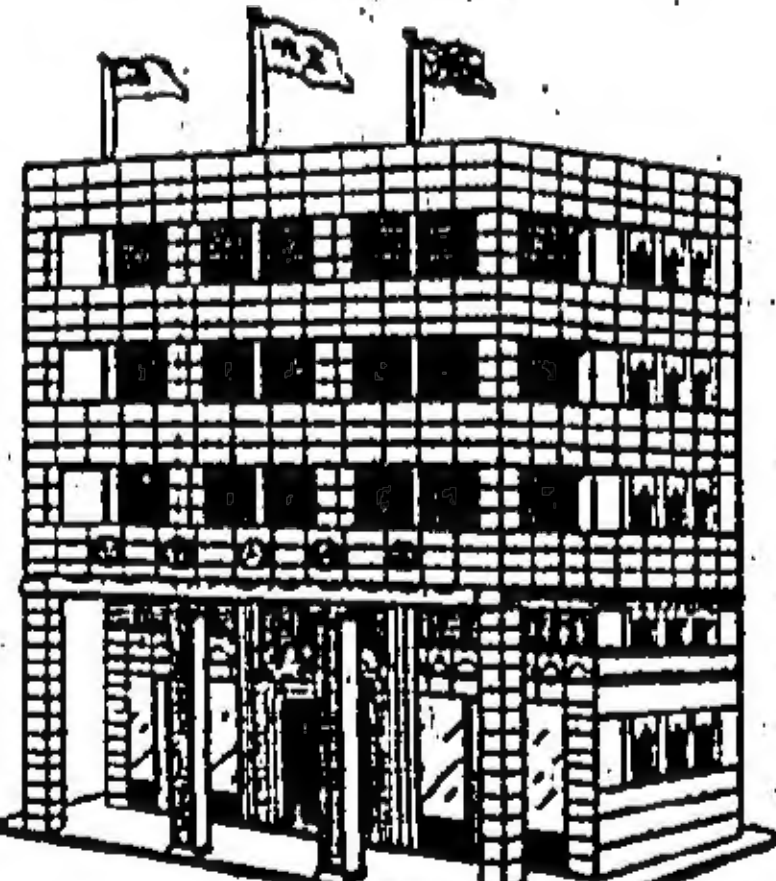
The report is of particular interest taken in conjunction with another reliable report that the Army is asking for the dismissal of the Foreign Minister, Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, for purposely misinforming Hitler of the British and French reaction to the invasion of Poland.

Iroquois Arrives Safely In N.Y.
NEW YORK, Oct. 11. (Reuter).—The Iroquois, which according to German allegations was to have been sunk by either British or French submarines, docked here safely to-day. The ship was conveyed for the last part of her journey by American cruisers and a coastguard cutter.

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Grand Opening To-day!

We cordially invite you to
visit us—we are sure you
will enjoy our Chinese food
which is of the finest possible
quality.



Tiffins, Dinners, Parties
Come to —

Golden City Restaurant

124 Queen's Road Central
(almost opposite New Central Market)

金城大酒家